Vol. 240
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Thursday
21 July, 2016
30 Ashadha, 1938 (Saka)

सत्यमेव जयते

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 21st July, 2016/30th Ashadha, 1938 (Saka)

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of the Nalanda University, Bihar and related papers

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री [जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंह]: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) Section 32 of the Nalanda University Act, 2010:—

(i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Nalanda University, Bihar, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4810/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Nalanda University, Bihar, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report 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. 4887/16/16]

I. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), New Delhi

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4904/16/16]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4902/16/16]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), 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. 4903/16/16]

Report (2015) of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), New Delhi

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री, कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेंद्र सिंह): महोदय, मैं केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग अधिनियम, 2003 की धारा 14 की उप धारा (3) के अधीन 2015 के वर्ष के लिए केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग, नई दिल्ली के बावनवें वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4888/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of External Affairs

जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंह: महोदय, मैं हज समिति अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 44 की उप धारा (3) के अधीन मूल अधिसूचना में कतिपय प्रविष्टियों को अन्तर्विष्ट करने के लिए हज समिति अधिनियम, 2002 की अनुसूची का संशोधन करने वाली विदेश मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं.का.आ. 1258(अ), दिनांक 30 मार्च, 2016 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4889/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of NIEPMD, Chennai and related paper

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (NIEPMD), 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 Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4803/16/16]

I. Report (2014-15) of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi and related paper

II. Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), New Delhi and related paper

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under clause (6) of article 338 of the Constitution:—

(i) (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), New Delhi, for the year, 2014-15.

(b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above-said Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4881/16/16]

(ii) (a) Report on the Study of Cases in National Commission for Scheduled Castes on Exploitation of Scheduled Caste Labour in the Brick Klin Sector, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above-said Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4882/16/16]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4883/16/16]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the hon. Members that a letter has been received from Shri Kunal Kumar Ghosh through the Superintendent, Presidency

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]
Correctional Home, Alipore, Kolkata, stating that he is unable to attend the sittings of the current (240th) Session due to his being held in Judicial remand custody. He has, therefore, requested for grant of Leave of Absence for the entire (240th) Session of Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House to remain absent from 18th July to 12th August, 2016, during the current (240th) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No. hon. Member dissented)

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

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMETNARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Y. S. Chowdary, I make a statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2015-16) pertaining to the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE CENTRAL COORDINATION COMMITTEE

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ :

> "कि निःशक्त व्यक्ति (समान अवसर, अधिकार संरक्षण और पूर्ण भागीदारी) अधिनियम, 1995 की धारा 4 के साथ पठित धारा 3 (2) (ज) के अनुसरण में, यह सभा उस रीति से, जैसा सभापति निदेश दें, केंद्रीय समन्वय समिति का सदस्य होने के लिए सभा के सदस्यों में से किसी एक सदस्य को निर्वाचित करने की कार्यवाही करे"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS

Re. Conducting the Business in the House after 6 O'clock

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the matters to be raised with the permission of the Chair.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to raise a point of order now?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I want to settle an issue once and for all. Sir, the day before yesterday, at the fag end of the day, while completing a Business, you had said that the Business listed for a day did not require permission of the House to be carried out after 6 o'clock or 7 o'clock. I draw your attention towards the rule number...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't remember having said like that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the issue, at that time, was...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I will tell you. Since you have raised a question about a discussion which took place two days back, let me first go through that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it happened the day before yesterday; not two days back.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I don't remember because whatever I had said was on the spur of the moment, maybe off-the-cuff remarks. Therefore, I cannot reply to that now. But, I will tell you as to what I meant, if I am correct. I will make that point very clear and my thinking about that. At 6.00 p.m., if a Business really is being transacted or a discussion is going on, the Chair, *suo motu*, need not take initiative in asking whether we should continue with it or not because the Chair always tries to facilitate the Business. I believe, it is the duty of the Deputy Chairman or, for that matter, whoever is in the Chair, to try to facilitate the conduct of the House. That day, at 6.00 p.m., the discussion was going on, and that was a very good discussion, I remember, a very good discussion in perfect order. At least, I cannot *suo motu* interrupt, and, then ask, do you wish to continue. What I feel is that when the House is smoothly conducting the discussion, everybody is sitting and listening, everybody is participating, this means that the House wants the discussion. Why should the Chair interfere and ask, do you wish to continue? However, ...(*Interruptions*)... However, had any Member risen at 6.00 p.m. and raised the issue, I would have considered that and I would have taken the consent of the House. I would say that it is the duty of the Member or the Members to raise that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I agree, Sir, but... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not the duty of the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, let me just finish. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I agree. The question arose when you took up the new item. After a particular Business item was over, when you took the new item... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let me see that. To say anything beyond this, I have to go through the records. So, I cannot react now. I will give you another opportunity to raise that issue. I do not know what had happened. I do not remember that. I will have to see that. I will see the records and come back to you.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Can I say something?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Sir. Why not?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, as per my long experience in this House, in this situation, when it is 6 o' clock, whoever is in the Chair, he says that since it is now 6 o' clock, is it the view of the House or the sense of the House that we should continue the debate. That is not the responsibility of the Members, Sir. That is the responsibility of the person in the Chair. I am sorry. That is my view.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sir, you are a very, very senior Member, who was in the Cabinet of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. How can I say against what you are saying? I cannot say anything. I have nothing to say against you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Sharad ji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, my point is that... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That point is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will come to you.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मेरी सबमिशन यह है कि डा. कर्ण सिंह जी ने जो कहा, वही सही है। **...(व्यवधान)...** अगर 6 बजे के बाद हाउस चलना है, तो डा. कर्ण सिंह जी जो कह रहे हैं, वह बिल्कुल वाजिब और सही बात है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: सर, **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, that is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, Dr. Karan Singh was in the Cabinet of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and not Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I stand corrected. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Don't make him so old. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I stand corrected. Thank you. At least, Jairam Ramesh is there to correct me whenever it is needed. Thank you. Now, Zero Hour mentions. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Death of renowned Hockey player Mohd. Shahid

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा) : सर, हॉकी के legend मोहम्मद शाहिद का कल देहांत हो गया। मैं उनके प्रति शोक व्यक्त करते हुए कहना चाहूँगा कि मोहम्मद शाहिद भारत के ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के हॉकी जगत के एक बहुत बड़े स्टार थे। वे हमारी भारतीय हॉकी टीम के कैप्टन भी रह चुके हैं। वर्ष 1980 के मॉस्को ओलम्पिक्स में लास्ट ओलम्पिक गोल्ड मेडलिस्ट्स के वे सदस्य थे। हम सब जानते हैं कि Eighties और Nineties में पूरा हॉकी वर्ल्ड उनको बहुत चाहता था। हॉलैंड तथा यूरोप की कई कंट्रीज यह चाहती थीं कि मोहम्मद शाहिद यदि हमारी टीम में हों, तो हम हॉकी में वर्ल्ड की किसी भी टीम से हार नहीं सकते हैं। यह उपाधि उनको मिली थी।

सर, मैं जब छोटा था, तो मैं भी उनको अपना रोल मॉडल मानता था और हजारों-लाखों यूथ हॉकी प्लेयर्स उनको अपना रोल मॉडल मानते थे। उनका हमारे बीच न रहना एक दुःख की बात है तथा हॉकी जगत के लिए बहुत नुकसान की बात है। सर, उनका देहांत लीवर और किडनी के फेल होने की वजह से हुआ। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आगे उनके परिवार को आर्थिक स्थिति की वजह से ज्यादा परेशानी न हो, इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार की ओर से उनको कुछ मदद दी जाए। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि क्रिकेट को छोड़कर अन्य कई खेल हैं, जिनमें हमारे स्टार्स को हम धीरे-धीरे भूलते जा रहे हैं। हमें उन्हें भूलना नहीं चाहिए। ऐसे बहुत से स्टार्स हैं, जो हमारे देश के लिए स्पोर्ट्स के जरिए मैडल्स लेकर आए। वे लोग ओलम्पिक गेम्स में खेल चुके हैं। उन्हें हम धीरे-धीरे भूलते जा रहे हैं। हमें उन्हें भूलना नहीं चाहिए, उन्हें याद रखना चाहिए।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): उन्हें अर्जुन पुरस्कार और 'पद्मश्री' मिला था।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की: उन्हें ''पद्मश्री' और अजुर्न अवार्ड से भी सम्मानित किया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि पूरा सदन इस शोक की घड़ी में मेरी बात से सहमत होगा।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, we demand a memorial in his name. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक़ः उनके नाम से एक मेमोरियल होना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب محمد ندیم الحق:** ان کے نام سے ایک میموریل ہونا چاہیئے ---(مداخلت)---

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

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

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश)ः महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

†**چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش):** مہودے، میں بھی مانیئے سدسیئے کے وکتوے سے خود کو سمب د کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

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

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र)ः महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश)ः महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes; I think the whole House is associating with what he said. The names may be added. Now, Shrimati Viplove Thakur. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the Chair should take note. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair should take note, Sir.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, the Obituary Reference should have come from the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I said. The whole House is one with the issue raised by Shri Tirkey. And, certainly. ...(*Interruptions*)... That will be done separately. ...(*Interruptions*)...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, जैसा अभी तिर्की जी ने कहा, निश्चित तौर से स्वर्गीय मोहम्मद शाहिद, मरहूम मोहम्मद शाहिद जब बीमार थे और अस्पताल में भर्ती थे, जो भी उनकी बीमारी से संबंधित, उन के इलाज से संबंधित खर्च था, सरकार ने उसमें पूरी तरह से मदद की। उसके अतिरिक्त जो ओवरहैड खर्च है, उसे जितेंद्र सिंह जी खुद मॉनिटर कर रहे थे, अस्पताल जा रहे थे और दस लाख रुपए उसके लिए भी उन्हें अलग से दिए गए हैं। उसके अलावा जैसा तिर्की जी ने कहा, उनके प्रति हमारा पूरा सम्मान है और जो भी खर्च या जो भी मदद होगी, वह की जाएगी।

श्री मो. नदीमुल हक़: सर, उनके नाम पर एक मेमोरियल होना चाहिए। सर, वे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब की constituency बनारस से थे। वहीं पर उनके नाम से एक बड़ा मेमोरियल बनाना चाहिए।

†**جناب محمد ندیم الحق:** سر، ان کے نام پر ایک میموریل ہونا چاہیئے۔ سر، وہ پرائم منسٹر صاحب کے حلقے بنارس سے تھے۔ وہیں پر ان کے نام سے ایک بڑا میموریل بنانا چاہیئے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You can raise that issue separately.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, बेहतर तो यह होता कि यह रेफरेंस चेयर की तरफ से आता। हम विदेशों में होने वाली घटनाओं के मामलों में भी अपनी condolences उन्हें देते

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी]

हैं और हमारे देश का इतना बड़ा सितारा अब नहीं रहा। अच्छा होता कि यह चेयर की तरफ से आता और सारा हाउस इसको ज्वाइन करता, हम उन्हें condolences pay करते, श्रद्धांजलि देते, यही उचित होता।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you fully. That is what I said, the whole House is totally agreeing with what Shri Tirkey said, and the hon. Minister has also said about the assistance being given. But references in such cases are usually made by the hon. Chairman. So, I will report it to the Chairman because it will be better not to do it *suo motu* from my side. Hon. Chairman will do it in a better way. That is what I am saying.

Withholding of funds allocated to District Boards

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही गंभीर और विशेष मुद्दा उठाने जा रही हूं, जो पंचायती राज से संबंधित है। एनडीए की सरकार पंचायती राज को कमज़ोर पर कमज़ोर करती जा रही है, यह सरकार सारी चीज़ें सेंट्रलाइज़ करती जा रही है। मैं आपके सामने लाना चाहती हूं कि जिला परिषद, जिन्हें कई प्रदेशों में जिला पंचायत भी कहा जाता है, इनके सदस्य और जो ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट समितियों के सदस्य हैं, वे जनता के द्वारा चुने जाते हैं और जिला परिषद के अध्यक्ष भी बनते हैं, ब्लॉक डेवलपमेंट समितियों के अध्यक्ष भी बनते हैं। पहले उन्हें फंड्स दिए जाते थे, जिन्हें वे अपने वाडर्स में डेवलपमेंट के काम के लिए खर्च करते थे, जिससे चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि होने के कारण उन्हें अपने-अपने एरिया में काम करने का मौका मिलता था, आज उनसे यह अधिकार छीन लिया गया है। Fourteenth Finance Commission ने डायरेक्ट पंचायतों को पैसा दे दिया, जो पहले 40 परसेंट या 30 परसेंट के करीब इन जिला परिषदों के मेम्बर्स को और ब्लॉक समितियों के मेम्बर्स को जाता था। जिससे कि वे अपने एरियाज़ में काम कर सकें। आज इतनी गंभीर समस्या पैदा हो गई है कि जो ग्राम सभाओं से प्रस्ताव जाता है, उसका एप्रूवल जिला परिषद या पंचायत ने देना होता है, वे आज ये काम नहीं कर रही हैं, वे काम करने से इन्कार कर रही हैं, क्योंकि उनके पास कोई फंड नहीं है, उनके पास कुछ करने के लिए नहीं है। इसलिए पंचायतों में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि आज डेवलपमेंट के सारे काम ठप हैं। वहां पर कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि वे यह महसूस कर रहे हैं कि हम क्यों करें, जब हम इसमें भागीदार नहीं हैं। उनको हर राज्य भत्ता दे रहा है, उनको महीने का कोई एक हजार दे रहा है, कोई पांच हजार दे रहा है, कोई दस हजार दे रहा है। अपनी-अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति के मुताबिक राज्यों द्वारा उनको पैसा दिया जा रहा है। वे आज बिल्कुल मायूस होकर बैठे हैं। वे कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसको या तो वैसे ही खत्म कर देना चाहिए, हम क्यों इलेक्शनों में पैसा खर्च करते हैं? हम लोगों ने हर स्टेट में इलेक्शन कमीशन बनाए हुए हैं, डी-लिमिटेशन होता है, वार्ड बनाए जाते हैं, इतना पैसा खर्च करते हैं और आज हमने उनको निकम्मा करके घर बैठा दिया है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि सरकार इसके ऊपर ध्यान दे। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं उनसे अनुरोध करूंगी कि इस समस्या का समाधान करें अन्यथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र बिना डेवलपमेंट के रह जाएंगे। वहां कोई काम नहीं होगी। अतः इनकी जो समस्या है, इसको पूरा करना चाहिए, इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। यह बहुत बड़ी गंभीर समस्या है। यही मैं कहना चाहती हूं।

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

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

†**چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش):** مہودے، میں بھی مانیئے سدسیئے کے وکتوے سے خود کو سمب د کرتا ہوں۔

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

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

Rising inflation in country

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। शायद मुट्ठी भर लोग जो सत्ता पक्ष में बैठे हैं, उन्हें इसकी चिंता नहीं है, परन्तु सम्पूर्ण विपक्ष और आम आदमी यह महसूस करता है कि आम आदमी का जीना आज महंगाई की वजह से मुश्किल हो गया है। कीमतें तेजी के साथ बढ़ रही हैं। वायदा तो यह था कि अच्छे दिन लाने वाली सरकार आएगी, परन्तु अच्छे दिन तो नहीं, अब तो लोग कहने लगे हैं कि भैया, हमारे वाले बुरे दिन ही लौटा दो, वही बेहतर थे इस अच्छे दिन वाली सरकार से।

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री प्रमोद तिवारी]

मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सत्ता में बैठे लोगों की बदौलत और कुछ खास लोगों से इनके हाथ मिले होने के कारण दाल 205 रुपये और 210 रुपये प्रति किलो तक बिक रही है। मैं तो चुनौती देता हूं कि ये अभी बाजारों में चले जाएं और देखें कि सब्जियों के दाम आसमान छू रहे हैं। एक कहावत हो गई है कि मुर्गी सस्ती हो गई है, दाल महंगी हो गई है, यह इनकी सरकार की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है। अगर मैं आपसे बात करूं तो आज इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ फ्लैट हो गई है, इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ नहीं हो रही है और महंगाई बढ़ते-बढ़ते 5.77 परसेंट पर पहुंच गई है, निर्यात 18 मार्च से नीचे जा रहा है, लगातार उसकी दर बनी हुई है। यानी इस सरकार की आर्थिक नीति पूरी तरह से बरबाद हो चुकी है, तबाह हो चुकी है और इसने देश को तबाही और बरबादी के कगार पर खड़ा कर दिया है। मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं, मैं तो शुभकामनाएं दूंगा — अब की बार जब जाएंगे तो इनको गृहणियों के बेलन का सामना करना पड़ेगा, जिन उम्मीदों के साथ उन्होंने वोट किया था। वे बेलन लिए हुए खड़ी हैं। जाइएगा, तो पूरी सुरक्षा के साथ जाइएगा।

यह बात अगर मैं कहूं या विपक्ष कहे, तो इसका बहुत महत्व नहीं है, लेकिन यह बात जो मैं कह रहा हूं, इसे मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, यह रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के गवर्नर श्री रघुराम राजन कह रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा है जिसे मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग ब्याज दरें कम करने की बात करते हैं, पहले वे इस बात को बताएं कि क्या महंगाई कम हुई है? वे कहते हैं कि महंगाई कहां कम हुई है? यह बात विपक्ष नहीं कह रहा है, यह बात आपका आरबीआई का गवर्नर कह रहा है कि महंगाई कम नहीं हुई है, महंगाई बढ़ रही है, लगातार बढ़ रही है। इंडिस्ट्रयल ग्रोथ कम हो रही है और कुल मिलाकर हालात ऐसे हो गए हैं कि आज जितने किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, आम आदमी आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, उतना आजादी के बाद किसी सरकार में नहीं हुआ था। मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप मेरी बात मानो न मानो, कम से कम अपने गवर्नर की बात को तो मान लो। अगर वे कह रहे हैं कि महंगाई बढ़ रही है, तो यह सरकार महंगाई रोकने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

Suspension of students by the VC of Banaras Hindu University

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, जहां एक तरफ हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी Digital India का नारा दे रहे हैं, वहीं उनके लोक सभा क्षेत्र बनारस में काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय है, जो एक Central University है। उस University के VC ने अपनी University के 9 छात्रों को, जो गरीब किसानों के बेटे हैं, 8 उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं और एक लड़का बंगाल का है, उनको दो साल के लिए rusticate कर दिया है। उनका महज यह गुनाह है कि जो University के अंदर Digital Library है, वे उसको 24 घंटे खोलने की मांग कर रहे हैं। जब उनकी मांग नहीं मानी गई, तो वे शातिपूर्ण ढंग से भूख-हड़ताल पर बैठे, तो VC साहब ने रात 12 बजे करीब एक हजार पुलिस बल बुलाकर उन लोगों को घसीटकर हवालात में बंद करवाया तथा जेल भेजा।

महोदय, बाद में उनकी जमानत हुई। वे दर-दर भटक रहे हैं। वे दिल्ली में तथा और दूसरी जगहों पर घूम रहे हैं। सरकार का कोई भी आदमी उनसे नहीं मिल रहा है। आज उनकी जिन्दगी का सवाल है। एक किसान कितनी मेहनत और मशक्कत से अपने बेटे को किसी University में दाखिला दिलवाता है। आज उनके साथ ऐसा व्यवहार वह सरकार कर रही है, जो shopping malls व दुकानों को 24 घंटे खोलने की बात कर रही है, तो यह सरासर अन्याय है।

महोदय, ये जो लड़के हैं, ये अपनी तरफ से कोई नई मांग नहीं कर रहे हैं। उस University के prospectus में यह लिखा हुआ है, BHU has a fully air-conditioned Cyber Library with a seating capacity of over 200 that functions round the clock. उसमें यह भी लिखा हुआ है, female students using this facility are provided transport and security to drop them safely to their hostels throughout the night from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये लड़के कौन सा गैर-कानूनी काम कर रहे हैं? यह सिर्फ एक University का सवाल नहीं है, कई Universities के जो VCs हैं, जो उनके आका हैं, जिन लोगों ने उन्हें, वहां पदस्थापित किया हुआ है, उनके पोलिटिकल इंटरेस्ट को सर्व करने के लिए, उनकी दिलचस्पी उनमें है और बच्चों के कैरियर में नहीं है। आज पूरे देश में जितनी भी Central Universities हैं, वे तमाम unrest में हैं। चाहे आप Jadavpur University को ले लीजिए **...(समय की घंटी)...** यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Now, Shri Shadi Lal Batra. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. You can associate. ...(*Interruptions*)... All names of those who associate will be added. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

SHRI K. T. S TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

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

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

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اترپردیش): مہودے، مانیئے سدسیئے نے جو موضوع اٹھایا ہے، میں بھی اپنے کو اس سے سمبدّ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने को इससे संबद्ध करता हूं।

Need for a CBI inquiry into the alleged rigging in the Rajya Sabha elections in Haryana

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I would like to raise an important issue about the alleged rigging of Rajya Sabha elections recently held in Haryana where the pen provided by the Election Commission official was changed and the votes were cancelled on the ground that there was a difference in ink. Sir, both the pens were supplied officially. And if there were two pens, which one was the official? Then, both had to be cancelled. It has not been done. Sir, the election to Rajya Sabha in Haryana seems to be the death of democracy as the BJP or INLD or both parties had planned the * together to win the election by underhand means. The Congress and INLD had 17 and 18 clear votes and the Congress MLAs ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, this issue is before the Election Commission and the Election Commission is examining this. ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't think these types of allegations are correct. ...(*Interruptions*)... These types of sweeping allegations should not be accepted here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Sir, I want a CBI inquiry. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is very serious. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Congress and INLD had 17 and 18 votes ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do not make allegations. ...(*Interruptions*)... You say what you want to say but do not make allegations. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: I am not. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Continue with your time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: The Congress MLAs voted for their Party supported independent candidate. But due to this * , the other independent candidate supported by the BJP was declared elected to the Rajya Sabha from Haryana on the ground that there is a difference of ink between the ballot papers. That is the only part.

Sir, the pen used for marking ballot paper was given to 13 voters to see that they vote with this particular pen so as to create a ground for rejection. Since the pen was made available to a voter to mark a ballot paper, the vote could not have been rejected. The Election Commission is probing into the matter but has not yet submitted its inquiry report. Sir, through you, I demand that that election be declared countermanded and a CBI inquiry be instituted to probe the whole issue ...(*Interruptions*)... and the guilty officials be taken to task. That is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA (Rajasthan): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(*Interruptions*)... All the names may be added. ...(*Interruptions*)... All the names may be added. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Notifications issued under the Lokpal Act requiring Trustees and senior functionaries of certain NGOs to declare their assets

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House an urgent and important matter. The Lokpal Act of 2013

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Ms. Anu Aga]

covers among others, trustees and senior office bearers of NGOs that receive FCRA over ₹ 10 lakhs per year and/or Central Government funding over ₹ 1 crore. All trustees and other senior officials of such NGOs are required to disclose assets and liabilities of themselves, their spouse, and dependent children. This information will be placed in the public domain on the competent Ministry's website. A notification issued on June 24th requires the disclosure to be made before July 31st, failing which, any asset would be presumed to have been acquired through corrupt means, leading to possible penal action. As the disclosures are required to be made before 31st July, failing which there will be dire consequences, this issue needs to be addressed urgently. While NGOs and charitable institutions work for the public, they are voluntary and regulated by several laws including the Charity Commissioner and the Registrar of Societies and Income Tax and FCRA. Trustees of these NGOs are not public servants because they give their time and some also give their financial support on a voluntary basis. Given that the detailed information about their personal/ private assets would be in the public domain, many trustees are apprehensive that they would be subject to possible harassment and potential extortion. Some of them have resigned from the positions to avoid this consequence. Therefore, this could deprive many NGOs from receiving guidance from credible and experienced trustees. In any case, all such NGOs have detailed disclosure procedures. If there are NGOs that are not transparent and corrupt, strong action can always be taken against them. However, to paint all NGOs with the same brush will weaken, disrupt and demoralize the entire voluntary sector. One temporary solution could be to extend the date by a few months from 31st July. However, this is a short term respite, and we will have to find a permanent solution by amending the Act. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, this is a very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... All those who associate, their names will be added. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is a very serious issue, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): And the other dimension is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is a very serious issue. ...(*Interruptions*)... The rules have not been framed. Therefore, the whole country, the well-meaning NGOs, the people who have contributed to the development of this country, are resigning, as Anu Agaji, has said. Therefore, the Government must respond and we should address the situation immediately. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Anand Sharma. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the Prime Minister is taking ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Minister, do you want to respond?...(*Interruptions*)... Let the Minister respond. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let the Minister speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Minister, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Anand Sharma, next is your Zero Hour notice.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I heard what Anuji was saying. There is some rational and force in it. But, at the same time, we have to study various dimensions. This issue came up for discussion during the earlier Government, and while finalising the Bill also. The Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley, at that time, had made certain suggestions. But whatever may be the reasons, that have not been accepted. Expressing the same concerns, we shall keep in mind the sentiments of the House in this regard and see to it that a broad consensus is evolved on this issue and then move forward. Sharadji also has got some strong views on this. We will be benefitting by his views also.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR (Maharshtra): Sir, I am grateful for what the hon. Minister has said. But, at least, the date should be extended. From 31st of this month, it should be extended and then, definitely, the hon. Minister can call the party leaders and give a collective thinking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; so the date is to be extended. That is the first thing to do.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the date will be extended, but it all depends on the response of all other political parties also. Unilaterally, the Government cannot ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I would like to know as to whether the rules have been framed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That will be discussed later. That is not the time to ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: They have to respond. ...(*Interruptions*)... The rules have to be framed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me go to the Zero Hour; otherwise, the other Zero Hour notices will be lost. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, about 31st ...(*Interruptions*)... I will complete ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; next Zero Hour notice is of Shri Anand Sharma. I want to dispose of all Zero Hour notices.

Concern over delay in dispensation of justice due to vacant posts of Judges in High Courts

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to a very serious situation prevailing in the country with regard to access to justice and dispensation of justice, at a time when there are over five crore criminal and civil cases pending in various courts of India. People are in prison; these are poor people, who cannot even pay for their bail or get a surety and they have been languishing in prisons for a period longer than the sentence to be given to them, if they were to be convicted. But the trials have not taken place. Why is this happening? There is a large number of pendency in the subordinate courts of the country, in the High Courts of the country and even in the Supreme Court of India. Sir, 470 posts of High Court Judges are lying vacant in 24 High Courts of India, as of today. For the last one year, the Collegium, the Chief Justice, have made recommendations to the Government, but after the NJAC judgement, the Government seems to be very angry and on a path of confrontation with the Collegium of the Supreme Court. Therefore, the attempt of this Government is to block the appointments and force a situation where a Memorandum of Procedure (MOP), as proposed by the Collegium of the Supreme Court is diluted, so that people owing allegiance to a particular ideology, people having certain leanings, will get accommodated.

Sir, the situation is so serious that a few months ago, the present Chief Justice of India, broke down and wept before the Prime Minister of India. Months have passed and the Prime Minister is unmoved. The Prime Minister has not taken any action, nor his Government. Even in the State of UP, which the Prime Minister represents in the other House of Parliament, there are 40 vacancies of the High Court Judges. So this Government, when it talks of 'justice to all', has to address this issue and explain as to why it is blocking the names which have been recommended by the High Court Collegiums, by the Supreme Court Collegium, and when they will fill these vacancies so that poor people can get justice. Today, Sir, poor people do not have money even to hire a good lawyer. With due respect to all my colleagues in the profession, I was also trained as a lawyer, people do not have means to hire a lawyer. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. Time is over.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, if he wants to raise the issue and get redressal that is one way. If he wants to use this for scoring a political point, it is not going to help anybody. ...(*Interruptions*)... Madam, please bear with me. We have heard your leader with rapt attention. You must also have some patience. We have to address the issue. Anand Sharmaji, pendency of cases is not because of these two years. Pendency of cases has been there for years together. ...(*Interruptions*)... For years together. ...(*Interruptions*)... For years together. ...(*Interruptions*)... For years together, these vacancies are there. ...(*Interruptions*)....

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप इस मामले में कुछ करिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री एम. वैंकैया नायडु: आप मेरी बात सुनिए। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए, listen to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to the Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My colleague is here. He was the Law Minister. He will throw some light on this issue.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Is he the Law Minister, or, was he the Law Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That doesn't matter. He can enlighten us. He has facts.

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Anand Sharma is farther from the truth. After NJAC gave its verdict, I myself went to the Chief Justice of India and told him that the new memorandum of procedure, drafting and finalization will take sometime, and I have to get feedback from the Chief Ministers'. I told him there is a huge pendency of cases, and until a new memorandum of procedure is finalized, ..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you divulging the discussion held between you and the Chief Justice of India?

SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA: No, no; I will tell you. I told the Chief Justice of India that the appointments can be proceeded with as per the previous memorandum procedure. I myself wrote a letter to the Chief Justice of India; and on the basis of that appointments have started. Sir, last year, from January to April end, 31 new appointments were made to the High Court. This year from January to April, 51 new appointments have been made, and 87 ad hoc Judges have been appointed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Shukla, why are you standing? ...(*Interruptions*)... Anandji, no debate now. ...(*Interruptions*)... No debate.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, इस विषय पर मेरा नोटिस है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, सदानन्द गौड़ा जी ने यह बात कही कि इसके बाद procedure..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you associating with Mr. Anand Sharma or with the Minister?

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, इस विषय पर मेरा भी नोटिस है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मेरा क्या होगा? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, जो Memorandum of Procedure है, Memorandum of Procedure के बाद सदानन्द जी कह रहे हैं कि ...(**व्यवधान**)... 31 जजों के appointments हो गए, लेकिन कितने जजों के appointments बाकी हैं, वे यह बताएँ, क्योंकि तमाम vacancies के लिए recommendations की गई हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... कॉलेजियम ने तमाम recommendations की हैं, जो implement नहीं हुई हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जैसे पटना हाई कोर्ट के एक्टिंग जस्टिस ने recommendation की है, ...(**व्यवधान**)... वह अभी तक पड़ी हुई है, implement नहीं हुई है। तो क्या वजह है, जो इसमें delay हो रहा है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, sorry, no discussion now. ...(*Interruptions*)... शुक्ल जी, आप बैठिए। शरद यादव जी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जयराम रमेश जी, आप बैठिए।

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतनी huge vacancies हैं, 470 जजों का appointment, यह एक गम्भीर मामला है, जो आनन्द शर्मा जी ने उठाया है। सरकार की तरफ से जो जवाब आ रहा है, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why can't we have a discussion on this subject?

श्री शरद यादव: मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस मामले को ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, इसके ऊपर चर्चा हो जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा। That will be better.

श्री शरद यादव: इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have a discussion on this. Notice can be given on this. आप इस पर चर्चा के लिए नोटिस दीजिए, चेयरमैन साहब उसको consider करेंगे। कानीमोझी जी, आप बोलिए। I am trying to help the Members who have given notices.

Suspicious death of an AIIMS student

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Dr. Saravanan Ganesan, a young doctor from Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu was found dead in his Hauz Khas Apartment a few days ago. He was a student of M. D. (General Medicine). He was the first generation

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]
graduate from his family. He was the son of a textile worker from Tiruppur. When this boy came to Delhi to join the AIIMS, he was interested in General Medicine, but he could only get admission in Pathology. Still, he did not give up. He went through the first year of his course in Pathology and appeared again in the examination to make sure that he gets into General Medicine. The student's hard work was rewarded and he finally got into General Medicine, and he was very happy about getting into a course of his choice. But this student was found dead. The Police are keen on saying that it was a suicide or a death due to accidental overdose.

Sir, there is a foul play. Why would a student, who was very happy about what he was doing, who finally got into his dream course, try to commit suicide? He was a very hardworking student and one who had no history of drug abuse. There is another thing which is very suspicious. He was a right-handed person. How is it possible for a right-handed person to inject himself on the right arm without anybody's help? Just because there were syringes in the room does not mean that he had tried to commit suicide. The drug vial, the Venflon needle and its cap were found missing from the room. When his seniors, who had tried to contact him, went to his room, they found the door unlocked and not latched from inside. So, they could just go inside and see that the student was no more alive. Sir, apart from all this, there were blood stains on the walls of the room, and on his clothes too. But the Police have chosen to look away from all these facts and they appear to be very keen on saying that it was a suicide or death due to drug overdose.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you want an investigation.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Yes, Sir. We want investigation by a special team or a CBI probe. It is a very sad case. The parents say that their boy was never depressed. His friends say that he was a very happy person.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. It is a genuine demand. …(*Interruptions*)… Time over.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI (Bihar): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

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

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telengana): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a genuine demand. …(*Interruptions*)… Yes, Naddaji. …(*Interruptions*)… The only demand is for conducting an investigation, an inquiry. …(*Interruptions*)…

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, we are seized of the matter. Investigation is going on. Toxicology report is being awaited. The moment we get it, the investigation will take place.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. There will be investigation. Now, Shri D. Raja. Just associate.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir….

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has replied. …(*Interruptions*)… No.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, on this issue, my notice is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? You may associate. But the Minister has already responded positively.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir; the Minister has not responded. …(*Interruptions*)… I associate. …(*Interruptions*)… I have given an independent notice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what?

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you should listen to me too.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You associate.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you should listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. But I could listen only when you say it.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the dead student, Mr. Saravanan, was from a poor, humble family in Tiruppur. He did his MBBS in Madurai and he came to AIIMS for further studies. He got everything on merit. He was a meritorious student. He died under very suspicious and mysterious circumstances. Now, the media is reporting that the Post Mortem report indicates that it was not suicide.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That would be investigated. Now, Shri Vivek Gupta.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, no. …(*Interruptions*)…

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That would be investigated. Now, Shri Vivek Gupta. …(*Interruptions*)… Shri Vivek Gupta, please start. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister said it would be investigated. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Minister said it would be investigated. Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI D. RAJA: The CBI should…

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need of repeating all this. Shri Vivek Gupta. ...(*Interruptions*)... Whoever he was, whatever was the reason, etc., the Minister said that it would be investigated. We stand by that. Now, Shri Vivek Gupta. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: We need further explanation on…

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need of further explanation. You tell the police. You go and tell the Investigating Officer. Why are you saying it here? Shri Vivek Gupta, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Raja, there are others who have given notice for this. If you had given the notice, then, I would have seen it.

SHRI D. RAJA: I had given notice for association.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I allowed you to associate yourself. Shri Vivek Gupta. Shri Vivek Gupta is your friend, Mr. Raja.

Crisis in Eastern India due to wheat blast disease causing huge damage to crops

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I want to bring a very important issue to the notice of the hon. Minister of Agriculture today. India is facing a very serious threat of wheat blast and rice blast. Already, the disease has reached Bangladesh where the origin has been confirmed. Since 1985 this is the first time that this

disease has come in South Asia, and that is why there is no knowledge about this disease. This disease is caused by a virus called magnaporthe oryzae about which India has no knowledge. It is supposedly caused by repeated and excessive use of nitrogen and fertizer. It spreads very fast. But, Sir, the Government has already gone on record and said that there is no reason for any panic. This is a wheat fungus and we can take care of it. This disease is also known to resist chemical treatment and genetic treatment. Sir, the damage caused by this disease in various other countries is enough to feed 60 million people every year.

Sir, already 15,000 acres of land around West Bengal has been damaged on the Bangladeshi side. We don't know whether it is a matter of few months or days or weeks when this disease will reach West Bengal and other parts of India.

Through you, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to urgently take steps to prevent this disease from reaching India and to make farmers aware as to how to combat this disease because millions of farmers will also be affected. Some stain of this disease mixes with rice ingredients in such a manner that it is undetected and it is only detected when consumed by humans, and then they ultimately die. Sir, every Indian needs 4 kilos of wheat every month. So, this is the potential danger and the Central Government should take some concrete action along with providing necessary financial and technical assistance to the State Governments to deal with this problem in an effective manner.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vivek Gupta.

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

Misuse of social websites by same terrorist organizations

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय सदन में रखना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दिनों कश्मीर पर जो हमारी चर्चा हुई थी, उसमें सभी राजनैतिक दलों ने आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए एक राजनैतिक इच्छा शक्ति का परिचय दिया था, लेकिन इधर कुछ समाचार-पत्रों में यह प्रकाशित हुआ है कि भिन्न-भिन्न आतंकवादी समूह सोशल मीडिया वेबसाइट को एक हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल करके एक तरीके से देश के खिलाफ दुष्प्रचार कर रहे हैं और देश के बाहरी तत्वों के द्वारा आतंकवादी संगठनों को सहायता भी मिल रही है, जो वास्तव में देश की एकता और अखंडता पर कुठाराघात करने का प्रयास है। वे अपने इन प्रयासों से विशेष रूप से सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के जो नौजवान हैं, उनको मनोवैज्ञानिक रूप से हिंसा की ओर और आक्रामकता की ओर भेजने की कुचेष्टा कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, यह एक ऐसा समय है, जब पूरी दुनिया आतंकवाद के खिलाफ एक लड़ाई लड़ रही है और जिससे पूरी दुनिया की मानवता को खतरा है। आज न केवल निजी लोगों की हत्या

[श्री भुपेंद्र यादव]

की जा रही है, बल्कि विशेष रूप से सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में हमारी सेना के जो जवान हैं, जो बहुत तत्परता के साथ इसके खिलाफ और देश की रक्षा के लिए सक्रिय हैं, उनके खिलाफ भी एक प्रकार से दुष्प्रचार किया जा रहा है। अभी सरकार के द्वारा इस संबंध में काफी अच्छे प्रयास किए गए हैं और "दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान" समाचार-पत्र का जो 19 जुलाई का समाचार है, उसके द्वारा ध्यान में आया है कि सरकार ने ऐसी 268 वेबसाइट्स की पहचान की है। इसलिए आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि ये सारी जो वेबसाइट्स हैं, इनको तुरंत प्रतिबंधित किया जाए और न केवल प्रतिबंधित किया जाए, बल्कि एक ऐसी व्यापक व्यवस्था बनाई जाए, जो कम से देश की एकता और अखंडता, देश के जो हमारे सैन्य-बल हैं उनके खिलाफ जो एक पूरा कुचक्र का माहौल तैयार किया जा रहा है, उस कुचक्र के माहौल को खत्म किया जाए, जो देश के खिलाफ एक किस्म का आक्रमण है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से और इस सदन के माध्यम से, इस देश की इच्छा शक्ति के माध्यम से यही आग्रह करना चाहूंगा। वैसे तो सरकार के द्वारा इस विषय में तुरंत प्रतिबंध के कदम उठाए गए होंगे और सरकार के द्वारा जो किया गया कार्य है, उससे मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश का राजनैतिक मत जुड़े, ताकि देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए हमारे जो सैन्य-बल काम कर रहे हैं, देश की सीमा पर जो नौजवान हैं, उनको तोड़ने का जो प्रयास हो रहा है, उसका मुंहतोड़ जवाब हिन्दुस्तान द्वारा दिया जा सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी लोग पूरे देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए इस पर अपना समर्थन देंगे, धन्यवाद।

डा. प्रभाकर कोरे (कर्णाटक): सर, मैं इस विषय से अपने को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव (छत्तीसगढ़): सर, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Death of tribals of Madhya Pradesh working in Gujarat due to Silicosis disease

SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI (Maharashtra): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am raising a matter of great public importance because it concerns the health and life of tribal workers. According to a study, in the last ten years, 589 workers from three districts of Madhya Pradesh including Dhar and Jhabua have died because of the disease called Silicosis, while working in the quartz crushing factories in Gujarat. In three districts of Gujarat, namely, Kheda, Vadodara and Panchmahal, many workers go from Madhya Pradesh, because of the distress migration of tribals, and work in these quartz crushing factories. This disease, which is caused by inhaling the dust of silica, is not even registered properly. Because it is an occupational disease — it is while working that they get this disease — there are attempts where the doctors don't register this disease as Silicosis but in some other name so that the workers don't get the treatment. Therefore, I want the Government to take note of this because this does not merely concern the State of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. These workers are tribals and, in Jharkhand also, the same problem of Silicosis is there. In Odisha

also, in these quartz crushing factories, this is a serious problem. According to many studies by the NGOs, there are problems about treatment, especially, in the tribal areas because these workers don't have money. There is no attempt in this regard by any Government, especially, by these quartz crushing factories, as they are responsible for the health of their workers. And, nowhere has any action been taken against any quartz crushing factory. Now, this is a very serious matter. There is an organization called the Silicosis Pedit Sangh who is organizing workers who are affected by this. Its leader, Nidhi, has said that more than 3,000 workers working in the three districts of Gujarat are affected and many of them are on the verge of death and there is no action by the Government as yet. This is a very serious matter and, therefore, we must consult these worker's organizations which are fighting against this very fierce disease called Silicosis and try and make all corrective efforts in these factories so that they don't inhale the dust of silica. I am surprised why no Government has taken any action in this regard. I studied this matter thoroughly and I have come to conclusion that if we do not....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over ...(*Time Bell rings*)...

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

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shwait Malik. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Shwait Malik is absent. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, I am calling you for your Zero Hour Submission. ...(*Interruptions*)... For your Zero Hour Submission, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Proposed move to privatize Salem Steel Plant and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant of SAIL

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Deputy Chairman, Sir. Firstly, I would associate myself with the matter raised by my previous colleague. Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the House, with an anguish, to the fact that the Government is moving to privatize the Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu and the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant of Karnataka which is a heritage plant. The Salem Steel Plant, came into being, after a big struggle by the people of Tamil Nadu. It is a special steel plant. It has been producing quite efficiently since its inception but, ultimately, put into problem because since the last one decade, the plant is asking for a captive power plant due to most irregular power supply in the State. During the last one decade, this is being neglected and the plant is being pushed into red. And, Sir, while the Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Plant requires a captive iron ore mine, and Karnataka is full of iron ore mine, the illegal private miners are being allowed to swindle, loot the national resources, and this plant has not been granted a captive iron ore mine. It has been pushed to loss and, now, a plea is made to privatize it. I tell you that there will be a serious resistance if this is acceded to. There will be a serious resistance. In the earlier time also, Jindal tried to take over the Salem Steel Plant, but the Jindal's representative was chased out, up to the railway station, by the workers and the people there. Please don't play with fire. The Government must stop this disastrous and retrograde game of selling of the national assets while talking loud of 'Make in India'. How do you conceptualize and translate the game of 'Make in India' by selling out the national assets? It is not just these two steel plants. Even all blue-chip strategic public sector PSUs are being sought to be privatized. The Niti Aayog has been given the responsibility to list out them. There are other public sector companies also. Sir, in the present situation, the steel industry is really suffering because of unhindered dumping of steel in our country. The Government must act and put in place an anti-dumping legislation instead of selling out the public sector steel plants piece by piece to the advantage of the private sector friends. This must stop; otherwise, there will be resistance throughout the country. This is my submission before you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

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

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGOVAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इसके साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, the names of all those who associate may be added.

...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there is power surplus in Tamil Nadu. It must be on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can associate yourself with it. That is enough.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: No, no; Sir. It should not go on record. There is power surplus in Tamil Nadu. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you give another notice. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Tiruchi Siva, you start. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, you give another notice. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: *

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, my time is robbed. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Navaneethakrishnan, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Tiruchi Siva, you start. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing else will go on record. Only what Shri Tiruchi Siva says will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN:*

Boycott of courts by lawyers in Tamil Nadu affecting the litigants

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Section 34(1) of the Advocates Act confers powers to the High Courts to lay down as many rules and conditions, subject

*Not recorded.

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

to which an advocate shall be permitted to practise in the High Court or Subordinate Courts. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, sit down.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Madras High Court framed such rules in compliance with the Supreme Court Judgement of 2009 in R. K. Anand Case. A full court meeting was held, and a Committee was constituted to make recommendations. The Committee held discussions with the stakeholders, with members of the Bar Council, with members of various Bar Associations and concerned people and issued a notification. Sir, subsequent to the notification, the District Court Bars and Senior Advocates have expressed their reservations and concerns over this and have made some suggestions. They claim that these Notifications are infringing upon the rights of the advocates. The lawyers have taken to protests and strikes, leading to disruption of court proceedings for the past 45 days in Tamil Nadu. Sir, all the mofussil and subordinate courts are not working, and a part of the High Court is also not functioning because of the court boycott. I think the Bar Council has also directed to suspend some of the lawyers, and the lawyers are not permitted to hold meetings, which is a violation of Article 19. Sir, the lawyers contend that the amended rules are against the spirit and tenet of the directions issued by the Supreme Court. They have framed the rules under paragraph 147 of the judgement, whereas they have not followed paragraph 146. According to paragraph 146, before debarring an advocate, he must be clearly told that his alleged conduct amounts to be debarred. Further, a warning must be given in the initial notice before giving out the punishment. These have not been followed.

Sir, I urge the Government to provide relief not only to the suspended lawyers but also to end the court boycott because numerous petitions are waiting due to disruptions in the proceedings of the court. It has led to delays in granting justice, no one has been tried, no one has been heard, adjudication is being waited and so many lawyers are being suspended. Sir, Tamil Nadu is facing this situation for the past 45 days without any proceedings in the courts. Sir, I urge the Government to take cognizance of this issue and intervene immediately to end this boycott and render justice to the common man who is waiting outside the courts in Tamil Nadu. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all the names who associate may be added. Next is Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem, but there is no time. It is going to be time for Question Hour. It is good that today we could dispose of at least 12-14 Zero Hour submissions as the hon. Members cooperated. Now, it is time for Question Hour.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Draft of the New Education Policy

*46. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft of the New Education Policy is ready;

(b) whether Government had constituted any committee to provide feedback for preparing the draft, if so, the names of the members of the committee;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its report, if so, the essential features of the report;

(d) the number of meetings at State, district, taluk, municipal/panchayat level held for the purpose; and

(e) whether these inputs are on the website of the Ministry and by when the policy is proposed to be announced?

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

Statement

(a) to (e) The Government initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out nearly a year-long consultation process across 33 identified themes. It proceeded on three parallel tracks-online consultations through MyGov.in; grass-root consultation starting from village level to block, district, State and zonal levels; and thematic consultations with experts conducted by MHRD and its various autonomous bodies. The consultation process for the formulation of New

Education Policy was discussed with all the States on 21st March 2015 and was also an agenda item in the 63rd CABE meeting held on 19th August, 2015. Six zonal meetings were also held on NEP with the State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries and other State officials. The State Governments played a very important role in the entire consultation process, especially the grassroots level consultations.

1,10,623 Village level, 3250 Block level, 725 ULB, 340 District level and 21 State level reports under School Education and 2741 Block level, 962 ULB, 406 District level and 20 State level reports under Higher Education have been uploaded on *https://survey.mygov.in/.*

The Ministry had constituted a 5-member Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy on 31st October, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India. The other four members were Smt. Shailaja Chandra, former Chief Secretary, NCT of Delhi; Shri Sevaram Sharma, former Home Secretary, NCT of Delhi; Shri Sudhir Mankad, former Chief Secretary, Gujarat; and Prof. J. S. Rajput, former Director, NCERT. NUEPA was the secretariat to the Committee. The Committee submitted its Report on the 27th May, 2016 and the same can be accessed from the website of NUEPA at *http://www.nuepa.org/New/download/NEP2016/ReportNEP.pdf.*

After perusal of the report of the Committee and the recommendations from various consultations as well as other views and comments received, 'Some inputs for the draft National Education Policy, 2016' have been formulated and these can be accessed on the MHRD website at *http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Inputs_Draft_NEP_2016.pdf.* Comments/suggestions have been invited up to 31st July, 2016.

The Ministry has already written to the relevant Government of India Ministries and State Governments inviting comments/views/suggestions up to 31st July, 2016.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, his predecessor practically boasted having held 2.5 lakh meetings from State-level to Village-level to get feedback on Education Policy. I don't know whether there was any saffronisation discussed in meetings at these levels. But, your MoS, Mr. Ram Shankar Katheria, elected from Agra, said recently that there would be saffronisation of education in the country and termed the process as beneficial for the country. When some journalists asked if they were promoting saffronisation of education, he said, "Yes, there would be saffronisation of education and of the country. जो अच्छा होगा, वह होगा। Whatever is good will happen. Be it saffronisation or Sanghvad." This is what your MoS said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your supplementary question?

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Are you agreeing to this?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः जो आप पढ़ रहे हैं, वह मैंने नहीं पढ़ा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... The issue is, मुझे लगता है कि शिक्षा हम सबकी आस्था है, सबका मुद्दा है कि सबको शिक्षा मिले और अच्छी शिक्षा मिले, इसलिए यह नया प्रस्ताव है, जो अभी ड्राफ्ट स्टेज में ही है, अभी यह फाइनल नहीं हुआ है। यह आपके सुझावों के लिए भी खुला है। उसके लिए मैं प्रक्रिया बताता हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नीरज शेखरः सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह नागपुर में बना है या दिल्ली में बना है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः कृपया पहले आप उनकी बात सुन लीजिए।

श्री नीरज शेखरः सर, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः ठीक है, पहले आप बोल लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री नीरज शेखरः सर, उन्होंने मुझे बोलने के लिए बोला है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः देखिए, यह आपका सवाल नहीं है, वे उसके supplementary question का जवाब दे रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः सर, शिक्षा देश के सब घरों में पहुंचने वाला ज्ञान दीप है। यह सबका विषय है और हम इसके लिए सबकी सलाह से एक अच्छी कारगर नीति तैयार करेंगे। इसका नाम आप भी समझ लीजिए कि यह सबकी शिक्षा है और अच्छी शिक्षा है, इसी नीति के तहत यह चलेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The second question please.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, I am asking the second question. एमओएस के स्टेटमेंट के बारे में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा। He has evaded the question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Before I put my second supplementary, I am insisting that he should reply.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Silently he has accepted!

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Please listen carefully. Earlier you did not listen and you evaded it. Is the policy going to deal with morning prayers in schools, welcome songs, and/or eradication of superstition beliefs prevailing in the society in the name of religion? Is the policy going to deal with this aspect? Please be clear at least this time.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, that is not your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... He has answered the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That is all right, Sir, he has not answered the question.

श्री नीरज शेखरः सर, ऐसे जवाब देंगे, तो कैसे होगा? **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, it is not your question. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Mistry, it is not your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... If you are not satisfied with the answer, there are procedures for it. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... यह आपका सवाल नहीं है, आपके साथी का सवाल था। **...(व्यवधान)...** Yes, Mr. Derek.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, before I put my question, I want to use this opportunity to congratulate the Minister. This is the first time he is here in his new Ministry. I have one question to put with two points. Sir, this is a Draft Education Policy, and here, in the answer, it is stated that these are some of the inputs. So, I am quite sure that the Minister will seek other inputs. The concerns are two, and I want the Minister today to clarify, once and for all, these two concerns and set the matter at rest. The first one is, it is a common knowledge that Education is No. 25 in the Concurrent List. Will the Minister assure this House, as my colleague said, even though there have been 2,50,000 meetings held, that the State's powers at no point will be interfered with? As I say this, Sir, there are over 12,000 Christian Missionary Schools in this country which are very concerned. These Missionary Schools do not teach Christians alone. They teach Hindus, Muslims, Jains, Buddhists and everyone. Many of us had been to Missionary Schools and they are not Christian Missionary Schools. They are secular missionary schools run by Christian missionaries. The issue here is, I would like the Minister to put all doubts at rest and to say that he would take everybody along in a general sense. I don't want to get into specifics now, but this is a concern for so many of us who, from different religions, have passed out of these schools. Sir, some of these schools are not only run by Christian missionaries, but they are also run by other missionaries of other minority communities, including the great work done by the Ramakrishna Mission. Thank you.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः सर, पिछले सप्ताह इंटर स्टेट काउंसिल की मीटिंग हुई। उस मीटिंग में पहली दफा "क्वॉलिटी ऑफ एजुकेशन" विषय आया था। And I am very happy to report that all the Chief Ministers spoke with passion on this quality aspect and, therefore, it is not taking away powers of the States, but working with the States as a partnership. This is a Concurrent subject. मैं यह स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट के अधिकारों का बिल्कुल अतिक्रमण नहीं होगा। हम सबको साथ लेकर चलेंगे तथा शिक्षा को अच्छा और बेहतर बनाएँगे।

दूसरा, आपने स्कूल के लिए जिस विषय का उल्लेख किया, उसके लिए मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी शिक्षा संस्था जो नियमों के अनुसार चल रही है, उसको कोई खतरा नहीं है, उसको बन्द करने अथवा कुछ और करने का संकट नहीं है। जो अच्छा काम करते हैं, उनको appreciate कैसे किया जाएगा, इसकी हम योजना बनाएँगे।

श्री बसावाराज पाटिलः माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने इस ड्राफ्ट के बारे में थोड़ा-बहुत पढ़ा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह आग्रह करता हूँ कि शिक्षा नॉलेज के लिए है, लेकिन आज सारे देश में नौकरी-नौकरी के नाम पर करोड़ों-करोड़ लोग बेरोजगार होकर, demoralized होकर देश पर भार बन रहे हैं, इसलिए एक बार loud thinking करनी होगी। एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री, हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री, स्किल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री, स्मॉल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ और देश-विदेश के व्यापार, इन सब लोगों के साथ बैठकर हम इस पर विचार करें, ताकि पूरे देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को काम मिले। अगर इसमें कोई नई नीति जोड़ी जाएगी तो यह लम्बे समय के लिए अच्छा होगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ऐसा सोचेगी?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः सर, वर्ष 1986 में नई शिक्षा नीति बनी थी और वर्ष 1992 से उस पर अमल हुआ था। अब उसको भी लगभग 23 साल हो गए हैं, इसलिए इसका पुनरावलोकन करके एक अच्छी नीति, जो आज के समय के अनुकूल हो और जो देश को आगे ले जाए, उसकी जरूरत है। इसके लिए public consultation at various stages हुए हैं और वह अब भी बन्द नहीं हुआ है। मैं यही बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी अंतिम तिथि 31 जुलाई तक है। मैंने अपने जवाब में भी बताया है कि यह कहां उपलब्ध है। वह 46 पेजेज़ का है। अगर आप चाहें तो वह इनपुट मैं यहां टेबल पर भी रख सकता हूँ, ताकि वह सभी मेम्बर्स को वितरित हो जाए। हमें आपके सजेशंस चाहिए। मैं सबसे यह अपील कर रहा हूँ कि आप हमें अच्छे-अच्छे सुझाव दें। अगर आपको 31 जुलाई तक का समय जल्दी लग रहा हो, तो हम इसे 15 अगस्त तक के लिए भी बढ़ाएँगे और 15 अगस्त तक आप सबके सुझाव लेंगे। I want this to be a national mission in its real sense, इसलिए बहुत सारे हुए। 1 लाख 10 हज़ार गांवों में स्कूल मैनेजमेंट कमेटीज़ और सब लोगों ने बैठकर सुझाव दिए, वे भी वेबसाइट पर हैं। वीडीओ, पंचायत समिति, वहां के प्राचार्य और हेडमास्टर्स, इन सबने बैठकर सुझाव दिए, वे 3,250 जगह हुए, उसका भी रिकॉर्ड है। ..(**व्यवधान**).. वह भी रिकॉर्ड हुआ। उसके बाद डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर ज़ैडपीज़, लोकल एजुकेशन, शिक्षा से संबंधित लोग, इन सबका भी किया, अर्बन सेंटर्स में भी किया। 21 स्टेट्स ने लिखित रूप में भेजा, पहले मंत्री ने ज़ोनल कांफ्रेंस की। ...(**व्यवधान**)... एमपीज़ से मैंने अभी अपील की कि आप सबको कल ही ड्राफ्ट मिल जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था की जाएगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... 15 अगस्त तक आपके सुझावों का स्वागत है। इन सभी सुझावों पर हम विचार करेंगे।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, through you, I would like to submit that the draft policy and the Paper submitted have created a lot of confusion among the teaching community. There are a lot of seminars going on and there are confusing things in the document. I request the hon. Minister, as he assured that he would place it on the Table of the House, there must be a discussion in this House. Please take our suggestions on the policy. You said that politicians are not allowed and politicisation is not allowed.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Who said it?

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, everything is politicised in the world today. Don't threaten people. And, you should not encroach upon the States' power. In the name of 'Education' being in the Concurrent List, if the Centre feels that it has more power to intervene in the States, we cannot allow that.

I would also like to say that we have Gurukul education and we have Macaulay education. Now, again, we are going back to Gurkul education. Sir, the *Hindutva* method of education will not suit this country. The Brahmnical type of education will not suit this country.

So, I request the hon. Minister to please clarify everything and place the document on the Table of the House, we will discuss it and take the House also into confidence.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, as I said, जो इनपुट वेबसाइट पर है, वह आपकी सुविधा के लिए है। I will give it to all the hon. Members. I will be doing that. You are requested to participate enthusiastically in the debate. Your suggestions are welcome till 15th August as nothing is finalized. As far as discussion is concerned, it is the prerogative of the hon. Chairman. So, as per his direction, we can discuss anything. We are not shying from any discussion. And, let me tell you, we are not encroaching upon the States' power. It was brought into the Concurrent List in 1976, not in 2014. This was brought into the Concurrent List in 1976. Therefore, this is the arrangement that we have since 40 years. And, therefore, we will work together and States are our important stakeholders and partners.

Attack on Indians in Congo

*47. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indians in Congo were recently attacked in retaliation of the murder of a Congo National in New Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that attacks on African Nationals have recently risen in the National Capital for which African envoys have protested with Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures Government has taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Government is aware of the recent incidents relating to members of the African community, starting with the killing of Congolese national on 20 May, 2016 followed by an alleged attack on a Nigerian student over a parking row in Hyderabad on 25 May, 2016 and an incidence of violence against African nationals in Rajpur Khurd, Delhi on 27 May, 2016, which led to media coverage highlighting

alleged racial bias against African nationals in India. These were not premeditated acts against a particular community. These were spontaneous criminal attacks perpetrated by anti-social and criminal elements. Ministry of External Affairs proactively reached out to the African diplomatic and student community. Delhi Police immediately swung into action after the unfortunate incident on 20 May, 2016 and two of the perpetrators of the crime were apprehended on 21 May, 2016, while a search is on for the third person. Minister of External Affairs personally monitored the situation and spoke to the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi and requested him to have the 20 May case investigated expeditiously and trial on a fast track basis. Minister of External Affairs also spoke to the Home Minister and the latter gave instructions for increased police patrolling in areas where a sizeable African community resides.

Minister of State (External Affairs), Gen (Retd.) V. K. Singh, also met the members of the African diplomatic community and assured the Government's full support on this issue. Minister of State (External Affairs), Gen (Retd.) V. K. Singh, will hold meetings with the African community in the major metropolitan cities where they reside. He will be accompanied by Secretary (Economic Relations) and Police Commissioners of these cities. A sensitization campaign is also being carried out.

Following the news relating to the killing of the Congolese national, few incidents of attacks against Indians residing in Kinshasa, capital of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) were reported on 3-4 days, in which a couple of Indians sustained minor injuries. Embassy of India in Kinshasa raised the issue with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and sought police protection from the local Government for securing the life and property of all Indian nationals. An advisory was also issued to all Indian nationals assuring them of all assistance.

Minister of External Affairs also wrote a letter to the Chief Ministers of the States, having large concentration of African nationals, to take necessary steps to ensure their safety and security. A monitoring mechanism has been established under the States Division of the Ministry to obtain feedback on various previous cases in coordination with respective State Governments. External Affairs Minister also met the African diplomatic and student community on 31 May, 2016. The resident African ambassadors have appreciated the pro-active steps taken by the Government of India.

India's historical relations with Africa rest on the foundation of brotherhood and solidarity and such incidents which deflect from our historical friendship and close development partnership with Africa are unfortunate.

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, our country is known for tolerance, respect and Atithi Devo Bhava. As such, no one will support racial attacks on our African friends in India, who come here for studies, tourism, etc.

So, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister, when African envoys protested with the Government on the issue of African nationals in Delhi, whether they were told by the Government that some of these incidents had occurred because of criminal activities of some African nationals, in particular from Nigeria, who were involved in cheating, cyber crimes, black-dollar crimes, smuggling of drugs and other crimes. In some areas they were involved in fighting, drinking, taking drugs and indulging in other activities. So, whether cooperation of Envoys was sought to impress upon the African nationals not to involve in criminal activities in India.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः सभापति जी, जिस बात से हमारे संसद सदस्य ने शुरूआत की, वह बिल्कुल सही है कि किसी तरह के नस्ली भेदभाव की घटनाएं नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं पहले आपके माध्यम से बता दूं कि जो कांगो नेशनल की हत्या हुई, वह नस्ली भेदभाव के कारण नहीं थी और सीसीटीवी की फुटेज इस बात की साक्षी है कि केटाडा ओलिवर, जिसको उस समय के कुछ आपराधिक तत्व मार रहे थे, वहां खड़े हुए सारे भारतीय उसे बचाने की कोशिश कर रहे थे। यह सीसीटीवी में दर्ज है। जो उसको मार रहे थे और जो लोग उसको बचा रहे थे, उनको भी उन्होंने मारा यानी Masonda Ketada Oliver को भी मारा और जो बचाने के लिए गए, उनको भी मारा। यह अपने आप में इस बात का गवाह है कि यह कोई नस्लीय भेदभाव की घटना नहीं थी।

दूसरी घटना जो हुई, वह नाइजीरिया के एक व्यक्ति के साथ हुई, जो parking lot के ऊपर थी। सबसे पहले तो मैं सदन को आश्वस्त कर दूं कि अफ्रीकी राष्ट्रिकों के साथ जो घटनाएं पिछले दिनों हुई हैं, उनमें से कोई भी नस्लीय भेदभाव की घटना नहीं थी।

जहां तक HoMs का सवाल है, HoMs ने एक मीटिंग करके यह कहा था कि ICCR की एक मीटिंग 26 तारीख को अफ्रीका दिवस के बारे में हो रही थी, एक सम्मेलन हो रहा था, तो उन्होंने कहा कि इसको स्थगित कर दो। मैंने उनको स्वयं बुलाया और उनके साथ बैठकर बात की, उससे पहले जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी. के. सिंह ने बात की जिसमें हमने एक तो यह कहा कि हम इन अपराधियों के खिलाफ तुरंत और कठोर कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैंने स्वयं एल.जी. से भी बात की थी और गृह मंत्री जी से भी बात की थी। दूसरा, हमने यह कहा था कि हम एक sensitization programme चला रहे हैं, जिसमें पुलिस कमिश्नर स्वयं जाएंगे और उनके साथ बैठकर बात करेंगे कि ऐसी घटनाएं देश को बदनाम करती हैं और ये नहीं होनी चाहिए। हमने और भी स्टेप्स लिए, जो हमने उनको बताए और वे मान गए, संतुष्ट हो गए। उन्होंने उस अफ्रीकी सम्मेलन में पार्टिसिपेट भी किया और हमारी कार्रवाई से संतुष्ट होने के कारण हमारे सेक्रेटरी ने भी एक दिन पहले उनके सम्मेलन में भाग लिया।

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Sir, retaliation is very common and it is growing these days. The Indian businessmen -- who have settled in African countries – and, with their hard work and dedication, become very successful businessmen. They are the worst victims of this retaliation. I want to know from the hon. Minister what action the Government has taken to protect the interests, lives and properties of Indian businessmen and industrialists in the African countries. What is the response of the Governments of African Countries in this regard?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः सभापति जी, retaliation हुआ, लेकिन केवल Kinshasa में हुआ, जबकि उनके यहां तीन बड़े शहर हैं, जहां पर हमारी पॉपुलेशन है। Kinshasa में हुआ, कुछ दुकानों पर पथराव किया गया, जिसमें कुछ लोगों को चोट आई, गंभीर नहीं, लेकिन मामूली चोटें आयीं।

सभापति जी, जहां तक माननीय संसद सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनको बताना चाहती हूं कि उनकी फॉरेन मिनिस्ट्री तक हमारे दूतावास ने मामला उठाया। हमने यहां भी उनके अम्बेसेडर को बुलाकर बात की और तुरंत वे चीजें रूक गयीं। हमने उनको कहा कि आप हमारे राष्ट्रिकों को पूरी पुलिस प्रोटेक्शन दीजिए, जिसके कारण से ये घटनाएं न हों और उनका बचाव हो। उसके बाद वह बचाव हो गया।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Minister, in her reply, has listed the steps taken after the killing of one Congolese national and spate of other attacks in the national Capital of Delhi, in Bangalore, and in other cities. Besides the historic relations, there are also economic and strategic engagements between India and the Continent of Africa. And, that is why you yourself, *Rashtrapati ji*, and the Prime Minister had, recently, been to that Continent. India, since 1960s, under the ITEC Programme has been giving Indian scholarships, and thousands and tens of thousands of African students have come and studied here. Even today, to the best of my recollection, about ten thousand-plus scholarships are being given. African students, in various cities of India, have been targeted. We are not saying that these are racial attacks. But there have been incidents of violence and attacks. So, what other steps, besides talking and writing to the Chief Ministers, are being taken? Are you establishing a Grievance Cell in the Centre as well as in the States where a large number of African students are studying there, whether on our scholarships or on self-finance basis, so that they feel reassured that India not only gives them scholarships, but also welcomes them and ensures their safety?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः सभापति महोदय, मैं उनकी चिंता में अपने आपको साझा करती हूं, लेकिन मैं भाई आनन्द शर्मा जी को इतना कहना चाहूंगी कि जो engagement अफ्रीका के साथ और अफ्रीकी महाद्वीप के साथ, इस सरकार के समय हुआ, उतना पहले कभी नहीं हुआ। आप जानते हैं कि ....(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why are you politicising it?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः मैं बताती हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः यह जवाहर लाल नेहरू और गांधी के समय से है। I did not politicise it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः मैं politicise नहीं कर रही हूं।

श्री सभापतिः आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः मैं आपकी इस बात का जवाब दे रही हूं कि अफ्रीका के साथ हमारा economic engagement बहुत बढ़ना चाहिए। मैं उसका जवाब दे रही हूं। आप स्वयं साक्षी हैं, पहले जो दो शिखर सम्मेलन हुए, उसमें बांजुल फॉर्मुला के तहत 17 अफ्रीकी देश बुलाए गए। हमने पहली बार 54 देशों को न्यौता दिया। इस बार बड़ी हाई लेवल विज़िट्स हुईं, आप गए, उपराष्ट्रपति जी गए, राष्ट्रपति जी गए और अभी प्रधान मंत्री जी चार देशों में होकर आए हैं। तो मैं आपकी पहली बात का यह उत्तर दे रही हूं कि जो आप चाह रहे हैं कि अफ्रीका के साथ engagement बढ़े, इस सरकार में वह engagement बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा है।

आपने जो दूसरी बात students के बारे में कही है, तो हमने बहुत बड़े steps लिए हैं। हमने एक step तो यह लिया है कि जनरल वी. के. सिंह स्टेट्स के पुलिस कमिश्नर के साथ जाकर हर जगह students के साथ मीटिंग करेंगे। वे उनसे स्वयं भी पूछेंगे कि वे अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए क्या-क्या सुझाव देना चाहते हैं? दूसरी बात, जो हम कर रहे हैं, जो आपने students के बारे में कही है, एक चीज आप देखेंगे कि campus में कोई ऐसी घटना नहीं घटती है, क्योंकि campus में भारतीय students भी उनके साथ मिलकर अगर रात को डांस करते हैं और म्यूजिक चलाते हैं, तो वे भी साथ होते हैं। Campus में कभी कोई ऐसी घटना नहीं घटी और हमेशा ये घटनाएं बसावटों में हुई हैं। तो हम यह भी कह रहे हैं कि जो हमारे बच्चे स्कॉलरशिप पर आ रहे हैं, उन्हें उन Universities में admission दिया जाए, जहां campus में hostels हैं, ताकि उनको campus में hostel accommodation मिले, जिससे ये घटनाएं 90 per cent कम हो जाएंगी। हम लोग यहां तक बात कर रहे हैं।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि जहां पर अफ्रीकी नागरिक व अफ्रीकी छात्र ज्यादा रहते हैं, मैंने वहां के 7 मुख्य मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा है कि वे दिल्ली की तर्ज पर sensitization programme चलाएं, क्योंकि हमें उसका बहुत लाभ मिला है। हमने जो steps लिए हैं, वे बहुत साधारण नहीं हैं। असाधारण steps लेकर, हम चाहते हैं कि इन घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to mention, what he has said, कुछ पथराव हुआ। But what we have read in the Indian media and what we have seen in the electronic media with our own eyes is that the Indian shops and establishments in Congo's Capital, Kinshasa, were attacked and gunshots were fired injuring two Indians. This was in a backlash against the killing of a Congolese national in Delhi. I believe that the African Heads of Mission have requested the Indian Government that the problem of racism and Afrophobia should be addressed seriously and the safety of these nationals in India should also be assured so that the Indians living abroad are not targeted time and again.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः सर, मैं आधे सवाल का जवाब पहले ही दे चुकी हूं कि हमने HoMs की पूरी चिंता को एड्रेस किया और उसके बाद वे संतुष्ट हुए। जबिक वे पहले कह रहे थे कि आप अफ्रीकी सम्मेलन को postpone करो, हम नहीं आना चाहते, लेकिन वे उस सम्मेलन में आए। जहां तक उनकी चिंता का सवाल है, वे भी संतुष्ट होकर गए। मेरी एक मीटिंग उनके students के साथ भी हुई। वे पहले जंतर-मंतर पर प्रदर्शन करना चाहते थे। उन्होंने भी उस प्रदर्शन को स्थगित कर दिया। तो students भी संतुष्ट होकर गए, HoMs भी संतुष्ट होकर गए। हमारे steps

के कारण उनका बहुत संतोषजक समाधान हुआ।

जहां तक Kinshasa की खबर का सवाल है, मैंने आपको बताया है कि वहां कोई गंभीर चोट नहीं आई, पता नहीं कौन सी बात कह रहे हैं, जो उन्होंने देखी, लेकिन मैं यह बहुत जिम्मेदारी से कह रही हूं कि कुछ इंजरीज़ की घटना हुई, दुकानों पर पथराव भी हुआ, लेकिन कोई गंभीर चोट का मामला नहीं था। उसके बावजूद हमारे दूतावास ने उनके साथ विदेश मंत्रालय तक यह मामला उठाया और अब हमारे लोगों का वहां भी संतोषजनक समाधान हो गया है।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमीः महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बताया है कि 20th May को दिल्ली में यह कांगो वाला incident हुआ था। 21st May को दो लोग तो पकड़े गए, लेकिन आज जब 21 July हो गई है, लेकिन अभी तक तीसरा आदमी पुलिस के हाथ नहीं आया है। यह मामला दिल्ली सरकार का है और दिल्ली से संबंधित है तथा लॉ एंड आर्डर गृह मंत्रालय के under आता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह तीसरा आदमी कब तक पकड़ा जाएगा? आप उनको क्या एश्योरेंस देंगे, जब आप तीन आदमी नहीं पकड़ सकते? दो culprits आपके पास हैं, तो फिर तीसरे के बारे में तो पता होना चाहिए कि वह कहां है, यह तो वही लोग बता देंगे! आपने इस बारे में अभी तक क्या कार्रवाई की है और अभी तक वह क्यों नहीं पकड़ा गया है?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराजः यह सच है कि तीसरा व्यक्ति अभी नहीं पकड़ा गया है और अभी दो ही व्यक्ति पकड़े गए हैं। तीसरा व्यक्ति फरार है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने बताया कि मैंने स्वयं LG से बात की थी। पुलिस उसकी तलाश कर रही है और अभी तीसरा व्यक्ति नहीं मिला है, लेकिन उन दो के खिलाफ आपराधिक कार्रवाई प्रारम्भ हो गई है।

Conversion of engineering colleges into skill development centres

*48. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme is being formulated to convert existing engineering colleges into skill development centres, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what is the status of this scheme and by when it is likely to be finalized?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) There is no proposal to convert the existing engineering colleges into skill development centres. However, a scheme has been formulated under the umbrella of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to use the infrastructure in the engineering colleges for skilling the unemployed youth, after the college hours. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) implements this project and skilling is done as per the National Occupational Standards (NOS) prescribed by the Ministry

of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. It is proposed to extend this facility to 10,000 colleges so that at least 10 lakh youth can be trained in engineering skills by March, 2019. The scheme has received enthusiastic response from the engineering colleges, with more than 1,500 engineering colleges expressing interest to participate in the programme.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, my original question was, जो इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज बंद हो रहे हैं, उनके यहां स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए क्या गवर्नमेंट कोई प्लान बना रही है? माननीय मंत्री जी के जवाब में बताया गया है कि उन कॉलेजेज में after college hours, शाम को स्किल डेवलपमेंट की क्लासेज़ चल रही हैं। यह बहुत अच्छा प्लान है। I congratulate them. हालांकि मंत्री जी के जवाब में बताया गया है कि 10 हजार कॉलेजेज में यह कार्य करना है और अभी 1500 कॉलेजेज में यह कार्य हो चुका है। आप उसे बहुत enthusiastic मानते हैं क्योंकि यह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का बहुत ही favourite subject है 'Skill Development' and rightfully so. मेरा कहना यह है कि thousands of engineering colleges have already applied to AICTE for closure. That is a part of my original question also. तो क्या आप कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाएंगे कि जो कॉलेजेज बंद हो रहे हैं, उन्हें स्किल डेवलपमेंट सेंटर्स में तब्दील किया जा सके?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः आपने एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाया है, लेकिन हमारे पास जो आपका सवाल आया है, वह यह है कि whether it is a fact that a scheme is being formulated to convert existing engineering colleges into skill development centres लेकिन आपने भाव प्रकट किया कि जो कॉलेजेज बंद हो रहे हैं और जहां infrastructure है, अब बंद होने के अलग कारण हैं और हम उस पर चर्चा नहीं करेंगे, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि परसों राष्ट्रपति जी की उपस्थिति में एक कार्यक्रम हुआ, वहां भी स्किल मंत्रालय ने यह कहा है कि सभी ऐसे infrastructure जिनका स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए उपयोग होगा, वह उसे करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जो existing colleges हैं, ऐसे 10 हजार कॉलेजेज हैं, उनमें से 1500 ने तुरंत response दिया है, लेकिन बाकी को भी हम 3 चीजें दे रहे हैं जोकि महत्वपूर्ण हैं। पहले तो जो existing infrastructure है, वह खत्म होने के बाद शाम को जब वह खाली रहता है, वे उसका स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए उपयोग करें। उनके ही प्रोफेसर्स हैं, टेक्नीशियंस हैं और वे बाहर से भी ले सकते हैं। उसमें एचआरडी मंत्रालय 40 रुपए पर ऑवर, पर स्टूडेंट स्किल कार्यक्रम को चलाने के लिए देगा और इस तरह एक additional capacity built-up हो जाएगी। अभी हमने एक और निर्णय लिया है कि polytechnics can run ITIs. अभी हमारे देश में 12000 आईटीआईज हैं जिनमें 17 लाख स्टूडेंट्स हैं। इस तरह आईटीआईज का भी नंबर बढ़ाने की बात है। तो हम तीन तरह से कर रहे हैं और स्किल डेवलपमेंट का जो कार्यक्रम चल रहा है, उसमें एचआरडी भी जो existing engineering colleges हैं, उस बचे हुए समय में वे 10 लाख युवाओं को एक साल में ज्यादा अच्छी स्किल की शिक्षा दें, यही इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य है।

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, it is a very novel idea and a noble idea. I appreciate that. मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो स्किल डेवलपमेंट के कोर्सेज़ ऑलरेडी चल रहे हैं, उन से निकले बच्चों की प्लेसमेंट कैसे हो रही है? क्या उसके लिए

सरकार की कोई प्लानिंग है? अब चूंकि आपने उसे, उस तरह से सक्षम बना दिया है, लेकिन उसके बाद उसे कोई जॉब नहीं मिली, तो क्या इसके लिए कोई विशेष योजना या कार्यक्रम है, जिसमें हम यह नोट कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें नौकरी मिल रही है या नहीं?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः सर, actually यह कौशल मंत्रालय का सवाल है, लेकिन मुझे जो जानकारी है, वह मैं माननीय सदस्य को देना चाहता हूं कि हर जिले के हिसाब से Skills Mapping का कार्य कुछ जिलों का हो चुका है और कुछ जिलों का हो रहा है। उस आधार पर वही स्किल सिखायी जाएगी जिसकी वहां आवश्यकता है और जो पैसा भी देने वाले हैं, वहां भी और यहां भी, उसमें प्लेसमेंट कितना होता है, वह skilling centre का performance-based evaluation है।

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Do we have a monitoring mechanism in place?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्राः सर, जैसाकि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में भी कहा है कि यह प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योजना है और इस से अगर देश में स्किल डेवलपमेंट होता है, तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन आपने अपने जवाब में कहा है कि आप इस योजना के तहत 10 हजार कॉलेजेज को include कर के 10 लाख लोगों को वर्ष 2019 तक involve करेंगे। यह आपने अपने जवाब के अंत में कहा है, लेकिन अभी तक सिर्फ 1500 कॉलेजेज ने आपको response दिया है और अपना interest दिखाया है। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इन कॉलेजेज ने आपको सिर्फ इंटरेस्ट दिखाया है या आज तक आपके पास कितने कॉलेजेज आए हैं, जो actually इस महत्वपूर्ण स्कीम के तहत जुड़ गए हैं और उन्होंने अपने यहां बच्चों को यह शिक्षा देनी शुरू कर दी है? अगर ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है, तो क्या इसमें कुछ कमी है? आप इसका जवाब दें कि क्या कुछ और incentives देने की जरूरत है, उनको बढ़ाने की जरूरत है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः सभापति जी, जब शुरू में इसमें चर्चा हुई थी, तब संस्थाओं के साथ भी चर्चा हुई थी। उनके जो मुद्दे थे, उनमें एक सुझाव था कि यदि वहां प्राइवेट संस्थाएँ, दूसरे लोग आकर इनको चलाएंगे, तो जो संस्थाएँ हैं, जिनकी लेबोरेट्री है, वे कहेंगी कि हम ही करेंगी। वह बात ठीक है, and everybody is on board, तो मुझे लगता है कि इस शैक्षणिक वर्ष से, जिसकी अभी शुरूआत हो रही है, इस साल से इसको बहुत गति मिलेगी और मुझे इसका पूरा विश्वास है कि इसी साल यह बड़ा मुकाम भी हासिल करेगी।

श्री राजीव शुक्लः सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि AICTE, जो एच.आर. डी. मिनिस्ट्री की संस्था है, वह उनको देखेगी और चलाएगी। मॉडर्न स्किल डेवलपमेंट की राज्य सरकारों पर जिम्मेदारी होती है कि वह इस तरह के स्किल डेवलपमेंट सेंटर्स बनाए और उनको चलाए। क्या एचआरडी मिनिस्ट्री, AICTE उनका डायरेक्ट सुपरविज़न करेगी? क्योंकि "प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना" के तहत यह स्कीम बहुत अच्छी है, तो क्या यह डायरेक्ट सुपरविज़न करेगी या राज्य सरकारों के जरिये इसका सुपरविज़न होगा? क्योंकि राज्य सरकारों ने यह काम प्राइवेट ऑपरेटर्स को दिया है। उन्होंने यह काम हर ज़ोन में, डिस्ट्रिक्ट में जगह-जगह पर एरिया बनाकर उनको दिया है। क्या आप इन 10,000 इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज़ को डायरेक्ट सुपरवाइज़ करेंगे या यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के उसी प्रोसिज़र के थ्रू होगा, जो प्राइवेट ऑपरेटर्स चलाते हैं?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः सभापति जी, ऐसा है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पहली दफ़ा कौशल विकास मंत्रालय का निर्माण किया है। बाकी जगहों पर कौशल विकास के अनेक कार्यक्रम हो रहे हैं और कौशल विकास के नए-नए केंद्र भी बनेंगे, लेकिन अभी उनकी मॉनिटरिंग वह मंत्रालय करता है। टोटल स्कीम की overseeing वही कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जहां तक existing 10,000 इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स की, कॉलेजेज़ की बात है, उनको हम अपने बजट से पैसा देंगे और उसमें जो एडीशनल मैनपावर तैयार होगी, उसकी मॉनिटरिंग भी हम करेंगे।

श्री राजीव शुक्लः किसको देंगे? Would you be giving it to the State Governments, or you would be giving it directly to those colleges?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः यह AICTE करती है। कॉलेज तो वैसे भी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Would AICTE be directly supervising these colleges?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः अभी भी, जो स्कीम है, इसमें aided भी होते हैं और unaided भी होते हैं, लेकिन इसमें राज्य सरकार जो काम करती है, वह राज्य सरकार करती रहेगी।

श्री राजीव शुक्लः ऐम क्या है इस स्कीम का? यदि आपके पास जवाब नहीं है तो आप बाद में लिखकर भिजवा दीजिएगा।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः मैं आपको वही बता रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः इसका जो पैसा देना है, वह हम अपने बजट से देंगे। Skill Councils में राज्य सरकार की भी सहभागिता है। जो Skill Councils हैं, SDKs और NSDA, वे अप्रूव्ड स्किल कौंसिल्स उसको मॉनिटर करेंगी।

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, he did not get the question that I asked. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No supplementary on supplementaries.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, there are ambiguities in the answer. The answer hasn't come. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he did not answer it properly. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, it is not your question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Minister, just clarify: Is this money going to the State Governments, to the State Engineering Colleges, Government Colleges or to the private players? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what he is asking.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Are you making it a commercialization of skill education, or is it going to be accessible to all? That is the question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः सभापति जी, मैं पहले बताना चाहता हूं कि जो गवर्नमेंट इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, जो public-funded institutes हैं, वे public-funded institutes ही रहेंगे, उसमें प्राइवेट का कोई मुद्दा नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं आपको वही बता रहा हूं कि रिकॉग्नाइज्ड इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजेज़ प्राइवेट सेंटर में भी हैं, deemed university के भी हैं, और अन्य अनेक लोगों के भी बहुत हैं। इसमें AICTE डायरेक्टली, वहां पर, जहां पर स्टूडेंट, पर ऑवर जो पैसा देना है, वह सेंटर्स को, यानी colleges को 30 per cent on admission, next 40 per cent on utilization, 20 per cent after completion and 20 per cent after jobs, ऐसा देने का प्रोविज़न है, इसलिए जो केंद्र जैसे चल रहे हैं, वे वैसे ही हैं। जैसे public-funded केंद्र public-funded ही है, उसमें प्राइवेटाइजेशन का कोई मुद्दा नहीं है।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धेः सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश की समस्या unemployment से भी अधिक un-employability की है। मनुष्य शक्ति की आवश्यकता एक तरफ है और मनुष्य शक्ति का निर्माण दूसरी तरफ है। यह शुक्र है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में Skill Development का एक कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। मेरे pertinent questions दो ही हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः एक पूछिए।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धेः एक प्रश्न यह है कि Industry-Institute interaction जो है, जब तक वह नहीं बढ़ेगा, तब तक हम उद्योग जगत की आवश्यकता और जो मनुष्य शक्ति का निर्माण है, उसमें आवश्यक तालमेल नहीं बिठा पाएंगे। क्या इसकी कोई योजना है?

दूसरा, जो पाठ्यक्रम है, क्या उसका कोई biennial review हो सकता है, क्योंकि तकनीक और शोध इतनी गति से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं कि उस रूप में हमारे पाठ्यक्रम में बदलाव नहीं हो रहा है? मैं इस ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः सर, इन्होंने बहुत ही अच्छी बात कही है कि curriculum समयानुकूल revise होना चाहिए और वह dynamic है। उच्च शिक्षा के स्तर के बारे में बहुत सारे initiatives लिए गए हैं, जब इसके ऊपर अलग से चर्चा होगी, तो हम इसके बारे में डिटेल में बताएँगे। हमारे यहां National Employment Enhancement Mission नामक एक योजना चल रही है। इसके अन्दर skilling के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और इसके द्वारा बहुत सारा उपक्रम किया जा रहा है। IIITs are funded by AICTE. CII-AICTE के बारे में आपने जो industrial interaction की बात की, वह सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिए industry की रिसर्च की जो customized requirements हैं, उनके लिए भी एक योजना तैयार हो रही है। Industry interaction से courses के relevance पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। ITIs बहुत मात्रा में अभी industry चला भी रही हैं, successful हैं और सबको तुरंत रोजगार मिल रहा है। Industry interaction के बारे में जैसा दुनिया का अनुभव है, वैसे ही यहां भी academia और industry interaction बिल्कुल चलना चाहिए, तभी शिक्षा सार्थक

होगी। Colleges are required to have industrial tie-up for practical apprenticeship. इन तीनों-चारों मुकामों पर काम चल रहा है and this is a very important step which we want to take it forward.

Women and children affected by nutrition deficiency

*49. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per various news reports there are large number of women and children affected by nutrition deficiency in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet this challenge;

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

(d) whether Government has formulated any schemes to improve the situation and to get rid of this problem in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) Nutrition deficiency is one of the causes under-nutrition amongst women and children. The level of under-nutrition, wasting and stunting is measured through periodical surveys conducted by National Family Health Survey (NFHS) of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, etc.

According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) (2005-06) carried out by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, 42.5% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 48% are stunted, 19.8% are wasted and 69.5 % of under-five children are anaemic. Among women in the age group of 15-49 years, 35.6% have BMI less than 18.5 and 55.3% are anaemic in the country.

However, as per the Rapid Survey on Children (RSoC), 2013-14, commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development, there is a reduction in underweight among children under 5 years of age from 42.5% in NFHS-3 to 29.4%, stunting from 48% in NFHS-3 to 38.7% and wasting from 19.8% in NFHS-3 to 15.1% in RSoC.

(b) to (d) Malnutrition is complex, multi-dimensional and inter-generational in nature, needing convergence of interventions, coordination and concerted action from various sectors. The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition

and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address one or other aspects related to nutrition.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi Schemes for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) namely SABLA, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojna (IGMSY) as direct targeted interventions.

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 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.

The details of funds released for different women and child development schemes during the last two years, State/UT-wise is at given in Statement I to III, respectively.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of funds released under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) during the last two years

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No of districts covered	Funds released (₹ in lakh)	
			2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3,004.65	1502.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	41.49	20.74
3.	Assam	2	1,744.74	872.38
4.	Bihar	2	4,862.81	2431.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	859.86	429.94
6.	Goa	1	164.30	82.16
7.	Gujarat	2	1,504.88	1090.90
8.	Haryana	1	-	171.82
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	295.19	537.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	522.38	261.20

1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jharkhand	2	-	17.32
12.	Karnataka	2	-	894.95
13.	Kerala	1	934.59	515.60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3,627.44	2358.21
15.	Maharashtra	2	2,838.51	1419.26
16.	Manipur	1	-	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	1	-	26.96
18.	Mizoram	1	19.39	9.70
19.	Nagaland	1	56.90	28.46
20.	Odisha	2	1,796.57	1606.61
21.	Punjab	2	-	33.10
22.	Rajasthan	2	3,640.40	1820.20
23.	Sikkim	1	24.12	12.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	2,241.40	1837.75
25.	Telangana	1	1,877.78	938.90
26.	Tripura	1	209.70	479.83
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-	47.64
28.	Uttarakhand	1	570.58	1182.74
29.	West Bengal	2	3,016.90	1508.46
30.	Delhi	2	371.42	929.70
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	44.35	72.67
32.	Puducherry	1	24.58	29.50
33.	Chandigarh	1	-	162.37
34.	Daman and Diu	1	18.70	9.36
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	5.64
36.	Lakshadweep	1	-	0.00
	TOTAL	53	34,313.63	23346.96

Statement-II

Consolidated details indicating State-wise position of funds released under ICDS Scheme [ICDS (General), SNP and training] during last two years 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16
		Funds released	Funds released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	99446.78	68818.48
2.	Bihar	116266.84	102372.56
3.	Chhattisgarh	51703.52	51151.54
4.	Goa	2617.25	1228.04
5.	Gujarat	48886.15	64185.05
6.	Haryana	31158.68	16081.19
7.	Himachal Pradesh	17184.09	19507.32
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	26031.19	27362.65
9.	Jharkhand	46904.30	46217.72
10.	Karnataka	82856.77	96394.53
11.	Kerala	24726.35	28554.27
12.	Madhya Pradesh	122544.60	108673.52
13.	Maharashtra	90781.88	104166.66
14.	Odisha	87511.73	65643.69
15.	Punjab	25893.06	13689.39
16.	Rajasthan	73992.88	49851.78
17.	Tamil Nadu	67902.29	63744.93
18.	Uttarakhand	20165.67	35710.06
19.	Uttar Pradesh	272553.08	281398.92
20.	West Bengal	97578.85	79465.80
21.	Telangana	46057.10	37918.23
22.	Delhi	17855.94	13775.25
23.	Puducherry	1275.34	1673.27
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	891.78	1421.03

1	2	3	4
25.	Chandigarh	996.18	1420.25
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	281.31	210.97
27.	Daman and Diu	195.77	133.55
28.	Lakshadweep	138.16	155.91
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	15557.38	12923.23
30.	Assam	103517.50	92972.20
31.	Manipur	14929.58	10267.27
32.	Meghalaya	14357.78	12418.60
33.	Mizoram	5695.57	5371.93
34.	Nagaland	12202.63	8796.00
35.	Sikkim	2998.60	2022.73
36.	Tripura	14074.26	18194.62
	TOTAL	1657730.84	1543893.15

Statement-III

States/UTs-wise funds released under Sabla in 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16
		Released	Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	805.48	675.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.31	35.85
3.	Assam	925.63	817.44
4.	Bihar	6458.23	838.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	3996.71	1779.82
6.	Goa	236.44	337.91
7.	Gujarat	2270.30	2076.45
8.	Haryana	717.99	713.90
9.	Himachal Pradesh	532.71	909.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	238.78	123.59
11.	Jharkhand	806.22	0.00

1	2	3	4
12.	Karnataka	4265.69	3025.53
13.	Kerala	405.68	1023.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7147.91	8278.27
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	1531.25
16.	Manipur	21.15	95.82
17.	Meghalaya	296.92	194.42
18.	Mizoram	84.75	72.45
19.	Nagaland	149.21	155.90
20.	Odisha	3528.36	3477.67
21.	Punjab	0.00	814.70
22.	Rajasthan	4301.48	3275.09
23.	Sikkim	55.99	34.52
24.	Tamil Nadu	3797.24	4131.91
25.	Telangana	1144.78	1144.78
26.	Tripura	570.65	370.45
27.	Uttar Pradesh	14642.59	8823.48
28.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	92.19	43.26
31.	Chhandigarh	7.78	14.01
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	12.64
34.	Delhi	604.32	216.41
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	9.18
36.	Puducherry	20.62	16.62
	TOTAL	58175.09	45070.07

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिलः सर, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन्होंने 'ख' से 'घ' तक यह कहा है कि कुपोषण की प्रकृति जटिल, बहु-आयामी तथा पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी चलने वाली है, जिसके लिए विभिन्न क्षेत्र से उपाय और समन्वय आवश्यक है। दूसरे ही पन्ने पर, मैंने जो सवाल किया है, उसके जवाब में लिखा है कि 2014-15 और 2015-16 में IGMSY का जो बजट है, वह 34,313 लाख से 23,346 लाख कर दिया गया है और ICDS में 16 लाख 57 हजार से 15 लाख 43 हजार कर दिया गया है। उसी तरह से सबला स्कीम के

अन्तर्गत भी उन्होंने 2014-15 से 2015-16 में बजट बहुत कम कर दिया है। एक तरफ आप पीढ़ी-दर-पीढ़ी की बात कह रही हैं और यह कह रही हैं कि इसके लिए बहुत ही long term काम करना पड़ेगा, जो हमारी यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने किया था और इसका बजट 55 हजार करोड़ तक लेकर गई थी, लेकिन आपके आने के बाद, इस सरकार ने इसका बजट बहुत कम कर दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि बच्चों के मध्याह्न आहार के लिए और जो बाकी सब चीजों हैं, खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र में मेराड, थाणे, नासिक हैं, वहां पर यह प्रॉब्लम बहुत बड़ी है। क्या आपने इसके लिए कुछ बजट बढ़ाने का प्रावधान किया है?

श्रीमती मेनका संजय गांधीः सर, हमारा बजट घटा नहीं है। In fact, in the last few days, we have received ₹ 10,000 crores more. When your Government left, you were feeding children at ₹ 4; we increased it immediately to ₹ 6 and, now we have got permission to increase it to ₹ 10. So, we will be increasing the feeding to check malnutrition.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिलः सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने जो 4 रुपए से 6 रुपए बढ़ाने की बात कही, उसके बारे में उनको inflation का रेट भी देखना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हाल ही में मुम्बई के हाई कोर्ट ने एक जजमेंट दिया है कि ICDS में जो पैसा आता है, बच्चों के लिए जो पैसा आता है, उसमें 12 हजार करोड़ का घोटाला हुआ है, जिसकी निविदा रद्द कर दी गई है और वहां पर जो मिनिस्ट्री है, वहां पर बीजेपी की गवर्नमेंट है, उससे उसने कहा है कि यह सब चेंज कर दो, रद्द कर दो और दूसरा निकालो। इस स्कीम में जो पैसा हम यहां से देते हैं, क्या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस प्रणाली को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए सोच रही है?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, I will be grateful if she would send me the details. However, what I want to say is that the entire Government is deeply concerned with the situation of malnutrition. While it is falling, it is not falling fast enough. Therefore, the Prime Minister has instituted a National Nutrition Mission, and under that Mission, there is a convergence of three or more Ministries headed or led by my Ministry. But the purpose of this exercise is to increase and make the food quality much better; to increase the amount for it; to see that it is distributed properly; and to see that the *Anganwadis*, who have been responsible all these years for giving the food and, perhaps, have failed in their duties, are monitored very strictly now. We also have 14 lakh *Anganwadis*. This year, we are building 70 thousand more in a convergence with MNREGA and States. So, the idea is to attack the problem of malnutrition from many sides. We have increased, for instance, *SABLA*, which feeds adolescent girls. We have put it into 205 districts. Under the *Matritva Sahyog Yojana*, a pilot project is now coming up, in which we are giving conditional cash deliveries to 53 districts. The entire Mission is now being worked out between the Ministries, and before 15th August, you will see its shape taking place.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिलः मैंने जो सवाल पूछा था, उसका जवाब नहीं आया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती मेनका संजय गाधीः मैंने जवाब दे दिया है। See, procurement is a State subject. If she can just give me the details of this, I would be happy to look into it.

MS. ANU AGA: Sir, if we want to fight malnourishment, is it possible to serve unpolished rice in the mid-day meals because polished rice just fills the stomach without providing any nutritional value. It takes a little long to cook the unpolished rice, but it has a great impact to fight malnutrition.

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, I agree with Ms. Aga that it is not just polished or unpolished rice, I have actually written to the Consumer Affairs Ministry if we could introduce millets into the PDS system. If we could have millets, which I am sure you all agree, it would be better because it is environmentally better; it takes less water to grow and they grow in poor areas; and, it would be very good for the children to have millets. So, I have already written to the Consumer Affairs Minister, and I am sure that it is under consideration.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीनः माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जो कुपोषित महिलाएं एवं बच्चे हैं, उनमें किस वर्ग की महिलाएं ज्यादा हैं। एससी/एसटी, अल्पसंख्यक और पिछड़े वर्ग की महिलाओं का क्या-क्या आंकड़ा है? क्या आपने इस पर कभी कोई सर्व करवाया है?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, obviously, this applies more to the poor people because there are many factors that go into malnourishment and it is not just the lack of food, but it is also bad drinking water, worms, the resultant diarrhea, and a whole host of things that go into creating malnourishment. So, obviously, the affected will be poorer people, and that is why we are targeting them in the National Nutrition Mission.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, if we see the hon. Minister's answer, the fact remains that 2005-06 Survey and 2013-14 Survey, sort of, reflect the implementation during the UPA regime. We had successfully reduced the underweight children from 42.5 per cent to 29.4 per cent, and stunting from 48 per cent to 38.7 per cent. This happened because of the targeted scheme and funding to the State Governments.

Sir, as my colleague, Shrimati Rajani Patil, has mentioned, in the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), there is a reduction, from 2014-15 to 2015-16, of ₹ 10,967 crores. This is your answer. In the 'ICDS', the reduction is of ₹ 1,439 crores. In the 'SABLA', the reduction is of ₹ 131 crores. It is part of your answer. If you add these three, the reduction is of ₹ 12,537 crores in a single year. Now, hon. Minister has said that ₹ 10,000 crores have been added. Sir, the Budget that we have passed clearly shows reduction in the allocation for your Ministry. From where has this amount of ₹ 10,000 crore come, would you kindly explain?

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Sir, the Finance Commission had allocated a certain amount of money and a much larger amount of money to the States, and this is being given to the States on the condition that they will apply it here. So, in actual fact, there has been no reduction at all. In fact, with our recent increase, we are putting more money into this.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, in the Budget... ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सभापतिः आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is not a correct answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, this is what I am saying. It is a fact that in the Budget passed for the year 2016-17, and earlier also, there has been a substantial decrease in the allocation to your Ministry. We are batting for you, Madam. I would like you to kindly respond and prevail upon the hon. Prime Minister to allocate more funds to your Ministry.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, if a Central scheme ...(*Interruptions*)... These are all Central schemes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen to the answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The State Government... How can it serve the purpose? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Listen to the answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: I thank you for your support. As a matter of fact, the Prime Minister is so concerned that he has already, on his own, without your help, started the National Nutrition Mission, and we have been working very hard. If we have increased it from ₹ 4 to ₹ 10, it means that there has been an allocation of money, which is substantially more. However, you are right that it looks as if it has been cut, but that is because the Finance Commission has put that money for exactly the same purpose to be dealt with through the States. The State's allocation.. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen to me. The State's allocation used to be 50 per cent. Now, the State's share is 60 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Centrally-funded scheme ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This question is over now. If there is an inaccuracy, you take it up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Centrally-funded scheme ...(*Interruptions*)... That is where the Budgetary allocations are made. This is not the correct answer. The fact is that... ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I think, you must... ...(*Interruptions*)... Please ensure proper replies. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The Budget allocations have been reduced. ...(*Interruptions*)... That too, of the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharma Sahib,... ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a way to go about it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: But, Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the answer is inadequate, then, you raise it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is not a correct answer. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Implementation of New Education Policy

*50. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented the New Education Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the major changes made in the new policy and the highlights of the same?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out nearly a year-long consultation process.

The Ministry had constituted a 5-member Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy on 31st October 2015 under the Chairmanship of Shri T. S. R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India, with NUEPA as its Secretariat. The Committee submitted its Report on the 27th May, 2016 and the same can be accessed from the website of NUEPA at *http://www.nuepa.org/New/download/NEP2016/ReportNEP.pdf.*

After perusal of the report of the Committee and the recommendations from various consultations as well as other views and comments received, 'Some inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016' have been formulated and these can be accessed on the MHRD website at *http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/*

Inputs_Draft_NEP_2016.pdf. Comments/suggestions have been invited up to 31st July, 2016. The Ministry has also written to the relevant Government of India Ministries and State Governments inviting comments/views/suggestions up to 31st July, 2016.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रमः सभापति महोदय, मान्यवर मंत्री जी से मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार ने जो नई शिक्षा नीति के लिए एक साल लंबी प्रक्रिया चलाई और जिसके लिए समिति भी गठित की थी, वहीं आपकी वेबसाइट पर जो ब्यौरा दिया गया है, जिसमें ढाई लाख विलेज एजुकेशन कमेटी होने का बताया है, फिर उसके बाद ब्लॉक लेवल पर मीटिंग होगी, फिर स्टेट लेवल पर मीटिंग होगी, तो इसके लिए क्या कोई समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है? इसमें और कितने साल लगेंगे? पांच साल या दस साल कितने लगेंगे और कब तक यह इंप्लीमेंट होगी?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः पहले जो राज्य, जिला और स्थानीय लेवल की कंसलटेशन की प्रक्रिया है, वह पूरी हो गई है। फिर जो ऑनलाइन प्रतिक्रिया मांगी थी, उसमें देश भर से 29 हजार प्रतिक्रियाएं आई थीं। उसके बाद जोनल कांफ्रेंसेस हुईं, जिसमें लगभग सभी राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्री और सभी राज्यों के प्रमुख शिक्षा अधिकारी, ये सब शामिल हुए थे। तो यह प्रक्रिया तो पूरी हो चुकी है। अब जो जिस्ट वहां दिया है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि आप सब को भी तुरंत दे देंगे। वेबसाइट पर देने से आप सब लोगों का और बाकी लोगों का भी अच्छा रिस्पांस आ रहा है। आज शिक्षा के बारे में लोगों में इतनी जागृति है और इस पर लोग भरपूर योगदान दे रहे हैं। हम सभी का संज्ञान भी लेंगे और इस तरफ जितना आवश्यक समय है, उतना लगाकर हम नयी नीति बनायेंगे, जो देश के फायदे की होगी।

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रमः सर, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन कब तक होगा?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: Sir, I just want to raise one point. Questions No. 46 and 50 are the same. 70 per cent of the reply is the same. So, this type of questions should be taken up simultaneously. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sharadji, that has not been our practice. I agree with you that 70 per cent is the same, but it is a balloted question, and the right of the Member who has got ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, Question No. 55 is also the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, they are not identical. The question is they are not identical. And let the Members ask the question and be satisfied with the answer. Your second question, please.

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रमः सर, यह सब कब तक इम्प्लीमेंट होगा?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः यह नीति तैयार होने के बाद उसी में उसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का नक्शा तैयार होगा। जैसे आपकी सलाह के बाद और सबकी सलाह के बाद इसकी रूपरेखा तैयार होगी और समय पर बताया जाएगा। उसकी कोई तिथि तय नहीं है, लेकिन इसे जल्दी करना है। 'सबको शिक्षा, अच्छी शिक्षा' देश की मांग है और यही उसकी नींव है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma. ...(*Interruptions*)... Just a

minute, please. ..(*Interruptions*)..

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सर, जैसा आदरणीय शरद पवार साहब कह रहे थे, दो अलग-अलग सवाल हैं, लेकिन उनके जवाब कॉमन हैं।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there are three questions with same answer. ...(*Interruptions*)... Question No. 55, again the same answer. Sir, there is a practice of clubbing these questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, there is no practice of clubbing these questions. I am sorry. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, but the answer is the same for all the three questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Sir, the answer is also the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Just have a look, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I know. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: All are on the New Education Policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look into the matter. If the wording of the question is not identical, then it is admitted for balloting. If it is balloted, then the Chair cannot come in-between.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is a balloting fault, Sir. How can it be like this?

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सर, जैसा कि ...

श्री सभापतिः एक मिनट ठहर जाइए। Let me explain. If the Chair were to sit in judgement on the wording of questions, then I think it would not be fair to the hon. Members. They ask questions to the best of their judgement in a particular way, and if a question is balloted, then it is balloted.

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR: But we can discuss them simultaneously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This has not been our practice. I know, it used to be an earlier practice. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please have a look. All three start with 'New Education Policy'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree with you. I will have a look at it.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Hon. Chairman, I just want to make a small submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Venkaiahji.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, earlier also, when we were in the Opposition, that practice was there. I request you to just look into this aspect because it will be easy for Members to have a comprehensive approach to ask questions and also for the Minister to reply. Normally, on the request of the Members, we club identical questions. That practice had been there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall discuss it with you separately. I know the background of this matter. Let me get on with the supplementary questions.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला है और हिन्दुस्तान में 'राइट टू एजुकेशन' लॉ पास होने के बाद भी इसको बड़ा एड हॉक तरीके से लिया जा रहा है। सर, हिन्दुस्तान के बच्चे बहुत दिनों तक इंतजार नहीं कर सकते। इतना समय हो गया, लेकिन जो 'सर्वशिक्षा अभियान' है, अभी तक उसे तदर्थ व्यवस्था बनाकर चलाया जा रहा है। इसको एक फॉर्मल एजुकेशन सिस्टम में तब्दील हो जाना चाहिए था। हम यह उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि भारत सरकार बहुत ही जल्दी इसको 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति' घोषित करके हमें यह बताये कि क्या ये फॉर्मल नेबरहुड स्कूल के तरीके से कोई एक एजुकेशन सिस्टम चलाने जा रहे हैं या यह व्यवस्था अनन्त काल तक भाग्य के सहारे तदर्थ ही चलती रहेगी?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः यह तदर्थ चलने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। यह देश में एक स्थाई हो चुकी व्यवस्था है और पिछले 15-16-17 सालों से यह एक अच्छी व्यवस्था चल रही है, जिससे हमने लगभग 100 प्रतिशत एनरोलमेंट का लक्ष्य-- मैं लगभग कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि कुछ स्टूडेंट्स डिनोटिफाइड ट्राइब्ज़ के हैं, जो घुमंतू जातियां हैं, उनके बच्चे अभी भी स्कूल में नहीं हैं, लेकिन उनको भी इसमें लाना है। इसीलिए मैंने अपनी पहली विजिट नाइट स्कूल में की, क्योंकि ऐसे बच्चे नाइट स्कूल में जाते हैं, जहां उनको शिक्षा मिलती है। बाकी आपके जो विचार हैं, they are suggestions for action. मैं just एक बात बताऊँगा कि किन थीम्स पर यह सब हो रहा है, ensuring learning outcomes in elementary education. प्रसार तो हो गया। अब क्वालिटी लानी है तो learning outcome क्या आ रहे हैं, बच्चों को कितना आ रहा है और इस पर सभी मुख्य मंत्रियों ने पिछले सप्ताह हुई इंटर स्टेट काउंसिल में बहुत ही अच्छे सुझाव दिए हैं। उन पर भी हम विचार कर रहे हैं। They include, extending outreach of secondary and senior secondary education; strengthening of vocational education; reforming school examination system; revamping teacher education for quality teachers; accelerating rural literacy with special emphasis on women, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities through adult education and National Open Schooling; and Promotion of information and communication technology. There are thirteen themes for school education.

मैं आपको जो ड्राफ्ट दूंगा, इसमें यह सब है। 20 थीम हॉयर एजुकेशन के हैं, जिसमें कुछ प्रमुख हैंः Governance reform for quality; ranking of institution and accreditation; and improving the quality of regulation. There are many steps. These are all our interest issues.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्माः सर, यह. ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सभापतिः अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप नोटिस दीजिए, वह होगा।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, it is not unknown to us that as on this date, more than seventy per cent of the students of the nation go only to the Government Schools. And the Government Schools do not have the facility of *swatchh* toilets and other facilities. Even there is no electricity to use fan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Will the Government wish to coordinate with the Ministry of Renewable Energy to ensure electricity 24 x 7 or during school hours through solar energy or wind energy in the Government Schools?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I want to know whether they can coordinate with the Ministry of Renewable Energy with their new mission to provide electricity through solar energy and wind energy to the Government Schools.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकरः पारंपरिक ऊर्जा के मंत्री और मेरी इसके बारे में चर्चा हुई है। एक ऑफिशियल मीटिंग भी होगी और उसके बाद जो योजना तय होगी, आपको सूचित करेंगे।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the recommendation of the Kothari Commission has been accepted which is for privatisation of school education. How much is the annual Budget allocation for free and compulsory education in 2016? To be precise, would the communalisation, which is bringing out Sanskrit as the third language, affect the minds and souls of the intelligent children? That should be avoided. Could there be a discussion with all the stakeholders, particularly the minorities?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have asked three questions in one.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The stakeholders should be heard. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please listen to the answer. Otherwise, time will be over.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, she has asked four questions in one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was being generous.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, there is no compulsion of any subject anywhere. Whatever recommendations of the Kothari Commission were accepted, they were implemented at that time. After that, there was the Policy of 1986, which

the Government started implementing since 1992. Now we are entering into a new Education Policy where everybody's participation is needed. All your other questions are actually suggestions for actions and I have noted them.

परमाणु ऊर्जा के उत्पादन का लक्ष्य

*51. **डा. सत्यनारायण जटियाः** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) देश में आगामी पांच वर्षों में परमाणु ऊर्जा के उत्पादन का निर्धारित लक्ष्य क्या है और इसका कार्यान्वयन कार्यक्रम क्या है और इसकी उपलब्धता हेतु संसाधनों और आपूर्ति का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) स्वदेशी थोरियम अनुसंधान, ऊर्जा सम्भाव्यता और इससे विद्युत उत्पादन करने के लिए अनुसंधान की वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है?

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेंद्र सिंह)ः (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) पंचवर्षीय अवधि के दौरान, ईंधन की उपलब्धता एवं नए रिएक्टरों के कमीशनन, प्रचालनरत रिएक्टरों के प्लांट लोड फैक्टर की व्यापक पूर्वधारणा (कल्पना) के आधार पर, राष्ट्रीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्यों के भाग के रूप में, पंचवर्षीय अवधि के लिए नाभिकीय ऊर्जा संयंत्रों से विद्युत उत्पादन के लक्ष्य तय किए जाते हैं। लेकिन, नीति आयोग की स्थापना के साथ, पंचवर्षीय योजना की संकल्पना संगत नहीं रह गई है और सरकार 7 से 15 वर्ष तक की दीर्घकालीन योजनाएं बनाने का प्रस्ताव कर रही है।

प्रत्येक वर्ष, वार्षिक उत्पादन लक्ष्य प्रशासन मंत्रालय, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (पऊवि) के साथ समझौता-ज्ञापन (एमओयू) के रूप में तय किए जाते हैं। वर्ष के दौरान यूनिटों के योजनागत द्विवार्षिक शटडाउन (बीएसडी), नई यूनिटों को ग्रिड से जोड़ने, यदि कोई हो, वर्ष के दौरान ईंधन की परियोजित उपलब्धता आदि को ध्यान में रखकर ये लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए जाते हैं।

सरकार ने, घरेलू ईंधन आपूर्ति का संवर्धन करके तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय परमाणु ऊर्जा अभिकरण (आईएईए) अभिरक्षा के तहत रिएक्टरों के लिए ईंधन का आयात करने हेतु कई देशों के साथ करार करके पर्याप्त मात्रा में ईंधन की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु उपाय किए हैं।

(ख) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग (पऊवि) के परमाणु खनिज अन्वेषण एवं अनुसंधान निदेशालय (पखनि) ने पिछले छः दशकों से अधिक समय से अन्वेषण गतिविधियां चलाई हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में 11.93 मिलियन टन मोनाज़ाइट के स्वस्थाने संसाधनों का पता लगा है। भारतीय मोनाज़इट में 9-10% थोरियम ऑक्साइड (ThO_2) है, जो क्रम से 1.07 मिलियन टन थोरियम ऑक्साइड (ThO_2) देता है। थोरियम के इस विशाल भंडार का प्रभावी तरीके से उपयोग करने के लिए त्रि-चरणीय नाभिकीय ऊर्जा कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है। थोरियम के इस भंडार की संभाव्य ऊर्जा 1,55,500 GWe प्रतिवर्ष से अधिक होने का अनुमान है।

बड़े पैमाने पर थोरियम आधारित ईंधन का उपयोग करने हेतु प्रौद्योगिकियों से संबंधित अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त (यथेष्ट) काम किया गया है। वर्षों तक निरंतर प्रयास करके, भारत ने अर्ध-औद्योगिक पैमाने पर संपूर्ण थोरियम ईंधन चक्र-संविरचन, किरणन एवं पुनर्संसाधन के क्षेत्र में अनुभव हासिल किया है। वर्तमान में, इस अनुभव को बृहत्तर पैमाने पर बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास जारी है। भाभा परमाणु अनुसंधान केंद्र (बीएआरसी) और पऊवि से संबद्ध अन्य अनुसंधान संगठन, विभिन्न प्रकार के रिएक्टरों में थोरियम के उपयोग हेतु विभिन्न अनुसंधान एवं विकास गतिविधियों में लगे हुए हैं।

Target for nuclear power generation

†*51. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for nuclear power generation for next five years in the country and implementation programme therefor and details of resources in terms of their availability and supply; and

(b) the magnitude of reserves for indigenous thorium, energy efficiency and factual position of related research to ensure power generation out of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The target for electricity generation from nuclear power plants used to be set for a Five year Plan period, as a part of the national Five Year Plan targets, based on broad assumptions of Plant Load Factors of operating reactors, commissioning of new reactors and fuel availability during the period. However, with the establishment of Niti Aayog, the concept of Five year plans has lost relevance and the Government proposes to make long term plans ranging from 7-15 years. Every year annual generation targets are set as part of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Administrative Ministry, Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). These are arrived at considering planned Biennial Shutdowns (BSD) of units during the year, connections of new units to the grid if any, projected fuel availability during the year etc.

The Government has taken measures to ensure availability of adequate quantity of fuel by augmenting domestic fuel supply and entering into agreements with several countries for import of fuel for reactors under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has carried out exploration activities for over past six decades, which have resulted in establishing *in situ* resources of 11.93 million tonnes of monazite in the country. Indian Monazite contains about 9-10% of Thorium Oxide (ThO2) which in turn results in about 1.07 million tonnes of Thorium Oxide (ThO2). A three stage nuclear power programme has been devised to efficiently utilise this large reserve of thorium. The energy potential of this thorium reserve is estimated to be more than 155,500 GWe-years.

Substantial work has been carried out in the areas of research on technologies for use of thorium based fuel on a large scale. With the sustained efforts over years, India has gained experience over the entire thorium fuel cycle – fabrication, irradiation and reprocessing on a semi-industrial scale. Efforts are currently on to enlarge that experience to a bigger scale. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and other research organisations attached with DAE are engaged in various R&D activities to address the utilisation of thorium in different types of reactors.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटियाः माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा क्वेश्चन है परमाणु ऊर्जा के लक्ष्यों के संबंध में। देश में थोरियम बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और इसलिए थोरियम ऑक्साइड से क्या हम परमाणु ऊर्जा के माध्यम से, रिएक्टरों के माध्यम से बिजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने का काम कर सकते हैं और इस काम को करने के लिए जो चरण तय किए हैं, वे कब तक पूरे करेंगे?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, it is true that India has the largest reserves of Thorium in the country. I am glad to share this with the House that the only reactor which is using Uranium 233, which is produced from Thorium ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It's all right. ...(*Interruptions*)... All right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: I am talking of Kamini reactor. The only reactor using thorium in the form of Uranium 233 happens to be in India and we are also working on advanced high water reactor which will also be unique of its kind. As far as generation is concerned, right now, we have 21 reactors in the country, which are producing 5,780 million watts. When the Kudankulam Project, which you must have read in the newspapers...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. *Saheb*, I am afraid, it is one o'clock.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, just half-a-minute to complete this sentence. Sir, in 10 years, we will be making our nuclear generation three times.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Discussions with Sri Lankan authorities

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

(a) whether Government has held discussions with Sri Lankan authorities regarding abrogation of the 1974 and 1976 agreements and retrieval of Katchatheevu;

(b) whether Government has been receiving demand from the State Government of Tamil Nadu on this issue from time to time; and

(c) whether Government has received a representation from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu recently in this regard, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (c) Government has been receiving various representations from Government of Tamil Nadu regarding the issue of Katchatheevu Island and Indian fishermen from time to time. A letter from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was received in May 2016 on this issue.

Government regularly takes up issues related to Indian fishermen with Government of Sri Lanka, including at the highest levels.

As per the Agreements of 1974 and 1976 signed between India and Sri Lanka, Indian fishermen are allowed access to the Katchatheevu Island for rest, for drying fishing nets and for the annual St. Anthony's festival.

The matter relating to the Katchatheevu Island is currently *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Enrolment under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

*53. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people enrolled and certified under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana so far, skill-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of women, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and people with disabilities certified under the Yojana so far;

(c) the number of people certified so far who have also received placements, State-wise; and

(d) the average salary/wages being received by people certified and placed under

Yojana together with the expenditure incurred on the Yojana so far, State-wise and item-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme of the new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) was approved by the Cabinet on 20th March 2015, with the aim to enable and mobilize a large number of Indian youth to take up skill training and become employable and earn their livelihood. Under the scheme, monetary reward was provided to trainees who are successfully trained, assessed and certified in skill courses run by affiliated training providers. It also sought to significantly scale up skill training activities in the country and enable skill training to happen at a fast pace without compromising quality. Institutional arrangements comprising of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), Assessing Agencies and Training Partners were put in place for implementation of the Scheme.

The total numbers to be trained under the scheme was 24 lakhs spread across Fresh Training (14 lakhs) and Recognition of Prior Learning (10 lakhs). The Training Partners were requested to conduct Kaushal Melas across the constituencies for candidate mobilization with the involvement of local State and District Governments as well as Members of Parliament to ensure greater outreach and ownership. PMKVY was implemented by NSDC through training partners in 622 districts in 2015-16. The State-wise and Sector-wise details of candidates enrolled and certified under PMKVY Scheme, as on 15th July, 2016, is given in Statement (*See* below).

Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. The employment data available reflects only a fraction of the actual employment provided under the scheme. However, under PMKVY 2016-20 approved by the Union 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.

The details of Gender-wise, Category-wise (Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/ Other Backward Class/General/Persons with Disability) candidates enrolled, trained, certified, reward money processed, placement as on 19th July 2016 are as follows:

Candidate Information-Caste Category	Total Enrolled-Male	Total Enrolled-Female	Total Trained (Based on Batch End Date)-Male	Total Trained (Based on Batch End Date)-Female	Total Certified-Male	Total Certified-Female	Monetary reward transfer Status-Male	Monetary reward transfer Status-Female	Placement Status-Male	Placement Status-Female
Gen	523572	385214	523387	384950	324424	259562	273048	222210	42386	29274
OBC	390153	312348	390019	312202	253141	212953	213478	179766	36258	29306
PH	249	104	249	104	168	74	156	71	37	26
SC	148815	126561	148784	126515	94869	87434	79146	73437	14775	14943
ST	48662	34768	48658	34767	28163	19396	23193	15653	5309	3117
TOTAL	1111451	858995	1111097	858538	700765	579419	589021	491137	98765	76666

Gen=General,
OBC=Other Backward Classes,
PH=Physically Handicapped/People with Disabilities,
SC=Scheduled Castes,
ST=Scheduled Tribes.

Under PMKVY Scheme, as on 15th July 2016, the total numbers of minorities candidates trained and certified are 237067 and 148351, respectively.

As PMKVY is a nation-wide scheme, NSDC does not capture state-wise and item-wise expenditure incurred under the scheme. Under PMKVY, 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. As placement was not mandatory, salary data has not been captured by the training providers. However, under PMKVY 2.0 approved by the Cabinet on 13th July 2016, the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced and the last 20% payment to training partners would only be made after wage employment or self employment to at least 70% of the trained candidates.

Statement

The State-wise and Sector-wise details of candidates enrolled and certified under PMKVY

(As on 15.07.2016)

State	Total Enrolled	Total Trainings Completed	Total Certified
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	194	19
Andhra Pradesh	124606	124516	90330
Arunachal Pradesh	1017	1017	324
Assam	31224	31194	2133
Bihar	89252	89166	50906
Chandigarh	4851	4851	3668
Chhattisgarh	36488	36488	23731
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	258	159
Daman and Diu	230	230	127
Delhi	75194	75171	49404
Goa	499	499	277
Gujarat	43324	43324	26392
Haryana	81612	81474	55939
Himachal Pradesh	22738	22738	16672
Jammu and Kashmir	17779	17779	10608

1	2	3	4
Jharkhand	26488	26463	18332
Karnataka	73523	73523	48147
Kerala	14689	14689	9501
Madhya Pradesh	159139	158974	105696
Maharashtra	84432	84312	52034
Manipur	1328	1328	797
Meghalaya	1661	1661	16
Mizoram	1030	1030	5
Nagaland	1271	1271	724
Odisha	56822	56822	33816
Puducherry	7070	7070	5880
Punjab	72433	72378	50216
Rajasthan	112467	112437	80165
Sikkim	886	886	349
Tamil Nadu	151491	151491	106978
Telangana	98323	98203	72424
Tripura	14018	14018	9261
Uttar Pradesh	256469	256335	174157
Uttarakhand	13675	13675	9162
West Bengal	117925	117925	75672
TOTAL	1794406	1793390	1184021

Performance of States in Mid Day Meal scheme

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

(a) how many States are utilizing the Centre's share for the Mid Day Meal scheme properly;

(b) whether Government has tried to assess the performance of the State Governments in ensuring that the benefit of the Mid Day Meal reach the actually needy children; and

(c) which State Government could actually achieve the maximum benefit out of the scheme and what is the number of children who could benefit out of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) under which hot cooked meals are served to children studying in classes I to VIII in Government and Government Aided schools is being implemented in all the States and UTs. 10.03 crore children in 11.50 lakh schools are being benefitted under the Scheme.

(b) Several evaluation studies have been conducted to assess the performance of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in the States/UTs. These Independent evaluation studies have shown that MDMS has helped in preventing classroom hunger; promoting school participation and fostering social equality and enhancing gender equity thereby facilitating overall healthy growth of children. The Planning Commission in its evaluation report of 2010 covering 17 States/UTs has observed that the Cooked Mid Day Meal Program has been successful in addressing classroom hunger in sample schools and created a platform for children of all social and economic backgrounds to take meals together, thereby facilitating achievement of the objective of social equity.

Joint Review Missions (JRMs) consisting of educational and nutritional experts review the scheme through field visits and assess the actual implementation of the Scheme at the ground level from time to time. So far 8 JRMs have covered 28 States/UTs. The reports prepared by the JRMs are shared with the States/UTs for taking corrective action on the deficiencies reported in the implementation of the scheme. In addition, 38 Independent Monitoring Institutes engaged for monitoring and evaluation of the Scheme during April, 2013 to March, 2015 have reviewed the implementation of the scheme in 33 States/UTs. Their reports have been shared with concerned States/UTs for taking corrective action on the findings.

(c) The State-wise number of children, availed MDM on an average basis during 2015-16 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Average number of children covered during 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of children Enrolled	No. of children Covered	% children covered
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assam	4567270	4386452	96%
2.	West Bengal	12539866	12026619	96%
3.	Haryana	1794862	1707877	95%

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Lakshadweep	7300	6908	95%
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	253075	238681	94%
6.	Himachal Pradesh	570132	527332	92%
7.	Kerala	2701911	2494924	92%
8.	Mizoram	153308	141043	92%
9.	Karnataka	5082774	4635376	91%
10.	Telangana	2150297	1966087	91%
11.	Goa	159953	143135	89%
12.	Nagaland	210327	187006	89%
13.	Meghalaya	606110	526947	87%
14.	Andhra Pradesh	3257006	2801432	86%
15.	Chhattisgarh	3385849	2915536	86%
16.	Sikkim	78735	67906	86%
17.	Odisha	5334334	4557835	85%
18.	Tamil Nadu	5665044	4809942	85%
19.	Punjab	1901322	1577526	83%
20.	Manipur	228163	186655	82%
21.	Maharashtra	11565247	9394423	81%
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34878	28173	81%
23.	Uttarakhand	805576	647167	80%
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42688	33385	78%
25.	Daman and Diu	18479	14403	78%
26.	Madhya Pradesh	8355487	6411390	77%
27.	Tripura	506365	375912	74%
28.	Rajasthan	6283879	4520007	72%
29.	Puducherry	66646	47771	72%
30.	Gujarat	6157650	4394849	71%
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	1038472	724980	70%
32.	Bihar	20564206	13916506	68%

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Delhi	1748698	1121808	64%
34.	Jharkhand	5042957	2829835	56%
35.	Uttar Pradesh	18671473	9907312	53%
36.	Chandigarh	100990	52726	52%
	TOTAL	131651329	100325867	76%

Introduction of New Education Policy

*55. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce a New Education Policy in the country;

(b) if so, whether the NEP would cater same syllabus and system throughout the country;

(c) if so, the consultation reports from the State Government thereon; and

(d) the coordinated action plan between the boards, Central Government and State Governments to fulfil the target of NEP?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out nearly a year-long consultation process across 33 identified themes on three parallel tracks-online consultations; grass-root consultation starting from village to block, district, State and zonal levels; and thematic consultations with experts conducted by MHRD and its various autonomous bodies. Six zonal meetings were also held on NEP with the State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries and other State officials. The State Governments played a very important role in the entire consultation process, especially the grassroots level consultations.

The Ministry had constituted a 5-member Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy on 31st October 2015 under the Chairmanship of Shri T. S. R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India, with NUEPA as the secretariat to the Committee. The Committee submitted its Report on the 27th May, 2016 and the same can be accessed from the website of NUEPA at *http://www.nuepa.org/New/download/NEP2016/ReportNEP.pdf.* After perusal of the report of the Committee and the recommendations from various consultations as well as

other views and comments received, 'Some inputs for the draft National Education Policy, 2016' have been formulated and can be accessed on the MHRD website at *http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Inputs_Draft_NEP_2016.pdf.* Comments/ suggestions have been invited till 31st July, 2016. The Ministry has also written to the relevant Government of India Ministries and State Governments inviting comments/ views/suggestions up to 31st July, 2016.

Paras 4.5 of the '*Some inputs for the draft National Education Policy, 2016*' articulates that for Science, Mathematics and English subjects, a common national curriculum will be designed. For other subjects, such as social sciences, a part of the curricula will be common across the country and the rest will be at the discretion of the States.

(d) After finalization of the National Education Policy, 2016, the 'Framework For Action' will be prepared in order to ensure coordinated action among all stake holders for effective implementation.

Agreements between India and Qatar

*56. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Qatar signed seven key agreements during the Prime Minister's visit recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how these agreements are beneficial to each other?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) and (b) India and Qatar signed seven key agreements during the Prime Minister's official visit to Qatar on 4-5 June 2016. Following are the details of the agreements signed:-

1. **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF), Ministry of Finance, Government of India and Qatar Investment Authority**

   The MoU aims at establishing framework for facilitating participation of the Qatari institutional investors in Infrastructure Projects in India under NIIF.

2. **Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Customs Matters between the Government of Republic of India and the Government of the State of Qatar.**

   This agreement promotes cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries on matters pertaining to customs administration through exchange of information and intelligence.

3. **MoU between Financial Intelligence Unit–India and the Qatar Financial Information Unit concerning cooperation in the exchange of intelligence related to money laundering, terrorism-financing and related crimes**

   The MoU facilitates exchange of intelligence related to money laundering, terrorism-financing and related crimes and persons connected thereto.

4. **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**

   This MoU aims to enhance cooperation between the two countries on skill development and mutual recognition of qualifications to facilitate mobility of skilled workers from India to Qatar.

5. **MoU on cooperation in Tourism between the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar.**

   The MoU aims at bilateral cooperation in the field of planning and developing of tourism, through marketing and promotion as also to support cooperation between private sector stakeholders.

6. **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.**

   This MoU provides cooperation in areas of health, including *inter-alia* in occupational and environmental health, pharmaceuticals, medical education, exchange of the best practices in the field of primary healthcare, research in the field of health care, technology, health care system and exchange of medical experts and scientists.

7. **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.**

   As a follow up to the existing MoU in the field of Youth and Sports, the first Executive Programme provides for exchanges and cooperation in sports activities, training camps for sports teams and exchange visits of leaders and officials etc. between the two countries.

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme

†*57. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme was launched by the Central

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government in selected districts of the country for balancing the declining sex ratio, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the achievements of this scheme has been encouraging, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend this scheme to cover more districts and, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched by Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat, Haryana. Under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme Multi-Sectoral Action in selected 100 districts covering all States/UTs has been started to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR). List of 100 districts envisaged under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The overall objective of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is to improve declining Child Sex Ratio (number of girls per 1000 boys within the age group of 0-6 years) in the country and create an enabling environment for the education of the girl child and this requires long-term attitudinal change. The Scheme is at the nascent stage of implementation however Scheme has been received well. In the last one year, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts with support from Department of WCD, Health and Education.

(c) BBBP Scheme has been extended to additional 61 districts across 11 States (Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand) keeping in view the criticality of the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio. The detail of the additional 61 districts under the BBBP Scheme is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of 100 Gender Critical Districts selected Covering All States and UTs with Low Child Sex Ratio (CSR)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Child Sex Ratio Census 2001	Child Sex Ratio Census 2011
1	2	3	4	5
	India		927	918
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	937	945

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	951	918
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	874	889
4.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	943	946
5.	Bihar	Vaishali	937	904
6.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	845	880
7.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	964	947
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	979	926
9.	Daman and Diu	Daman	907	897
10.	Goa	North Goa	938	939
11.	Gujarat	Surat	859	835
12.		Mahesana	801	842
13.		Gandhinagar	816	847
14.		Ahmadabad	835	857
15.		Rajkot	854	862
16.	Haryana	Mahendragarh	818	775
17.		Jhajjar	801	782
18.		Rewari	811	787
19.		Sonipat	788	798
20.		Ambala	782	810
21.		Kurukshetra	771	818
22.		Rohtak	799	820
23.		Karnal	809	824
24.		Yamunanagar	806	826
25.		Kaithal	791	828
26.		Bhiwani	841	832
27.		Panipat	809	837
28.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	837	875
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	819	795
30.		Pulwama	1046	829

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	847	831
32.		Badgam	963	832
33.		Anantnag	977	841
34.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	951	916
35.	Karnataka	Bijapur	928	931
36.	Kerala	Thrissur	958	950
37.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	959	911
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	837	829
39.		Gwalior	853	840
40.		Bhind	832	843
41.		Datia	874	856
42.	Maharashtra	Bid	894	807
43.		Jalgaon	880	842
44.		Ahmadnagar	884	852
45.		Buldana	908	855
46.		Aurangabad	890	858
47.		Washim	918	863
48.		Kolhapur	839	863
49.		Osmanabad	894	867
50.		Sangli	851	867
51.		Jalna	903	870
52.	Manipur	Senapati	962	893
53.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	972	953
54.	Mizoram	Saiha	950	932
55.	Nagaland	Longleng	964	885
56.	NCT of Delhi	South West	846	845
57.		North West	857	865
58.		East	865	871
59.		West	859	872
60.		North	886	873

1	2	3	4	5
61.	Odisha	Nayagarh	904	855
62.	Puducherry	Yanam	964	921
63.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	784	820
64.		Gurdaspur	789	821
65.		Amritsar	792	826
66.		Muktsar	811	831
67.		Mansa	782	836
68.		Patiala	776	837
69.		Sangrur	784	840
70.		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	785	841
71.		Fatehgarh Sahib	766	842
72.		Barnala	792	843
73.		Firozpur	822	847
74.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunun	863	837
75.		Sikar	885	848
76.		Karauli	873	852
77.		Ganganagar	850	854
78.		Dhaulpur	860	857
79.		Jaipur	899	861
80.		Dausa	906	865
81.		Alwar	887	865
82.		Bharatpur	879	869
83.		Sawai Madhopur	902	871
84.	Sikkim	North District	995	929
85.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	957	896
86.	Telengana	Hyderabad	943	914
87.	Tripura	South Tripura	961	951
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	850	841

1	2	3	4	5
89.		Gautam Buddha Nagar	854	843
90.		Ghaziabad	854	850
91.		Meerut	857	852
92.		Bulandshahr	867	854
93.		Agra	866	861
94.		Muzaffarnagar	859	863
95.		Mahamaya Nagar	886	865
96.		Jhansi	886	866
97.		Mathura	872	870
98.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	902	816
99.		Champawat	934	873
100.	West Bengal	Kolkata	927	933

Note: Apart from the 100 selected districts under BBBP, additional seven districts from Uttar Pradesh i.e Lucknow, Bareily, Kannauj, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Kanpur Nagar; one District from West Bengal i.e. Purulia and one District from Tripura i.e. Gomti have been included on the request of the respective States. However, no additional funds are given to the States for implementing BBBP Scheme in these additional districts.

Statement-II

Additional 61 Districts with lowest CSR selected from States having CSR below 918

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
	India		927	918
1.	Gujarat (4)	Anand	849	884
2.		Amreli	892	886
3.		Patan	865	890
4.		Bhavnagar	881	891
5.	Haryana (8)	Gurgaon	807	830
6.		Jind	818	838
7.		Faridabad	847	843
8.		Hisar	832	851

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
9.		Fatehabad	828	854
10.		Sirsa	817	862
11.		Panchkula	829	863
12.		Palwal	854	866
13.	Himachal Pradesh (2)	Kangra	836	876
14.		Hamirpur	850	887
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (10)	Samba	798	779
16.		Baramula	961	863
17.		Ganderbal	1014	863
18.		Rajouri	905	865
19.		Srinagar	983	865
20.		Shupiyan	1011	878
21.		Kupwara	1021	879
22.		Kulgam	1003	885
23.		Udhampur	912	886
24.		Bandipore	967	892
25.	Madhya Pradesh (2)	Rewa	926	885
26.		Tikamgarh	916	892
27.	Maharashtra (6)	Hingoli	927	882
28.		Solapur	895	883
29.		Pune	902	883
30.		Parbhani	923	884
31.		Nashik	920	890
32.		Latur	918	889
33.	NCT of Delhi (2)	North East	875	880
34.		South	888	885
35.	Punjab (9)	Faridkot	812	851
36.		Bathinda	785	854
37.		Ludhiana	817	860
38.		Moga	818	860
39.		Rupnagar	799	863

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Districts	Census 2001	Census 2011
40.		Hoshiarpur	812	865
41.		Kapurthala	785	871
42.		Jalandhar	806	874
43.		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	808	885
44.	Rajasthan (4)	Jaisalmer	869	874
45.		Hanumangarh	872	878
46.		Jodhpur	920	891
47.		Tonk	927	892
48.	Uttar Pradesh (11)	Etawah	895	875
49.		Aligarh	886	877
50.		Etah	880	879
51.		Firozabad	887	881
52.		Jalaun	889	881
53.		Bijnor	905	883
54.		Mainpuri	892	884
55.		Hamirpur	904	886
56.		Saharanpur	872	887
57.		Farrukhabad	897	889
58.		Mahoba	900	892
59.	Uttarakhand (3)	Hardwar	862	877
60.		Dehradun	894	889
61.		Chamoli	935	889

Disposal of public grievances

*58. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) has limited powers of recommending and monitoring the public grievances submitted to it by citizens with various Central and State Ministers, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there exists a mechanism of appeal with DARPG or State or Central Ministers for citizens' in case of inadequate disposal of the grievances; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) DARPG as a nodal Department, forwards grievances to the concerned Ministries/Departments/State Governments. Redressal of grievances is done by respective Ministries/Departments and State Governments to whom they pertain. All Ministries/Departments/Organizations are directed to redress grievances of the citizens within a maximum period of 60 days from the receipt, and in case not possible, an interim reply with reasons for delay is to be provided. Regular review meetings are held in the Department for monitoring pendency of grievances in various Ministries/Departments. Under the federal principle of governance, grievances relating to State Governments are forwarded to them for appropriate action.

(b) and (c) A guideline has been issued to each Ministry/Department to nominate a Director of Public Grievances for ensuring proper action on public grievances. In case of inadequate reply and disposal of grievance by a Central Ministry, the citizen can approach the concerned Director of Public Grievances for resolution.

Admission of foreign students in IITs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are planning to hold their entrance tests abroad from next year to admit foreign students;

(b) if so, whether the foreign students would be admitted in addition to our students or they are part of the total strength or there is any cap on foreign students to be admitted in IITs; and

(c) whether total number of seats available to Indian students would remain the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) With a view to improve the international standing of the IITs, the IIT Council has decided to provide opportunity for the eligible foreign students to study in the IITs. For this purpose, it has been decided to focus on the neighbouring countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Singapore, UAE and Ethiopia. Under this initiative, JEE (advanced) exam will be conducted in these countries and eligible foreign students would be given opportunity to take the exam. Only such candidates who qualify in this exam would be offered admission to study in the IITs subject to the following:

(i) The entire cost of admission of the foreign students may be recovered from the student fee which may or may not be covered by a scholarship. There shall be no additional cost to Government on account of these admissions.

(ii) There shall be no reduction in the seats available for students in India while providing admissions to foreign students. These seats would be considered as supernumerary seats.

(iii) There shall be no discrimination in giving facilities between Indian and foreign students.

Further, IIT Bombay has been designated as the National Coordinator for coordinating the visit of IIT teams to these Countries with the Indian Missions abroad, so that the students in these countries are made aware of the advantages of studying in the IITs. It is expected that the above initiative will become operational from academic year 2017-18.

'Make Your City Smart' portal

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

(a) whether Government has unveiled fourteen smart city mission projects recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has also launched 'Make Your City Smart', a crowdsoucing portal where ideas on urbanism will compete, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. The Smart Cities selected in Round 1 had identified certain projects (including 14 from Pune) for unveiling on 25th June 2016 *i.e.*, the first anniversary of the launch of Smart Cities Mission. Projects of several other 12 cities also got unveiled in respective cities. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Yes, Sir. A crowdsourcing portal "Make My City Smart" has been launched on the MYGov platform to assist the Smart Cities to seek citizens' participation in designing streets, junctions, partks etc. Competition is held with announced prizes to involve citizens, students, technical experts, teachers and persons from different walks of life to give creative inputs which can become the basis for design and implementation of projects through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).

Statement

Details of Smart Cities Mission Projects unveiled on 25th and 26th June, 2016

Sl. No.	Project description	Cost of the project	Likely date of completion of the project
1	2	3	4
City: Pune (on 25th June)			
1.	Sustamable Livehhood Centre (SLC) with aim to address the issue of sustainable livelihood generation for Youth and to develop a Citizen Engagement Portal and a Skills marketplace portal.	The project will be executed by convergence through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds	--
2.	Slum Rehabilitation of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Vasahat, Aundh to make the chosen area slum free by rehabilitating all eligible slum dwellers.	The project will be executed through Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) in PPP (Public Private Partnership) mode.	December, 2018
3.	Street and Pedestrian Walkway, Aundh to design with preference to Walkability, Universal Accessibility and Cycling.	₹ 23 crore	December, 2018
4.	City Common Mobility Card-MI Card as a PAN city project to accept in Electronic Ticketing Machines (ETM) in the Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd. (PMPML) buses for concession passes and cash payment through e-purse for the 1.2 Million commuters.	Based on PPP model	The MI card launched on 25th June 2016 as a PAN city project
5.	Vehicle Health Monitoring System to ensure reliability of public transport by leveraging technology to track maintenance and vehicle health related parameters of Public Transport	Proof of Concept (PoC) for 20 buses-PPP model	Inaugurated on 25th June 2016 (20 buses installed with VHM kit)

1	2	3	4
6.	Central Command and Control Centre for Public; Transport to monitor fleet of 2,000 plus buses to assist commuters of Pune.	₹ 1.5 crore	Installation of various devices at the command centre has been completed and live feeds are available on screens
7.	Passenger Information System through Mobile App and website for tracking of all 2000 + buses by the commuters.	On PPP basis	Trial version of mobile app and Website has been launched on 25th June, 2016
8.	Traffic Demand Modeling Project to create and monitor pattern demands on the road and transport network of the City for proper planning of public transport capacity.	On PoC (Proof of Concept) basis	December, 2016
9.	Pilot of Modern Buses with Alternative Fuels and Technologies.	On PPP basis	March, 2017
10.	Pune Maximum Solar City to realize maximum solar potential of Pune and thereby to deliver beyond target of 10% solar in smart city mission.	On PPP basis	200 MW by 2020
11.	Plastic Bottle Recycling Project to incentivise and motivate its citizens to segregate plastic waste at source and collect segregated plastic waste through the waste pickers *via* door to door collection system.	On PPP/CSR basis	Pilot Plastic Bottle Recycling Machines installed
12.	100% Grievances Redressal System for Water with help of PMC CARE to address queries and issues related to Water Supply.	-	The system is Operational

1	2	3	4
13.	Quantified Cities Movement to improve Urban planning and create resilient cities by building transparency and accountability through facilitating citizens to participate in the process of decision making at the local level.	On PoC basis	September, 2016
14.	MoVe (Monitoring of Vehicles) Tracking System with complete end-to-end Automation and Monitoring of Waste Collection and Management.	–	Trial run on Pilot basis going on. Actual implementation will start by December, 2016
City: Ahmedabad (on 25th June)			
1.	Housing Project-Vadaj (Ramapir no Tekfo)	₹ 380 crore	December 2018
2.	Textile Dye Effluent Treatment using Absorbents developed by BARC.	₹ 1 crore	August 2016
3.	Irradiaton Sludge Hygienation Project.	₹ 25 crore	December 2016
4.	Lecture Halls for NHL Medical College.	₹ 17 crore	Completed
5.	Common City Payment System (CCPS) to implement Open Loop Smart Card based CCPS with an aim to offer citizens a common platform of payment facility which would enable them to pay for any Municipal and Utility Services within the city.	₹ 24 crore	February 2017
6.	Child Malnutrition Treatment Programme, Smart Anganwadi.	₹ 1 crore	August 2016
7.	Birth and Death, Immunization Details Mobile App.	₹ 1 crore	Completed

1	2	3	4
8.	Water-WDS SCADA network system covering 145 Water Pumping Station and 9 Treatment plants and other Sources with more than 1000 smart components.	₹ 33 crore	Completed
9.	STP-SCADA Network System covering various Sewage Pumping Station and Treatment Plants.	₹ 24 crore	Completed
10.	Wind Power Plant-4.2 MW in Kutchh district.	₹ 36 crore	Completed
11.	Solar Rooftop Systems at various Buildings of AMC.	₹ 80 lakh	August 2016
City: Ahmedabad (on 26th June)			
1.	Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Danilimda.	₹ 160 crore	September 2018
2.	Sewage Treatment Plant at Vinzol (Up gradation of existing 70 MLD STP at vinzol with addition of 35 MLD to meet the requirement of 2021)	₹ 71 crore	March 2018
3.	Sewage Treatment Plant at Vasana (Upgradation of existing STP at Vasana with addition of 48 MLD to meet the requirement of GPCB)	₹ 53 crore	March 2018
4.	1.23 km long flyover Bridge at Anjali Junction.	₹ 90 crore	June 2018
5.	0.8 km long flyover Bridge at Income Tax Junction.	₹ 66 crore	June 2018
6.	New Nagari Hospital Building.	₹ 33 crore	June 2018
City: Jabalpur (on 25th June)			
1.	M-governance System for Resource Tracking and Project Management (Jabalpur 311 Mobile Application for vitizens and Smart City 311 Mobile Application for Employees of JMC)	₹ 30 lakh	June 2017

1	2	3	4
2.	Multipurpose Smart Card for cashless transaction for city transport and various other purposes.	On PPP Model	June 2017
City: Solapur (on 25th June)			
1.	Proposed Green Space Development of Hutatma Garden in Prabhag No. 13, Lucky Chowk-Under AMRUT Scheme which also falls under Retrofitting Arrea of Smart City.	₹ 22.89 lakh	October 2016
City: Davanagere (on 25th June)			
1.	eSBM Platform for Solid Waste Management.	₹ 12.64 lakh	August 2016
2.	Free Wi-fi Hot Spots at 5 Places of the City Corporation Davanagere.	₹ 20.12 lakh	Completed
City: Kakinada (on 25th June)			
1.	Rooftop Solar Power Project on Government buildings with proposed capacity of 5 MW in PPP Mode.	₹ 40 crore	June 2017
2.	e-Pathshala in Municipal Schools to provide e-learning, providing k-yan Pro Standard to Municipal Elementary Model Schools.	₹ 5.60 crore	December 2016
3.	Upgradation of Eateries for Hygienic Food.	₹ 1.20 crore	December 2016
City: Udaipur (on 25th June)			
1.	Sewerage Works in Walled City Area (Convergence with AMRUT)	₹ 5.75 crore	March 2017
2.	Providing and installing of open GYM equipment in Gulab Bag at Udaipur to develop recreational, Social Welfare Activity while enhancing Tourism potential.	₹ 8.63 lakh	October, 2016
3.	Conservation and Development Works of Heritage Facade, Lighting	₹ 5.99 crore	Jan 2018

1	2	3	4
	and Signages for Historic Bazaars in the Walled City of Udaipur.		
4.	Setting up Smart Class Rooms in Government Schools of Walled city Area of Udaipur.	₹ 79.21 lakh	Sept. 2016
5.	Construction of Control and Command Centre Building in Town Hall Campus.	₹ 1.22 crore	Jan 2017
City: Bhopal (on 25th June)			
1.	Intelligent Street Pole.	PPP	1 year
2.	Mobile based Citizen Service Delivery and Collaboration Platform for City of Bhopal.	₹ 3.1 crore	3 Months
3.	ITS Control and Command Centre.	₹ 2.85 crore	3 Months
4.	Public Bicycle Sharing Project.	₹ 2.95 crore	4 Months
5.	City Level GIS.	₹ 1.53 crore	3 Months
City: Greater Visakhapatnam (on 25th June)			
1.	Establishing Command and Control Centre with 8 features.	₹ 100 lakh	Launched. Other Features will be added in 2 Phases.
2.	Solar Power to the GVMC buildings.	₹ 10.74 lakh	Sept. 2016
3.	Wi-Fi along Beach Road.	Executed by private agency	Completed
4.	Smart Metering for Electricity under IPDS.	₹ 26.42 crore	Pilot Project in progress. 2 years from awarding the work.
City: Jaipur (on 25th June)			
1.	Installation of 100 KW Solar Roof top Power Plant at Chougan Stadium, Chougan Garage and Hawamahal West Office.	₹ 80 lakh	August 2017

1	2	3	4
2.	Restoration of 14 Nos. Traditional Baories to preserve the heritage as well as help in augmenting the water table of the area.	₹ 4.34 crore	December 2016
3.	Sawan Bhadon Park (Ramniwas Garden)	₹ 4.00 crore	Inaugurated
4.	Public Information System (PIS) in Bus-Q-Shelter (BQS)	On PPP	March 2017
City: Belagavi (on 25th June)			
1.	City gas distribution network to encourage greater use of nature gas and make Belagavi clean city.	₹ 272.80 crore	5 years
2.	Improvements in Sewerage System and Construction of Sewerage Treatment plan.	₹ 156 crore	3 years
3.	Wi-Fi services in Belagavi City and eSBM for Solid Waste Management.	₹ 50.15 lakh	6 Months
4.	Construction of Modular Public Toilets in the Belagavi Corporation Limits.	₹ 1.50 crore	3 years
5.	Block and Avenue Plantation.	₹ 7 crore	3 years
City: Surat (on 25th June)			
1.	Smart City Centre (SMAC Centre)	₹ 32 crore	First phase completed. Full project by December 2017
2.	Intellignet Transit Management System (ITMS)	₹ 49 crore	ITMS application launched. Full project by March 2017.
City: New Delhi Municipal Corporation (on 25th June)			
1.	Renewable Energy-Rooftop Solar Plants on NDMC School Buildings.	PPP model Cost of energy purchases to NDMC is ₹6.35 per unit	Commissioned

1	2	3	4
2.	Renewable Energy-Rooftop Solar Plants on NDMC Buildings.	CAPEX Model- ₹ 9.4 crore	October 2016
3.	Garbage Transfer Station under the Swachh Bharat Mission at Arjun Dass Camp. Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi.	PPP	Commissioned
4.	Smart Toilets (106 locations).	PPP model	October 2017

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Mechanism to provide legal services to women

393. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any measures to assess the effectiveness of the present mechanism to private legal services to women who are victims of domestic violence and workplace harassment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 has set up legal services institutions such as (i) National Legal Services Authority for making policy relating to legal services; (ii) State Legal Services Authorities for operating at the State level; (iii) District Legal Services Authorities for providing legal services at the district level; (iv) Taluk/Mandal/Sub-Divisional Legal Services Committees for providing legal services at the levels of Taluk/Mandal/Sub-Divisional. Apart from these legal services institutions, High Court Legal Services Committees are constituted at all High Courts and the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee at the Supreme Court level to provide free legal services to all the persons eligible including women under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act. The women who are victims of domestic violence and workplace harassment are also entitled to free legal services irrespective of their economic or social status.

National Legal Services Authority has framed the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010 to ensure quality legal services and to monitor the progress of the free legal aided cases filed in the courts. Each legal services institution except at the National and State level has

enlisted 'panel lawyers' and 'retainer lawyers' for providing legal services to the eligible applicants. The quality of legal services rendered by them is ensured by the monitoring committees set up at each level. Legal Services Institutions also conduct various awareness, legal literacy and out reach programmes to make the poor and other marginalized sections of the society, aware of their rights under various Laws. The State-wise details of women beneficiaries provided free legal services during the financial 2015-16 is given in the Statement.

Statement

The State-wise details of women beneficiaries provided free legal services during the financial 2015-16

Sl. No.	State	No. of Women Beneficiary
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,075
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	75
3.	Assam	252
4.	Bihar	462
5.	Chhattisgarh	3,940
6.	Goa	416
7.	Gujarat	3,291
8.	Haryana	2,531
9.	Himachal Pradesh	784
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	543
11.	Jharkhand	694
12.	Karnataka	935
13.	Kerala	2,996
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20,558
15.	Maharashtra	2,742
16.	Manipur	46
17.	Meghalaya	82
18.	Mizoram	430
19.	Nagaland	729
20.	Odisha	1,156
21.	Punjab	3,240

Sl. No.	State	No. of Women Beneficiary
22.	Rajasthan	561
23.	Sikkim	371
24.	Tamil Nadu	9,697
25.	Telangana	511
26.	Tripura	1,027
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1,279
28.	Uttarakhand	285
29.	West Bengal	3369
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-
31.	U.T. Chandigarh	357
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	139
33.	Daman and Diu	-
34.	Delhi	7,334
35.	Lakshadweep	-
36.	Puducherry	343
	TOTAL	72,250

Land acquired by NPCIL in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) has acquired or in the process of acquiring land in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh for the projects of Toshiba Corps Westinghouse Electric, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) how many nuclear reactors, with what capacity are proposed to be constructed in Andhra Pradesh and by what time, they are expected to reach criticality, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The process of acquiring land at Kovvada in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh for setting up large capacity nuclear power projects in technical cooperation with United States of America (USA) has been initiated. Land totaling to about 2074.51 acres comprising 599.20 acres of private land, 791.37 acres of Government land and 683.94 acres of assigned land is proposed to be acquired for the project.

Based on the progress made in pre-project activities at site, progress of land acquisition and discussions with the suppliers, it has now been decided to set up Westinghouse Electric Corporation reactors at Kovvada site.

(b) The site has been accorded 'In Principle' approval for setting up six reactors each of nominal capacity 1000 MW. These are planned to be set up in phases of twin units with a gap of about four years between phases. The reactors are expected to reach criticality in about five years from first pour of concrete. The time by which each of the reactors reach criticality will depend on the date of actual start of work.

Low installed capacity of nuclear power

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

(a) what are the reasons that India has just 21 nuclear reactors that are producing power which are much less than most of the developed countries and also some of developing countries;

(b) what are the reasons that installed capacity of 21 nuclear reactors is 5.3 giga watts which is much less when compared to other nuclear power producing countries; and

(c) how the department is planning to correct this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) At present India with twenty one (21) nuclear power reactors, stands seventh among 31 countries with nuclear power in terms of number of reactors. A larger nuclear power capacity could not be added because of technology development phase that had to be gone through during the technology denial and international embargo regime that persisted from 1974 to 2008. As a result, all the technologies for nuclear power including the fuel cycle technologies had to be developed within the country, which took time. Another constraint faced by the nuclear power programme during the first two decades was availability of resources, as it had to solely depend on budgetary support.

(b) The nuclear power reactors set up in the country initially were of unit size of about 220 MW, consistent with the prevalent grid capacity. Out of twenty one (21) reactors in operation, eighteen reactors are of small unit size (220 MW or less). Thus the capacity of 21 reactors is only 5.78 GW.

(c) With the increase in grid capacity, the unit size of nuclear power plants also increased to 540 MW and now to 700 MW and 1000 MW. Future reactors planned are of 700 MW, 1000 MW and larger unit sizes.

Shifting of atomic plant from Gujarat to Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the department is planning to shift Westing-house Electricity Atomic Plant from Gujarat to Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The sites at Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Gujarat and Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh were accorded 'In Principle' approval and designated for setting up nuclear power plants in technical cooperation with United States of America (USA). In this regard, discussions were in progress with two US companies, Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) and GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy (GEH). Based on the progress made in pre-project activities at the sites, progress of land acquisition and discussions with the two companies, it has now been decided to set up reactors in technical cooperation with WEC of USA at Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh. The site at Chhaya Mithi Virdi in Gujarat continues to be designated for setting up nuclear power reactors in technical cooperation with USA.

Commissioning of Unit II Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant

397. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Unit II of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant has not yet been commissioned, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has received a representation from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu recently urging Government to implement the commissioning of the Unit II of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant at the earliest, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Unit II of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP-2) achieved first criticality (start of controlled self-sustaining nuclear fission chain reaction in the Reactor for the first time) at 20:56 hours on July 10, 2016. Following criticality, various tests will be conducted and the unit will be connected to the grid in line with the stage wise clearances of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). This will be followed by raising of power in steps to full power as per clearances of AERB and start of commercial operation.

(b) Yes, Sir. In October 2015, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had requested the Government to expedite commercial operation of KKNPP Unit II. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was apprised of the factual position.

Completion of projects for nuclear energy

398. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is expediting the process of completion of BHAVINI and Fast Reactor Fuel Cycle and Fuel Reprocessing (FRFCF) projects in Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu and the generation of nuclear energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total energy expected from these two projects;

(c) the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized for the setting up of BHAVINI and FRFCF in the last five years, year-wise and the total amount spent and to be spent for both the projects; and

(d) the power distribution pattern among the Central Government and States from the two projects once it is commissioned and production starts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, integrated commissioning of 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) Project being built by BHAVINI at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu is in advanced stage. 500 MWe (Mega Watts–electrical) will be generated on completion of this project.

Fast Reactor Fuel Cycle Facility (FRFCF), being constructed by Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu is for recycling the fuel of PFBR and no energy is expected to be generated. The progress of the project is monitored at unit level as well as at the department level.

(c) The details of funds allocated, disbursed and utilised in respect of PFBR in the last five years is as follows.

(₹ in crore)

	Allocated	Disbursed	Utilised
2011-12	905.00	905.00	631.33
2012-13	234.67	234.67	484.58
2013-14	369.68	314.45	477.11
2014-15	354.63	354.63	401.67
2015-16	700.00	700.00	253.75

Total amount spent up to 31.03.2016 from the inception (2003) of the project is 5187.55 crore.

The project FRFCF was sanctioned on 03.07.2013 at a cost of ₹ 9589 crore. Actual Expenditure towards the project during 2013-14 is ₹ 8.51 crore, for 2014-15 is ₹ 189.98 crore and for 2015-16 is ₹ 369.14 crore. A provision of ₹ 900 crore has been made for 2016-17.

(d) Electricity generated by Central sector generating stations is allocated to the beneficiary States and Union Territories in the electricity region by the Ministry of Power. The allocation from PFBR (500 MW) is as follows:

State	Allocation in MW
Tamil Nadu	151.8 MW
Andhra Pradesh	146.9 MW
Karnataka	84.4 MW
Kerala	35.7 MW
Puducherry	6.2 MW
Unallocated	75.0 MW

Approval for second unit of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Station

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

(a) when the second unit at Kudankulam Nuclear Power Station would reach criticality and whether Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has given approval, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether compliance certificates from Ministry of Environment and Forest and Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board are issued for the plant; and

(c) what would be the total capacity of the second unit and how much MW electricity would be shared by each Southern State, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The second unit of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP-2) attained first criticality (start of controlled self-sustaining nuclear fission chain reaction in the Reactor for the first time) at 20:56 hours on July 10, 2016 after accord of regulatory and statutory clearances. This will be followed by various tests, connection to the grid and raising of power in steps to full power in line with the stage-wise clearances of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The capacity of KKNPP Unit-2 on full power operation would be 1000 MW. Electricity generated by Central sector generating stations is allocated to the beneficiary States and Union Territories in the electricity region by the Ministry of Power. The allocation from KKNPP-1 and 2 (2000 MW) is as follows:

State	Allocation in MW
Karnataka	442
Kerala	266
Tamil Nadu	925
Puducherry	67
Unallocated	300*

*At present out of unallocated quota of 150 MW of KKNPP-1, 100 MW is allocated to Tamil Nadu and 50 MW to Andhra Pradesh.
The allocations are inclusive of auxiliary consumption (-7.8%)

Deposits of Thorium in country

400. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has a large deposits of thorium in various parts of India; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken to convert the naturally available thorium into usable Uranium for nuclear reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India has abundant quantity of thorium resources contained in the mineral monazite occurring in the beach sand placer deposits along the eastern and western coasts of the country as well as the inland placers in parts of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) through its Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) has carried out exploration activities over the past six decades, which have resulted in establishing *in situ* resources of 11.93 million tonnes of monazite as on May 2016 in the country. Indian Monazite contains about 9-10% of ThO2 which in turn results in about 1.07 million tonnes of thorium oxide (ThO2).

(b) Research and Development on Thorium utilisation continues to be a high priority area of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). On account of physics characteristics of Thorium, it is however not possible to build a nuclear reactor using Thorium alone. It has to be converted to Uranium-233 in a reactor before it can be used as fuel. With this in view, a three-stage nuclear power programme, based on

a closed nuclear fuel cycle has been chalked out to use thorium as a viable and sustainable option, right at the inception of India's nuclear power programme. The three stage nuclear power programme aims to multiply the domestically available fissile resource through the use of natural uranium in Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors, followed by use of plutonium obtained from the spent fuel of Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors in Fast Breeder Reactors. Large scale use of Thorium will subsequently follow making use of the Uranium-233 that will be bred in Fast Breeder Reactors, when adequate capacity has been built in the country. The third stage of Indian nuclear power programme which contemplates making use of Uranium-233 to fuel Thorium Uranium-233 based reactors can provide energy independence to the country for several centuries. All efforts towards technology development and demonstration are being made now, so that a mature technology is available in time.

Civil nuclear deal with UK

401. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has finalised the civil nuclear deal with UK, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has taken cognizance of the World Nuclear Industry Report, 2015 which states the decline of Britains nuclear industry, if so, the details thereof and its impact on the India-UK nuclear deal and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the rationale behind Government opting for nuclear energy versus developing and collaborating on renewable energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) An Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 13 November 2015, during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to U.K. The scope of cooperation *inter-alia* covers the supply of nuclear material, non-nuclear material, equipment, components or technology, training of personnel and transfer of technology, for peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

(b) The U.K. Government's recently stated energy policy is to increase the share of nuclear power in U.K.'s energy mix, to phase out coal-based power. Therefore, the decrease in the share of nuclear power in 2015 in U.K. as reported by the World Nuclear Industry Report, 2015 appears to be a phenomenon unlikely to have a short term impact on the India-U.K. Agreement for cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which is premised on India's growing requirement for nuclear power for its low-carbon growth strategy as well as U.K.'s technological expertise in this field.

(c) The Government is cognizant of the importance of both nuclear energy and renewable energy resources for India's growth strategy fuelled by clean energy. Accordingly, cooperation with major international partners such as U.K. includes both nuclear energy and renewable energy. Some of the important initiatives between India and U.K. in the area of renewable energy announced during Prime Minister's visit to U.K. in November 2015 include: (i) setting up a new Virtual Centre on Clean Energy (ii) setting up of India Innovation Lab for Green Finance (iii) U.K.'s support for India's new Global Solar Alliance initiative. Separately, commercial deals worth 3.2 billion pounds were finalized with U.K. in the area of clean energy during the visit. Similarly, Prime Minister of India and President of France jointly launched in Paris on 30 November 2015 an International Solar Alliance (ISA) initiative, with its headquarters in Gurgaon, India, to enhance the use of solar energy globally.

Setting up of nuclear plants in North India

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

(a) whether Government is exploring the possibilities of setting up of four nuclear power plants in North India;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the places identified for the purpose; and

(c) whether Government proposes to allow other Central PSUs to set up these plants and allow them to mobilize funds for the same, if so, the details thereof; and the action taken so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Site Selection Committee (SSC) of the Government is exploring possible sites all over the country including Northern region. Two sites, Gorakhpur in Haryana and Mahi Banswara in Rajasthan in the Northern region have already been accorded 'In Principle' approval by the Government for locating four reactors of 700 MW at each site. Administrative approval and financial sanction has been accorded for the first two units (2x700 MW) at Gorakhpur, Haryana.

(c) At present two public sector companies, Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) are setting up nuclear power plants in the country. The Government has amended the Atomic Energy Act,1962 to enable participation of other Public Sector companies in nuclear power generation by setting up Joint Venture (JV) companies with NPCIL.

Vacancies of OBC category in atomic reactors

403. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the post earmarked for OBC category in all atomic power plants across the country;

(b) the details of the post earmarked for OBC category which are lying vacant; and

(c) the reason for non-filling up of the posts and period for which these posts are lying vacant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The group-wise details of posts earmarked and those lying vacant for OBC category as on June 30, 2016, are given below:

Group	No. of posts earmarked	No. of posts lying vacant
A	107	71
B	64	4
C	97	18
TOTAL	268	93

(c) The details of the non-filled up posts along with the reasons thereof as on June 30, 2016, are given below:

Group	No. of posts lying vacant	Lying vacant since (Year)	Reason(s)
A	71	2016	Non-availability of suitable candidates
B	4	2013	
C	14	2013	
	3	2015	
	1	2016	

However, recruitment action for filling-up of these vacancies has been initiated.

Social impact assessment study for Nuclear Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

404. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether survey of land for Nuclear Power Plant at Kovvada, Srikakulam District of Andhra Pradesh is completed, if so, the details of Government land and private land proposed to be acquired for the project; and

(b) whether Social Impact Assessment Study of the proposed plant is taken up, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The land proposed to be acquired for the project comprises 599.20 acres of Private land, 791.37 acres of Government land and 683.94 acres of Assigned land totaling to 2074.51 acres.

(b) Social Impact Assessment (SIA) study has been taken up and notification for the same has been issued by the State Government. The Commissioner, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R), Government of Andhra Pradesh has identified Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI), Hyderabad as the SIA team.

Effect of non-inclusion in NSG on energy production

405. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-inclusion of India in NSG would impact its effort to produce atomic energy for peaceful purposes, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what would be further advantages of our joining NSG other than strategic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) India is currently engaged in nuclear trade with international partners based on a waiver from Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) in 2008. The waiver is in the form of a concession without according India the status of a full member of NSG and therefore has an element of unpredictability and attendant risks in the long-run for India's long-term nuclear power programme. Full membership of the NSG would enable India to have enhanced and predictable global access to nuclear technology, fuel, materials and components required for our expanding civil nuclear programme. It would advance energy security, contribute to India's growth strategy based on clean energy to combat climate change, and strengthen global nuclear non-proliferation.

Sports schools in North-Eastern States

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

(a) whether the Ministry has any plans to open sports schools in the North Eastern States; and

(b) whether there has been a proposal to do so, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No proposal to open sports schools is presently under consideration in the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

Appointments in ICMAM and NIOT

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

(a) whether Government has appointed adequately qualified scientists and research officers in the Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management (ICMAM) and National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) in Chennai;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the vacancy position as on date in both ICMAM and NIOT;

(c) whether Government has taken any new research projects in both these centres and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized in the last five years, year-wise; and

(e) whether Government has taken any decision on the appointment of directors and research officers in both ICMAM and NIOT?

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

(b) Vacancy position in respect of ICMAM is Scientist D (3 posts) and of NIOT is Scientist C (1 post) respectively.

(c) and (d) Both ICMAM and NIOT have regular ongoing activities in addition to several new research projects that have been undertaken. The details of these new research projects and funds allocated, disbursed and utilized in the last five years, year-wise is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) NIOT has a sanctioned post of Director and action to fill up the post is under process. The meeting of the Search-cum-Selection Committee is scheduled for 2nd August 2016. Pending appointment of regular incumbent, officiating charge has been entrusted with the approval of Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC). ICMAM being a small organization, the senior most scientist has been designated as Head of the organization and also delegated the power to carry out research activities.

Statement

The details of new research projects taken up and funds allocated, disbursed and utilized in the last five years

A: ICMAM

During XII Plan the new research focus is mainly on two aspects *viz*., (a) Integrated Coastal Zone Management (Coastal Processes, Erosion, Ecosystem Management and Training) and (b) Pollution and Environment (Water Quality Monitoring, Prediction and Ecotoxicology) aiming to understand the issues and generate the quality information needed for effective management and development of India's coastal zones. The main objectives of the "Coastal Research" Scheme of XII Plan are: (a) to generate products by scientific techniques that are useful to solve issues like coastal erosion which have long-term socio-economic implications, (b) to facilitate sustenance of productivity of marine environment through adoption of modern approach like ecosystem based management, (c) to detect periodical changes in Coastal Water quality, predict pollution levels and undertake associated activities like determination of seawater quality criteria for protection and preservation of marine environment and (d) to develop capabilities in coastal States and UTs for adoption of Integrated Coastal and Marine Area Management through training.

The details of funds utilized thereof in the last five years are:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	As per A.O.	Budget allocated	Funds disbursed
1.	2011-12	10.94	7.75	7.37
2.	2012-13	16.63	13.59	5.76
3.	2013-14	36.51	19.88	9.75
4.	2014-15	31.56	17.50	9.87
5.	2015-16	31.18	18.35	10.87

B: NIOT

The following are the new research projects and the details of funds utilized thereof in the last five years.

Ocean Resource: An Autonomous Coring System (ACS) was developed for ground truth validation of gas hydrate occurrence in Indian continental margins and tested over the sea floor of Krishna Godavari Basin.

Ocean Energy: A floating type wave energy device called the Backward Bent Ducted Buoy (BBDB) has been developed and tested successfully in the sea.

Technology Development: Various subsystems that are required for mining operations have been developed and sea trials have been performed. These are (i) Remotely operable Subsea *In-situ* Soil Tester (ii) An Exploratory Mining System with single module of collector, crusher and hydraulic sub-systems. (iii) a Remotely Operable Vehicle (ROV) rated for 6000m water depth for survey and exploration (iv) another ROV rated for shallow water operation, operated at the Priyadarshini Lake, ice shelf in Antarctica and in coral reef in the Andaman Sea.

Mariculture Technology: Successful demonstration of Open sea cage culture in Andhra Pradesh, Andamans and Tamil Nadu.

Shore Protection Measures: On the request from Government of Puducherry to restore the beach, environmentally friendly shoreline stabilization methodology has been evolved and demonstrated resulting in a gain of 60m wide beach.

Development of Ocean Observation Systems: Technology developed under the program include (i) Autonomous Underwater Profiling Drifter (AUPD) has been successfully tested in the sea and trial production of AUPDs by Indian industry is completed (ii) Indigenized drifter buoys with INSAT communication were deployed in Indian waters (iii) Development of Drishti Systems for measurements of visibility at the airports in collaboration with the National Aerospace Laboratories, CSIR, Bangalore (iv) Deployment of IndARC, India's first sub-surface moored observatory in the polar waters of Arctic.

Establishment of Ballast Water Treatment Technologies–Test Facility (BWTT-TF): The objective are to (i) establishment of Ballast Water Treatment Technologies -Test Facility (ii) testing and Validation of Ballast Water Treatment Systems.

Seafront Facility: The objective is to create a world class Seafront Research Facility (SRF) to enable activities in development and testing of prototype systems and validation of indigenously developed marine systems in the ocean environment, at the proposed location in the Andhra Pradesh allotted total extent of 211.74 acres-Pamanji, Vagarru and Chittedu Villages, Nellore. Towards this about 155.56 acres of land has been acquired at Thupilipallam village in Vakadu Mandal near Nellore in Andhra Pradesh. A berthing facility with control room located at this center is also proposed to manage the running, operation and maintenance of the fleet of for Ocean Research Vessels.

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds allocated	GIA received	Expenditure incurred
1.	2011-12	153.16	127.07	135.92
2.	2012-13	214.20	136.58	147.42

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds allocated	GIA received	Expenditure incurred
3.	2013-14	260.70	177.27	167.73
4.	2014-15	302.83	126.89	139.90
5.	2015-16	462.70	155.36	147.59

UK voting to leave European Union

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

(a) whether it is a fact that United Kingdom has voted to leave the European Union (EU); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its impact on Indo-UK relations and our trade prospects between the European Union countries and UK?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) In the referendum held on 23 June, 2016, the people of the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union (51.9% *vs.* 48.1%). For the United Kingdom to leave the European Union, it has to invoke Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. It is up to the Government of United Kingdom to decide when to invoke this Article. Such an invocation will then set in motion, the process for the United Kingdom to withdraw from the European Union. The relationship between the United Kingdom and the European Union is, therefore, yet to evolve and until such time, it is hard to assess the impact of the exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union on India-United Kingdom relations. India values its strong and multi-faceted relationship with the United Kingdom and the European Union and is committed to further strengthening these ties.

MoU to join US global entry programme

409. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has entered into an MoU with USA to join the US Global Entry Programme, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what would be the benefit for the Indian citizens by joining this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding between Consular, Passport and Visa Division, Ministry of External Affairs of India, and US Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security

of the United States, for the development of an International Expedited Traveller Initiative (Global Entry Programme) was signed in Washington D.C. on 3 June 2016. Operationalization of the MOU will facilitate expedited entry of pre-approved Indian travellers upon arrival in the United States.

Problems of Indian workers in Doha

410. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Prime Minister assured Indian workers in Doha that he would take up the issues being faced by them with the authorities;

(b) if so, what were the issues being faced by Indian workers in Doha;

(c) whether Prime Minister took up those issues in the talks held with Emir of Qatar; and

(d) if so, what was the result of the talks and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) During his official visit to Qatar, Hon'ble Prime Minister addressed and interacted with the Indian workers on 4 June 2016 and enquired about their well-being and welfare. He assured them that the Government of India would regularly take up their issues, if any, with the Qatari Authorities concerned as appropriate.

Generally, the problems faced by Indian workers in Qatar, as in other countries of the Gulf region, relate to contractual and sponsorship violations. There are occasional complaints, particularly from those working as household workers. Some complaints relate to non-payment, short payment or delayed payment of salaries, long working hours, illegal retention of passport by the local sponsor and contractual violations regarding food, accommodation and medical facilities to the workers etc.

(c) and (d) During the visit, matters pertaining to the Indian community in Qatar were discussed by the leadership. At India's request, the Government of Qatar released 23 Indian prisoners under the Emiri Pardon on 6 June 2016.

Presence of Sri Lankan Navy personnel in Katchatheevu Island

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

(a) whether Sri Lanka has enhanced the presence of its Navy personnel in Katchatheevu island preventing the fishermen from Tamil Nadu fishing in and around the said area;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken up this issue with the Sri Lankan Government;

(c) whether Government has asked the Sri Lanka Government to allow the fishermen from Tamil Nadu to construct a Church at Katchatheevu; and

(d) whether Government has received a representation from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu recently in this regard, if so, the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) As per the Agreements of 1974 and 1976 signed between India and Sri Lanka, Indian fishermen are allowed access to the Katchatheevu Island for rest, for drying fishing nets and for the annual St.Anthony's festival. The issues related to Indian fishermen are regularly taken up with Government of Sri Lanka, including at the highest levels.

Indian fishermen have been attending the annual St.Anthony's festival at Katchatheevu Island. In February 2016, 3248 Indian pilgrims attended the festival. St. Anthony's Church in Katchatheevu Island is believed to have been built in 1905 and, being in a dilapidated state, is repaired every year for the annual Katchatheevu Festival in February-March. The Bishop of Jaffna has requested the Commander of the Sri Lanka Navy to construct a new Church adjacent to the existing St Anthony's Church.

A letter from the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was received in May 2016 on the Katchatheevu Island issue. The matter relating to the Katchatheevu Island is currently *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

NSG membership

412. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a membership in Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is essential for India to pursue its civil nuclear objectives;

(b) whether pressing for NSG membership at Seoul meeting with lack of consensus was essential, with Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) membership assured to India which would ensure supply of nuclear fuel; and

(c) whether the whole episode reveals on the part of India undue dependence on US and unnecessary distancing from China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India has a well developed and

diversified indigenous nuclear power programme. In addition, pursuant to the September 2008 NSG decision, India is pursuing civil nuclear cooperation with key partners such as France, Russia, Canada, Kazakhstan and US. Membership of NSG would place our existing cooperation 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. The Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) does not deal with supplies of nuclear fuel.

(c) India has been consistently engaged with all the NSG Participating Governments including China on India's membership of the NSG. India's membership has been supported by a large and diverse number of NSG members, including the U.S., France, U.K., Russia, Canada, Australia, Germany, Netherlands and Japan. It is natural for India to move ahead on this issue by working with as broad a group of supporters as possible.

Steps taken for membership in NSG

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

(a) the details of the steps taken to ensure membership of India in Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);

(b) the names of the countries which supported and of those which opposed India's membership in NSG; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to allay the concerns of opposing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India made an application for the membership of the NSG on 12 May 2016 reflecting the progress in its engagement with the NSG that began in 2004. The application was preceded by extensive technical-level outreach with the NSG in Vienna. Government also reached out at the senior official and political level to all NSG members.

(b) India is not a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and, therefore, not privy to the Group's internal discussions. However, it is understood that at the recent Plenary in Seoul on June 23-24, 2016, there was a very large measure of support for India during a discussion on membership. While no country explicitly opposed India's membership, one country raised procedural objections ostensibly on grounds of India's non-NPT status. A few countries raised issues regarding the process for India's participation in the NSG.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Government has engaged with NSG members on the basis of its record on non-proliferation and disarmament, its commitment to follow the guidelines of the NSG, its ability to supply the items controlled by the NSG and its enforcement of a strict law-based export control system. It has highlighted India's fulfillment of all the criteria that were taken on record at the time of the September 2008 NSG decision on India. Government has underlined that India's participation in the NSG is in the larger global interest and would advance non-proliferation, energy security and facilitate combat against climate change.

Indo-US joint declaration

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a joint declaration was issued by India and USA titled "The United States and India: Enduring Global partners in the 21st Century" during Prime Minister's recent visit to USA;

(b) if so, the salient features of the declaration;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said declaration implies a right-wing shift in India's foreign policy undermining its long standing position of independence from any military alliance; and

(d) if so, the details and the reasons for opting a shift in our foreign policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Prime Minister visited the United States from 6-8 June 2016 at the invitation of the US President Barack Obama. There were significant and concrete outcomes from the visit in key areas of cooperation such as civil nuclear; clean energy; defence and security; economy and people-to-people ties which have been reflected in the Joint Statement titled "The United States and India: Enduring Global Partners in the 21st Century", issued during the visit.

(c) and (d) There is no change in India's long-standing policy of not joining any military alliance. The Joint Statement issued during the visit of Prime Minister to the United States is also based on this fundamental tenet of our foreign policy.

Chinese opposition to India's efforts for NSG

†415. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China openly opposed India's efforts for Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) membership as a result of which India could not become NSG member;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether India is reconsidering its foreign policy with regard to China; and

(c) if not, the reasons for India not becoming a member of NSG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India is at present not a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and, therefore, not privy to the Group's internal discussions. However, we have taken note of recent media reports, including interviews quoting Chinese Government officials, that India's NSG membership can only be considered after procedural issues concerning the membership of non-NPT countries are resolved.

(b) India continues to engage with China on all issues of mutual interest.

(c) It is understood that the discussion on India's membership will be taken forward in the NSG.

Indians in jails of Pakistan

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

(a) how many Indians are lodged in Pakistan jails, till 1st March, 2016, and since how long, with details; and

(b) how many of them have been languishing in jails for petty crimes like crossing the border etc., and efforts made by Government to seek their release from jails and bringing back to India, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As per the list exchanged between the Governments of India and Pakistan on 1st July 2016, there are in total 518 prisoners (463 fishermen and 55 civil prisoners) who are Indian or believed-to-be Indian in Pakistani jails.

The time since when they have been imprisoned has been tabulated below:

Prisoners who are Indian or believed-to-be Indians	Fishermen	Civil Prisoners	Total
1	2	3	4
Less than 5 years	463 (all fishermen are in Pakistani jails since less than 1 year)	25	488
More than 5 years but less than 10 years	0	18	18

1	2	3	4
More than 10 years but less than 15 years	0	3	3
More than 15 years	0	2	2
Without any details of sentence/period	0	7	7
TOTAL	463	55	518

Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails have been variously charged under relevant sections of Pakistan's domestic penal and criminal laws. The fishermen are generally charged with transgressing into Pakistan's territorial waters.

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. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners comprising retired Judges from the higher judiciary of both countries looks at humanitarian issues and recommends measures for humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison terms.

Due to Government's efforts, 190 fishermen and 1 civil prisoner have been released by Pakistan in 2016, so far. In 2015, 335 fishermen and 57 Indian fishing boats were released by Pakistani authorities.

Attacks on minorities in Bangladesh

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

(a) whether India is watching closely the incidents of brutal attacks on minorities in Bangladesh recently killing a Hindu priest and a Buddhist monk in Jhenaidah and Banderban;

(b) whether militants of Islamic State and Al-Qaeda have come out brazenly against minority communities in Bangladesh; and

(c) whether India has made known its concern to Bangladesh over the incidents, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Yes. India has been closely monitoring incidents of targeted attacks on various members of the minority communities of Bangladesh over the past few months.

The primary responsibility for protection of life and liberty of all citizens of Bangladesh, including the minorities, rests with the Government of Bangladesh. This issue has thus been taken up with the Bangladeshi authorities on various occasions, including the highest political levels. During our bilateral interaction, the Bangladeshi authorities have assured us that they take these attacks very seriously and are fully committed to bringing the perpetrators to justice. The Bangladesh authorities have also conveyed that their investigations into past attacks suggest that these are the handiwork of local radical and terrorist outfits. The Government has publicly reiterated its firm commitment to root out terrorism and militancy from Bangladesh.

Launching of Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana

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

(a) whether Government has launched Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana to offer skill development to Indians seeking jobs overseas;

(b) whether Indian emigrant workers especially those who go to Gulf countries through recruitment agents, are exploited due to lack of requisite skills; and

(c) whether most of the Indians going to Gulf countries are not appropriately empowered in terms of rules, language, culture of that country or even the finesses that is required for a certain trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed on July 2, 2016 between the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for implementation of the Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY).

Indian emigrant workers, particularly those lacking requisite skills and understanding of the destination country are more vulnerable to exploitation by unscrupulous agents. PKVY aims to provide potential emigrant workers efficient and effective skill training, assessment and certification of skill sets. It would also include pre-departure orientation aimed at enhancing soft skills of potential emigrants in terms of culture, language, traditions and local rules and regulations of the destination country.

Efforts made for entry in NSG

419. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate backroom diplomatic calibration was done before the high-pitched effort to gain entry to Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);

(b) what guarantee did Government have that China would not effectively block our entry;

(c) how many of the 48 member group opposed our candidature; and

(d) whether this debacle would result in an opportunity for Pakistan to enter the club?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India has been engaged with the NSG since 2004. This engagement was placed on a regular and formal basis with the September 2008 policy decision of the NSG regarding India. A discussion on India's membership has taken place inside the NSG since 2011. An extensive technical outreach has been carried out in parallel. A formal application for membership was submitted on May 12, 2016 after extensive technical preparations, including a presentation made to NSG members. Following the submission of our application, Government also reached out at the senior official and political level to all NSG members.

(b) Engagement was stepped up with China before the Seoul NSG Plenary.

(c) India is not a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and, therefore, not privy to the Group's internal discussions. However, it is understood that at the recent Plenary in Seoul on June 23-24, 2016, there was a very large measure of support for India during a discussion on membership. While no country explicitly opposed India's membership, one country raised procedural objections ostensibly on grounds of India's non-NPT status. A few countries raised issues regarding the process for India's participation in the NSG.

(d) India's membership continues to be under consideration of the NSG. The merits of India's candidature have been recognised by a majority of NSG members, including in formal bilateral Joint Statements; it is for the NSG to judge the merits of other candidates.

Fresh efforts made for membership of NSG

420. SHRI D. RAJA:
SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had tried recently for a membership in Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) so that India become eligible to buy nuclear materials, if so, the result thereof;

(b) whether Government is trying afresh to get the membership in NSG;

(c) what is the obstacle against India in getting the membership in NSG; and

(d) whether India needs NSG membership to be eligible to get nuclear supplies even after a waiver it gained from NSG in 2008?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India made an application for the membership of the NSG on May 12, 2016 reflecting the progress in its engagement with the NSG that began in 2004. The issue of membership was discussed at the recent NSG Plenary in Seoul on June 23-24, 2016. An overwhelming number of those who took the floor supported India's membership and appraised India's application positively. The broad sentiment within the NSG was to take the matter forward.

(b) Government continues to engage with all NSG members for an early decision on India's application.

(c) India is not a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and, therefore, not privy to the Group's internal discussions. However, it is understood that while no country explicitly opposed India's membership, one country raised procedural objections ostensibly in view of India's non-NPT status. A few countries raised issues regarding the process for India's participation in the NSG.

(d) India has a well developed and diversified indigenous nuclear power programme. In addition, pursuant to the September 2008 NSG decision, India is pursuing civil nuclear cooperation with key partners such as France, Russia, Canada, Kazakhstan and US. Membership of NSG would place our existing cooperation 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.

Indo-US strategic ties

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

(a) whether Prime Minister's recent visit to USA has given a chance to assess Indo-US strategic ties; and

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made by Government as to how much strategic partnership has grown during eight years of Obama administration, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) 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. As a result, today, India-US relations have developed into an extensive bilateral strategic and global partnership, based on shared democratic values and increasing convergence of interests on bilateral, regional and global issues.

Prime Minister's visit to the US from 6-8 June 2016 was aimed at consolidation of progress made in various areas under the leadership of PM and President Obama and to intensify cooperation for the future. There were significant and concrete outcomes in key areas of cooperation such as civil nuclear; clean energy; defence and security; economy and people-to-people ties. Prime Minister addressed a Joint Meeting of the US Congress and the warm reception accorded to him was reflective of the bipartisan support in the US for strengthening the relationship with India. At the business round table, a number of US companies announced their plans for fresh investments in India.

Country's membership for MTCR and SCO

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

(a) whether India has got membership of Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO);

(b) if so, the details of benefits likely to accrue to India from these memberships;

(c) the efforts made by India to get membership of NSG and the reasons for not getting membership; and

(d) whether Government is trying to get this membership and if so, the details of benefits thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India joined the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) as its 35th member on June 27, 2016. India signed the Memorandum of Obligations (MoO) with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) at the recently held Council of Heads of States meeting at Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on June 24, 2016, which would lead to India's full membership of SCO.

(b) MTCR membership is expected to ease the access to high technology for India's space programme. It will help us to move up the technology value chain by facilitating tie-ups for Make in India including in the defence sector. India's entry

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

into the regime would be mutually beneficial in the furtherance of international non-proliferation objectives. India's membership of SCO will provide opportunities for cooperation on economic and security matters including counter-terrorism. SCO also has the potential to enhance connectivity options and energy security for India. The forum would also provide our leadership an additional platform to interact with the leadership of SCO Member countries/participants at the highest level.

(c) India submitted an application for the membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) on May 12, 2016 reflecting the progress in its engagement with the NSG that began in 2004. The application was preceded by extensive technical-level outreach with the NSG in Vienna. Government also reached out at the senior official and political level to all NSG members in their capitals. The NSG's annual Plenary meeting in Seoul (June 23-24, 2016) discussed India's membership but concluded without a consensus decision on the matter. India is not a member of the NSG and, therefore, not privy to the Group's internal discussions. However, it is understood that while no nation explicitly opposed India's membership, one country raised procedural objections ostensibly on grounds of India's non-NPT status. A few other countries raised issues regarding the process for India's participation in the NSG. The broad sentiment was to take the matter forward. Consultations on the issue of membership are ongoing within the NSG.

(d) Government continues to engage with all NSG members for an early decision on India's application. Membership of the NSG would enable India to have enhanced and uninterrupted access to nuclear technology, fuel and materials required for its expanding civil nuclear programme. It would create a predictable environment for the large investments required for setting up nuclear power plants in India, *inter-alia*, to meet India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) pledge of 40% of its power capacity coming from non-fossil sources by 2030.

Opposition for India's entry in NSG

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

(a) whether many nations opposed India's entry into Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) in just concluded meeting of the NSG, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the nations which promised to support India for the NSG membership also opposed India's move;

(c) whether India enjoys all powers without being a member of NSG; and

(d) if so, what was the necessity for India to make such an aggressive move for NSG membership in just concluded NSG meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India is not a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and, therefore, not privy to the Group's internal discussions. However, it is understood that at the recent NSG Plenary in Seoul on June 23-24, 2016, there was a very large measure of support for India during a discussion on membership. While no nation explicitly opposed India's membership, one country raised procedural objections ostensibly on grounds of India's non-NPT status. A few countries raised issues regarding the process for India's participation in the NSG. It is self-evident that process issues would not arise if these countries were actually opposed to India's membership.

(c) and (d) India does not enjoy all the benefits of NSG without being its member. As India is not a member of the NSG, it has no say in how the NSG makes and implements rules for global civil nuclear commerce. Membership of the NSG would enable India to have enhanced and uninterrupted access to nuclear technology, fuel and materials required for its expanding civil nuclear programme. It would create a predictable environment for the large investments required for setting up nuclear power plants in India, *inter-alia*, to meet India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) pledge of 40% of its power capacity coming from non-fossil sources by 2030.

Racial attacks on PIOs abroad

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

(a) whether Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) have been coming under racial attacks in Georgia, America and Australia during the last few years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any step to check such attacks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the outcomes therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) There are no clear indications to suggest racial attacks generally directed against Persons of Indian Origin in Georgia, in the United States, and in Australia in the last three years. However, a few incidents of attacks on Persons of Indian Origin have been brought to the notice of this Ministry from time to time.

(b) and (c) The Government of India is sensitive to such incidents. Our Missions and Posts remain vigilant and closely monitor any untoward incident. These issues

are raised during meetings with Government officials of the countries concerned. Our Missions and Posts bring to the attention of the federal and local authorities in these countries any incidents seen as 'hate crimes' or racial attacks. Indian community leaders and legislators of Indian origin in these countries are also impressed upon to take up such cases of serious assault for further investigation.

Welfare and security of indian women deserted abroad

425. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken by Government for welfare and security of Indians abroad in the last two years; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken for protection and welfare of Indian women deserted by their husbands on foreign land, during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Several measures and steps are being taken by the Ministry to ensure the welfare and protection of Indian nationals abroad. Details are at Statement (*See* below).

(b) Legal and Financial Assistance to Indian women cheated, deserted and abandoned by their overseas Indian spouses is provided through Indian Missions in 13 countries namely USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Singapore, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The assistance enables the aggrieved Indian women to meet legal costs such as documentation and preparatory work for filing a case against the overseas Indian spouse and other aspects of judicial proceedings; avail counseling and in some cases for financial support for sustenance, accommodation, etc.

Statement

(i) Under the Indian Community Welfare Fund established in Indian Missions and Consulates abroad, assistance is provided to distressed Indian nationals on a means tested basis, *inter-alia*, for repatriation to India; transportation of mortal remains; boarding and lodging; initial legal assistance; emergency medical care; payment of minor fines and penalties for those who are in detention for petty crimes etc.

(ii) e-Migrate was rolled out in all Protector of Emigrants (PoE) offices from 25 September, 2014 as an eGovernance mechanism to facilitate smooth emigration of ECR category emigrants going to notified countries for employment purpose and mitigate the scope for malpractices.

(iii) Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is a skill development initiative of the Ministry in partnership with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship under an MoU signed on 02 July, 2016 to provide training and certification of Indian workers seeking overseas employment in select sectors. Under the Scheme, Ministry would also support Pre-Departure Orientation Training including language and soft skills training modules.

(iv) In the last two years, Ministry has repatriated to India several thousand Indian nationals stranded in conflict zones in Iraq, Libya, Yemen, Ukraine and most recently from South Sudan.

(v) Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY) is a mandatory insurance scheme setup in 2003 for all ECR category workers going to ECR countries which covers death and permanent disability; limited coverage towards hospitalization, transportation of mortal remains, repatriation for medically unfit, family hospitalization in India, maternity, attendants and legal expenses.

(vi) Ministry has signed Labour and Manpower Cooperation MOUs with six countries, namely UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Malaysia which are major destinations for our migrant workers. The MOUs provide an institutional framework and dialogue mechanism to address the grievances and ensure welfare of Indian workers in these countries.

(vii) Shelter homes for distressed Indian nationals; have been set up in Malaysia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Bahrain and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to provide boarding and lodging until they are repatriated to India.

(viii) Consular Grievances Monitoring System MADAD launched as an eGovernance mechanism in February 2015, enables online registration of grievances by Indian nationals abroad; tracking and follow-up of grievances until their eventual resolution. All Indian Missions and Consulates have been linked to this portal to address the grievances in a time bound manner.

(ix) Many Indian Mission and Consulates have begun "Open House" session, during which any distressed Indian national can meet the designated officials in the mission to seek assistance and information. 24x7 Emergency Telephone Numbers of missions are also available on Ministry's website.

(x) Ministry set-up in 2008 an Overseas Workers Resource Centre a 24x7 toll free helpline in India 1-800-11-3090 to provide information and guidance on all matters pertaining to overseas employment of Indian migrant workers.

(xi) Migrant Resource Centres have been set up in Kochi, Hyderabad, Gurgaon, Chennai and Lucknow to provide walk-in information and counseling for intending migrants on all aspects related to overseas employment.

(xii) Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) has been operational in Dubai, UAE since 2010 to provide information and counseling to Indian nationals on legal, financial and medical issues. They also organize awareness camps on these issues in consultation with the Indian Mission.

(xiii) In July 2016 Ministry launched a media campaign about "Safe and Legal Migration" which sensitizes intending Indian migrant workers about the need to verify the credentials of the recruitment agent and obtain all necessary documents for working abroad.

US Administration sending back Indian students

426. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Administration has sent back many students to India in spite of having valid Visa and other documents;

(b) if so, the steps taken to restrain US Administration not to resort to such things as students' career and life is at stake;

(c) whether FBI is also catching hold of students who have gone to US to study and are also doing part-time jobs whenever they get an opportunity to do so;

(d) the reasons for showing discrimination against Indians and showing soft corner towards others; and

(e) the efforts being made by the Ministry to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) In end 2015-early 2016, there were several instances of denial of entry by the US immigration authorities to Indian students holding valid visas. According to the US Government, these students had presented information to the Border Patrol agent which was inconsistent with their visa status.

(b) Government of India strongly took up the matter with the US Government and emphasized the need for US authorities to honour the visas issued by their own Embassy/Consulates. Government is closely engaged with the US Government with the aim of ensuring that no bonafide students were denied entry. The Government also issued advisories for the students seeking admission in the US educational institutions to do due diligence to ensure that the institutions to which they were

seeking admission had proper authorization and capacities. The students were also advised to carry all required documentation. Government was also in contact with the concerned State Governments on the issue.

(c) According to the US Government, in April 2016, the US authorities had arrested brokers, recruiters, and employers, from across the United States, who had allegedly conspired with foreign nationals to fraudulently obtain student and foreign worker visas for the latter through a "pay to stay" New Jersey college *viz*. University of Northern New Jersey (UNNJ). This "college" was created and operated as part of the US Homeland Security Investigation's (HSI) enforcement action in this matter. The investigation found that over 1000 students, 306 of whom were Indian nationals, had previously entered the US on F-1 non-immigrant student visas to attend other accredited schools and were found to have knowingly participated in visa fraud by enrolling at UNNJ for the sole purpose of illegally obtaining and/or maintaining their F-1 non-immigrant status. It is understood that these students were later notified about termination of their enrollment in the UNNJ. The US authorities had further informed that any student thus terminated, who chose not to file for reinstatement or had his/her reinstatement application denied, must depart the country immediately. The Government of India has emphasized to the US Government that due process must be followed and there should be no harassment and injustice.

(d) and (e) No instance of discriminatory treatment towards Indian students by the US Authorities has come to notice of the Government.

Diplomatic efforts for NSG membership

427. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the points discussed in the Seoul meeting of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG);

(b) whether India's plea of NSG membership was raised in the meeting and if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) what diplomatic efforts were made for the membership of NSG group, with details; and

(d) why the efforts have failed and lessons learnt from them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India is not a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and, therefore, not privy to the Group's internal discussions. However, it is understood that at the recent Plenary in Seoul on June 23-24, 2016, there was a long discussion on the issue of membership. An overwhelming number of

those who took the floor supported India's membership and appraised India's application positively. The broad sentiment within the NSG was to take the matter forward.

(c) India made an application for the membership of the NSG on May 12, 2016 reflecting the progress in its engagement with the NSG that began in 2004. The application was preceded by extensive technical-level outreach with the NSG in Vienna. Government also reached out at the senior official and political level to all NSG members in their capitals.

(d) Consultations on the issue of membership are ongoing within the NSG. Government continues to engage with all NSG members for an early decision on India's application.

Indians missing/untraced in Iraq

428. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from the families asking for the fate of 39 Indians missing and untraced in Iraq since the last two years;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to get the details from Iraq; and

(c) whether Government could get any specific inputs about the fate of these Indians through other friendly countries and through intelligence agencies, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) At the requests of the families of the 39 Indian nationals held captive in Iraq, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister has met the relatives several times during the last two years and updated them about the Government's continued efforts to secure the release of the abducted Indian nationals.

Since abduction of the Indian workers by the ISIS in Iraq in June 2014, the Government of India has been actively following up the case of their release and safe return in coordination with the relevant agencies and is making every effort and taking all necessary steps to secure their release.

Workers illegally detained in UAE

429. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents have come to the notice of the Ministry that labourers/workers/employees working in UAE have been illegally detained by their employers, if so, details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry for release of labourers/workers/employees illegally detained in UAE; and

(c) the details of initiative taken by the Ministry with UAE on a diplomatic level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No incident of illegal detention of labourers/ workers/employees working in UAE has been reported by the Indian Mission in UAE. However, occasional complaints are received through different sources in the Ministry regarding non-release of passports of the workers by the foreign employers.

(b) Wherever the worker has obtained overseas employment through the Registered Recruitment Agent (RA) and has travelled after obtaining Emigration Clearance (EC), the RA's registration certificate is suspended and he is directed to immediately rescue the emigrant including arrange for his airfare and unpaid wages. Only after the emigrant's grievances are settled, the suspension is revoked. This ensures safe return of emigrant. In cases where emigrants have travelled on a visit/tourist visa and later converted to employment visa, it is difficult to rescue such emigrants. In such cases the Indian Mission, on receipt of complaints directly contacts the foreign employer and mediates with them to resolve the grievance and rescue the emigrant. In cases where the emigrant/employer approaches the local court, the emigrants are provided free legal counselling from advocates at the Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) in UAE, to help them in the litigation and resolve their grievance to return home safely.

(c) India has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with United Arab Emirates in 2006. The following broad principles have been built into the MoU:

(i) Declaration of mutual intent to enhance employment opportunities and for bilateral cooperation in protection and welfare of workers.

(ii) The host Country to take measures for protection and welfare of the workers in organized sector.

(iii) Statement of the broad procedure that the foreign employer shall follow to recruit Indian workers.

(iv) The recruitment and terms of employment to be in conformity with the laws of both the countries.

(v) To ensure implementation of the MoU, a Joint Working Group (JWG) is constituted which meet regularly to find solutions to bilateral labour problems.

Through the MoU/JWG mechanism broad principles and policies are laid down to address different types of grievances and problems faced by the emigrants with their employers.

Help to labourers by embassies in Middle East

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

(a) whether Indian labourers are not treated and attended properly by our embassies in Middle East;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received from these labourers in Saudi Arabia, Oman and UAE; and

(c) how many labourers got relief through our embassies out of total complaints received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) As per information available with our Missions and Posts in the Gulf Region, 4686 grievances have been received from Indian workers in these countries. These mainly relate to transportation of mortal remains, accident/death compensation, ill-treatment of workers, problems with foreign employers/sponsors, contract-related issues and salary dues. Out of these, 1956 grievances have been resolved successfully with the intervention of our Missions/Posts.

On receipt of complaints, our Missions/Posts in these countries take up the issue with the sponsor and, where necessary, with the concerned Government, as also with Recruiting Agents (RAs). Complaints against Indian RAs are sent to the concerned offices of the Protector of Emigrants (PoEs) for appropriate action by them.

As part of their grievance redressal efforts for Indian workers, our Missions and Posts in these countries provide the following facilities:

(i) A Helpline manned by officials well-versed in multiple languages for better contact with Indian nationals.

(ii) Organising a shelter (boarding and lodging) for runaway housemaids in distress, medical treatment and arranging for their repatriation.

(iii) Through registered volunteers from the Indian community, counselling/assistance is provided to workers in distress for taking up the matter with the foreign authorities concerned for resolution of their problems.

(iv) Officials from our Missions/Posts regularly attend hearings at the labour/general courts, where cases of Indian nationals come up for hearing. They also provide free interpretation services to Indian workers, whenever required.

(v) MADAD, an online portal mainly created for the Community Welfare (CW) related problems, is functional since February 2015. A Call Centre

has also been launched, in Hindi and English languages, to assist consular grievants to register their grievances on the Madad Portal. The Portal is regularly monitored in our Missions/Posts at various levels, thus giving high priority to grievances of Indian workers. An Indian Workers Resource Center (IWRC) has been operational in Dubai, UAE, since 2010.

(vi) The Indian Community Welfare Fund is used for providing relief and assistance to the needy Indian workers, including for repatriation to India, for meeting expenditure on dispatch of mortal remains in deserving cases, for providing emergency medical treatment to destitute Indians and for providing assistance to runaway housemaids.

(vii) Our Missions/Posts have successfully implemented the e-Migrate project, which is envisaged to transform emigration into a simple, transparent, orderly and humane process by reducing the human interface in the recruitment of workers.

(viii) Government of India has signed bilateral Memoranda of Understanding on Labour Matters with all three of these countries, which regulate the terms and conditions of Indian workers working in these countries.

NATO status to India

431. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that US is willing to give North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) status to India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what benefit India is going to get on becoming an ally;

(c) how India looks at the amendment made to National Defence Authorization Act, 2007, by the US House of Representatives; and

(d) whether Government has formulated any opinion on becoming a member of the NATO and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India has a robust and growing defence partnership with the US. Both sides are committed to deepen cooperation in co-development and co-production of defence equipment as part of Make in India initiative. During the visit of Prime Minister to the United States from 6-8 June 2016, the US recognized India as a 'Major Defense Partner' and agreed to continue to work toward facilitating technology sharing with India to a level commensurate with that of its closest allies and partners.

(c) In the consideration of the National Defence Authorization Act (NDAA), 2017 by the US House of Representatives, an amendment proposed by a bipartisan group of Congressmen seeking, *inter-alia*, to recognize India as a major defence partner of the US, and to enhance India-US defence cooperation in co-production and co-development, was adopted. It reflects the bipartisan support in the US Congress for stronger defence cooperation between India and the US.

The preparation of NDAA in the US Congress involves approval of different versions in the House of Representatives and the Senate, and their reconciliation to evolve a single consensual text, which is again put to vote in both Chambers. The NDAA 2017 is in the process of its formulation.

(d) There is no proposal for joining NATO. India has a long standing policy of not joining any military alliance.

India-Iran agreement on Chabahar Port

432. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the highlight of the recent agreement between India and Iran on Chabahar Port and to what extent it is helpful to India;

(b) whether it is a fact that India is spending more than 4,000 crore to develop the port and infrastructure; and

(c) how strategically and diplomatically getting this port is important in view of the fact that China was also keen to get it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) India-Iran cooperation in the field of development of infrastructure and regional connectivity including the development of Chabahar Port is in line with the Tehran Declaration (2001) and the New Delhi Declaration (2003).

A commercial contract for the development and operations of Chabahar Port was signed between Indian Joint Venture India Ports Global Pvt Ltd (a Consortium of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust and Kandla Port Trust) and Iran's Arya Banader on 23 May 2016 in Tehran during the visit of the Prime Minister to Iran. Government of India and Port and Maritime Organization (PMO) of Iran signed the contract as Confirming Parties. The contract is for the period of 10 years.

As per the contract India will construct two terminals (five berths) at Chabahar Port according to the specifications agreed under the Inter-Governmental MoU signed

between India and Iran on the 5th May 2015. The MoU envisages construction of a multipurpose cargo terminal (600 mtrs length) and a container terminal (640 mtrs length).

Participation in the Chabahar Port development will provide India an alternative and reliable access route into Afghanistan utilizing India's earlier investment in Zaranj-Delaram road built in Afghanistan, and also a reliable and more direct sea-road access route into Central Asian Region. Chabahar Port's location at the Arabian Sea means that it would be able to skirt any challenges posed by developments in the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz.

Judgement on Hyderabad monies lying in UK bank

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

(a) whether it is a fact that UK High Court has recently given judgment on Hyderabad monies lying in UK bank;

(b) if so, the details of the judgement in UK High Court;

(c) whose position is vindicated in the judgement;

(d) the ground on which Pakistan is claiming that UK Judge has accepted that there is good evidence to support Pakistan's claim to monies; and

(e) what exactly is the picture of the case now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) The High Court of Justice in London is currently seized of the case 'High Commissioner for Pakistan in the UK v Prince Mukkaram Jah and others' pertaining to the monies of erstwhile State of Hyderabad which is held frozen in the National Westminister Bank (London) since 1948.

On 21 June 2016, in the pre-trial judgement, the High Court dismissed Pakistan's application invoking limitation against India's claim to the monies.

In so far as Pakistan's claims to the monies is concerned, the Judge observed that Pakistan's claim to beneficial ownership of the Fund cannot be dismissed as having no real prospect of success, but must go to trial. The Judge also observed that there is much force in many of the arguments advanced by India and the Princes challenging Pakistan's claims to the ownership of the monies.

The matter is to be settled through trial in England, or by other means agreed between the parties to the case.

Policy for children evicted by Polavaram Project Authority

434. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any policy to ensure that children are not ill treated in situations where Government agencies evict them from their land and houses;

(b) whether it is a fact that thousands of children have been evicted by Polavaram Project Authority in the last four years without giving them any aid; and

(c) the laws that are applicable to children, which would ensure that they do not get cruel treatment when they are evicted?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) As per information provided by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Polavaram Project Authority, the entire process of land acquisition, rehabilitation and resettlement of the family including minor children is in accordance with the provisions of Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 and minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on the head of the family are treated as part of the family.

(b) and (c) The Polavaram Project Authority has not evicted any children. The rehabilitation and resettlement of the project affected persons due to construction of Polavaram Project comes under the purview of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP), as the project is being executed by the State. However, 1317 children as being part of 1539 Project Displaced Families (PDFs) have been shifted to Rehabilitation Centers along with their parents in 11 habitations in Polavaram submergence villages of Polavaram Irrigation Project, AP. All the children below 6 years of age are being provided food and education through Anganwadi Centers and the children of over 6 years are being provided education in Primary Schools and High Schools.

As per the definition of Family under Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, "Family" – includes a person, his or her spouse, minor children, minor brothers and minor sisters dependent on him, provided that widows, divorces and woman deserted by families shall be considered separate families.

Further as per the para 3-10(a) of chapter III of G.O.Ms.No.68-I and CAD (P.W.L.A.-IV-R&R) Dept. Dt: 08.04.2005 *i.e.* Policy on R&R for project Affected Families 2005, of Government of Andhra Pradesh "Family" includes a person, his or her spouse, minor sons, minor daughter, minor brothers or minor sister and others

members residing with him and dependent on him for their livelihood. Hence, the minor children of the shifted families are not entitled for financial rehabilitation packages in their individual capacity.

Mortal remains of Indian dying abroad

435. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of Indians dying abroad has increased over the years;

(b) if so, the details of Indians who died abroad, country-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether relatives of Indians, dying abroad, find it difficult to claim and receive dead body in India, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes to formulate a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to claim and receive bodies of Indians dying abroad, so that mortal remains are transferred to the native place of deceased in a short span of time, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Country-wise details of the number of Indians who died while abroad during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) For the purpose of bringing back the mortal remains of an Indian national, registration of death at the concerned Indian Mission/Post is necessary, for which normally the following documents are required:

- Medical report/death certificate issued from a hospital;
- Copy of detailed police report (with English translation, if report is in some other language), in case of accidental or unnatural death;
- Consent letter from next of kin of the deceased for local cremation/burial/ transportation of mortal remains, duly attested by a notary;
- Copy of passport and visa pages;

In addition to the above, other documents such as clearance and arrangements for embalming of mortal remains, clearance from local immigration/customs department, etc. are required. These procedures may differ from country to country.

While there is no undue delay in cases of natural deaths, the time taken in transporting the mortal remains to India is longer in the case of unnatural deaths,

because of local procedures involved in those countries for investigating the cause of death.

Our Missions/Posts remain in constant touch with the concerned foreign Governments to expedite procedures for the repatriation of mortal remains to India. The issue is also taken up at bilateral dialogues, including at high levels.

Statement

Country-wise details of the number of Indian who died abroad during the last three years.

Sl. No.	Name of Country	The details of the number of mortal remains of Indian dying abroad during the last three years		
		2013	2014	2015
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	7	11	6
2.	Algeria	2	3	4
3.	Angola	5	9	1
4.	Argentina	1	1	2
5.	Armenia	3	2	0
6.	Australia	62	70	47
7.	Austria	13	7	21
8.	Azerbaijan	0	0	0
9.	Bahrain	163	175	223
10.	Bangladesh	8	12	9
11.	Belarus	1	0	0
12.	Belgium	6	10	4
13.	Bhutan	32	26	32
14.	Botswana	0	1	1
15.	Brazil	4	3	2
16.	Brunei Darussalem	12	8	14
17.	Bulgaria	0	0	0
18.	Cambodia	2	4	3
19.	Canada	70	109	96
20.	Chile	7	5	7

1	2	3	4	5
21.	China	39	45	46
22.	Colombia	1	0	1
23.	Congo (D. Rep.)	10	9	14
24.	Cote d'lvoire	6	8	9
25.	Croatia	0	0	1
26.	Czech Republic	0	2	0
27.	Denmark	11	2	8
28.	Egypt	4	7	9
29.	Ethiopia	6	10	12
30.	Fiji	2	2	0
31.	Finland	0	1	1
32.	France	14	22	15
33.	Germany	42	60	68
34.	Ghana	9	17	13
35.	Greece	16	25	18
36.	Guatemala	2	0	0
37.	Guyana	4	5	2
38.	Hungary	0	0	0
39.	Iceland	0	0	1
40.	Indonesia	4	3	5
41.	Iran	5	6	12
42.	Iraq	15	16	11
43.	Ireland	2	2	2
44.	Israel	9	4	9
45.	Italy	156	130	173
46.	Jamaica	1	0	3
47.	Japan	6	9	8
48.	Jordan	12	12	14
49.	Kenya	1	4	1
50.	Korea (Rep.)	2	5	2
51.	Kuwait	533	559	611

1	2	3	4	5
52.	Kyrgyzstan	1	1	0
53.	Laos	1	1	1
54.	Lebanon	23	17	21
55.	Libya	14	10	5
56.	Malawi	5	4	7
57.	Malaysia	268	309	326
58.	Mali	0	0	1
59.	Mauritius	5	5	8
60.	Mexico	3	4	3
61.	Mongolia	0	0	1
62.	Mozambique	3	4	6
63.	Myanmar	2	2	4
64.	Namibia	3	1	2
65.	Nepal	25	52	90
66.	Netherlands	4	6	4
67.	New Zealand	24	18	26
68.	Nigeria	15	31	24
69.	Norway	3	4	5
70.	Oman	555	519	520
71.	Palestine	0	0	0
72.	Pakistan	6	6	7
73.	Panama	8	8	10
74.	Papua New Guinea	0	1	1
75.	Peru	2	1	1
76.	Philippines	33	48	43
77.	Poland	3	1	1
78.	Portugal	8	4	5
79.	Qatar	241	279	279
80.	Romania	0	0	1
81.	Russian Federation	5	7	7

1	2	3	4	5
82.	Saudi Arabia	2394	2427	2690
83.	Senegal	2	3	4
84.	Singapore	137	150	136
85.	South Africa	17	37	28
86.	Spain	26	20	31
87.	Sri Lanka	15	18	33
88.	Suriname	0	1	0
89.	Sudan	11	6	7
90.	Swedan	1	0	0
91.	Switzerland	11	16	18
92.	Syria	1	0	0
93.	Tajikistan	0	1	1
94.	Tanzania	3	11	22
95.	Thailand	56	65	70
96.	Trinidad and Tobago	1	2	2
97.	Tunisia	0	1	0
98.	Turkey	4	1	4
99.	Turkmenistan	0	0	1
100.	Uganda	31	31	35
101.	Ukraine	1	0	1
102.	United Arab Emirates	1385	1435	1540
103.	United Kingdom	92	93	86
104.	United States of America	190	258	269
105.	Uzbekistan	0	1	4
106.	Venezuela	1	1	0
107.	Vietnam	4	3	5
108.	Yemen	3	12	8
109.	Zambia	7	2	13
110.	Zimbabwe	0	0	6
	TOTAL	6963	7359	7964

Vacancies in ICCR

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

(a) whether Government has appointed adequate research officers, directors in Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and its Offices across the World;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the vacancy position as on date;

(c) whether Government has taken up new research projects to highlight cultural relations between India and different countries all over the world and if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated, disbursed and utilized in the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) whether Government has appointed directors and research officers for ICCR in its head quarters (HQ) and branch offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR)'s structure does not include posts sanctioned for Research Officers, therefore, it does not appoint Research Officers at its Headquarters, Regional Offices and Indian Cultural Centres abroad. The Council, however, has established Chairs of Indian Studies (Indian Languages, History, Yoga etc.) in various foreign universities/ institutes. It has a panel of Professors/ Teachers from which Professors/Teachers are deputed to these Chairs. The Council has 35 Cultural Centres and one Sub-Centre to which Directors are appointed from ICCR Cadre, MEA Cadre and from other Organizations/Institutions.

(c) Question does not pertain to ICCR. However, ICCR has not undertaken any research project yet in the field mentioned above in the question.

(d) The Indian Council for Cultural Relations receives funds/grant from its Administrative Ministry, Ministry of External Affairs. Details of allocation, disbursal and utilization of grant for the last three years are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Grant allocated	Grant disbursed	Grant utilized
2013-14	160.00	160.00	165.45
2014-15	167.20	157.62	160.29
2015-16	192.00	192.00	161.57*

*Subject to reconciliation of accounts and statutory audit.

Consultation with department of atomic energy for membership of NSG

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

(a) whether Government's effort to secure membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) has failed, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Department of Atomic Energy was consulted before moving forward and starting open campaign for membership of NSG, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The recent Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) Plenary meeting in Seoul (June 23-24, 2016) concluded without a decision on India's membership. However, it is understood there was a very large measure of support for India during a discussion on membership. The broad sentiment within the NSG was to take this matter forward. The Government continues its engagement with the NSG Participating Governments on the issue of India's membership of the NSG.

(b) Department of Atomic Energy has been actively associated with Government's efforts on India's membership of the NSG.

Chinese objections for India's membership of NSG

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

(a) the reasons behind no decision have been taken on India's claim in Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) meeting, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons given by China and other countries for objecting to India's membership, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is staking her claim for membership of major technology export control arrangements like Wassenaar Arrangement and the Australia Group (AG) besides NSG, the details thereof; and

(d) the likely profit and loss to India on becoming a member of these groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India is not a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and, therefore, not privy to the Group's internal discussions. It is understood that while no nation explicitly opposed India's membership at the

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

NSG Plenary in Seoul (June 23-24, 2016), one country raised procedural objections ostensibly on grounds of India's non-NPT status. A few countries raised issues regarding the process for India's participation in the NSG. We have taken note of recent media reports, including interviews quoting Chinese Government officials, that India's NSG membership can only be considered after procedural issues concerning the membership of non-NPT countries are resolved.

(c) Beside NSG, India has expressed interest in the membership of other export control regimes such as Australia Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement. India became a member of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) on June 27, 2016, a year after applying for its membership. India continues to be engaged with the other three regimes with a view to membership.

(d) India's membership of these groups would strengthen international non-proliferation objectives. It would facilitate India's access to high technology for economic development and allow Indian companies to enter into joint ventures in the area of high-tech manufacturing. In particular, membership of the NSG would enable India to have enhanced and uninterrupted access to nuclear technology, fuel and materials required for its expanding civil nuclear programme. It would create a predictable environment for the large investments required for setting up nuclear power plants in India, *inter-alia*, to meet India's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) pledge of 40% of its power capacity coming from non-fossil sources by 2030.

Supply of nuclear power facilities to India

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

(a) whether despite the setback suffered with the negative outcome of the Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) plenary meeting in Seoul, India is still confident to secure critical inputs for its civilian nuclear power facilities;

(b) whether convinced fully of India's position that it meets the purported objectives of the NSG *i.e.*, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, US and France could just ignore the NSG if necessary and proceed with their contracts entered into with India; and

(c) whether Australia and Canada have already entered into agreement with India on supply of uranium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) India has a well-developed and diversified indigenous nuclear power programme. In addition, pursuant to the September 2008

NSG decision, India is pursuing civil nuclear cooperation with key partners such as Canada, France, Kazakhstan, Russia and the US. Membership of the NSG would place our existing cooperation 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.

(b) India's civil nuclear cooperation agreements with the US and France are in full compliance with NSG Guidelines. Progress continues to be made under these agreements.

(c) India and Australia have concluded an Agreement on Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy which entered into force in November 2015. The agreement promotes cooperation whereby Australia can play the role of a long-term supplier of uranium to India.

India and Canada have also concluded an Agreement on Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy which is already in force. During the visit of the Prime Minister to Canada (April 14-16, 2015), an Agreement between the Department of Atomic Energy of the Government of India and M/s CAMECO of Canada was signed for long-term supply of uranium to India to meet its energy needs. Uranium shipments under this Agreement have begun.

Funds for project under HUDCO

440. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the construction contracts awarded to HUDCO in the last three years and their value, year-wise;

(b) whether Government has allocated adequate funds for the projects under HUDCO and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of HUDCO projects undertaken in Tamil Nadu in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No contract has been awarded to HUDCO in the last three years (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16).

(b) and (c) HUDCO provides loan assistance for housing and infrastructure projects taken up by State Governments and their agencies. There is no allocation of funds from Government to HUDCO for this purpose. The details of schemes for which loan assistance has been sanctioned by HUDCO in Tamil Nadu during the last three years are given in Statement.

Statement

List of Schemes for which loan assistance sanctioned by HUDCO in Tamil Nadu during the last 3 years (2013-14 to 2015-16 and current year 2016-17 (till 30.06.2016)

Sl. No.	Agency	Name of Scheme (Date of Sanction in Bracket)	Loan Amount sanctioned (₹ in crore)	Loan Amount Released (₹ in crore)	Latest Status of the project
1	2	3	4	5	6
Year: 2013-14					
1.	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Financial Services Limited	Implementation of Vellore Combined Water Supply Improvement Scheme at Vellore District (07.06.13).	300.00	288.74	In progress. To provide Water Supply to Vellore Corporation and 11 Municipalities.
2.	Tamil Nadu Rural Housing and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.	Funding for part State component for Construction of 1,22,816 EWS houses throughout the State under Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (29.01.14).	746.10	746.10	HUDCO loan was to meet the State Government Share. The units are spread in all the districts of the State. All the units have been completed.
		Sub Total	1046.10	1034.84	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year: 2014-15					
1.	Chennai Corporation	10,000 Roads in Chennai Corporation (31.12.14).	148.62	Not availed– scheme closed	Both the schemes closed as agency has not completed documentation (provision of security/guarantee/signing of agreement, etc.) and no amount availed
2.	Chennai Corporation	Chennai Mega Development Mission 2013-14 Roads (31.12.14).	100.08	Not availed– scheme closed	
		SUB TOTAL	-	-	
Year: 2015-16					
1.	Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB)	Construction of 20,000 Green Houses for EWS families in the Town Panchayats of Tamil Nadu (09.09.15).	420.00	90.00	The scheme is to convert the huts/mud houses into Green Houses with concrete roof and solar power panels. Implementation in progress.
2.	Chennai Corporation	Special Projects School (Road 13 Nos.) in Chennai (10.09.15).	44.16	Documentation not yet completed by agency	Strengthening the roads in Chennai and Construction of pedestrian pathways.
3.	Chennai Corporation	Construction of Government Higher Sec. School and Primary School in Chennai (10.09.15).	14.39	Documentation not yet completed by agency	The scheme is for the construction of Primary and Higher Secondary School benefitting 6,000 families

					rehabilitated from various slum locations in Chennai.
4.	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TANGEDCO)	Implementation of Distribution System for various locations in Tamil Nadu (09.11.15).	300.00	300.00	The scheme is for installation of static energy meters which capture exact energy consumption and thereby to reduce the loss in billing
		Sub Total	778.55	390.00	
Year: 2016-17 (as on 30.06.2016)					
1.	Chennai Corporation	Construction of Multi Storied Commercial Building at Saidapet, Chennai (01.04.2016).	96.04	Documentation not yet completed by agency	The scheme is for construction of Multi-storyed Commercial Complex at Chennai for Greater Chennai Corporation
2.	Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.	Construction of 3,492 Tenements under PMAY for Slum Families in Tamil Nadu (01.04.2016).	122.22	Documentation not yet completed by agency	The scheme is for Construction of 3492 Tenements for slum Families under PMAY - Housing For All
		Sub Total	218.26	-	
Total (for the years 2013-14 to 2016-17 (till 30.76.2016)			2042.91	1424.84	

National urban housing and habitat policy

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

(a) whether Government has decided to revise National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 data are being used for revision of Housing Policy; and

(c) how the States are being involved in revision of the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In the backdrop of the recent transformative changes in the urban development sector, especially the housing and real estate sector, lessons learnt from implementation of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP)-2007, new programmes/schemes launched by the Government, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the new Urban Agenda, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has decided to review/revise the existing NUHHP, 2007. Relevant data from various sources, including the Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 are likely to be used during the revision of this policy. This Ministry has already initiated the process of dialogue with various stakeholders, including States/Union Territories, for formulation of NUHHP, 2017.

Steps taken to reduce urban poverty

442. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Socio-Economic and Caste Census in urban areas to identify the people below poverty line have been concluded and if so, the details thereof, category-wise for SC, ST, OBCs and others;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by when the said census would be completed;

(c) the total number of urban poor in the country, category-wise for SC, ST, OBCs and others, State-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for reducing urban poverty and the outcome thereof in the last two years including current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The SECC in

urban areas to obtain data regarding various individual and household particulars of persons in urban areas has been carried out along with caste enumeration and BPL survey in rural areas by respective State Government/UT Administration. The final list containing SECC data have been web-published in urban areas by all States/UTs.

Official estimates of BPL in both rural and urban areas were released by erstwhile Planning Commission, which has since been restructured as NITI Aayog. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is not mandated to identify people below poverty line *per-se*.

Government have constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog, to classify and categorise caste returns under SECC. The Expert Group is serviced by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing, *inter-alia* a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in all statutory towns to reduce poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by providing them opportunities for earning their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. Under DAY-NULM, during the last two years including current year, 95,856 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up Individual/Group micro enterprises, 5,74,495 beneficiaries have been provided skill training, 1,12,909 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed, 57,528 SHGs have been given Revolving Funds (RF), 1,01,351 SHGs disbursed loans under the SHG Bank Linkage Programme, and 815 Shelter for urban homeless have been sanctioned.

Social audit of Government housing projects

443. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has delineated the definition and scope of the term 'Affordable Housing' under the Housing For All (Urban) Mission;

(b) whether there is a provision for mandating social audit of housing projects undertaken by Government and local bodies;

(c) whether a large number of houses are lying vacant, which were built under JNNURM and Rajiv Awas Yojana; and

(d) if so, the details of the vacant houses State/UT-wise and the steps taken by Government to get those houses occupied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Under the guidelines of

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) 'Affordable Housing Projects' are defined as housing projects where 35% of the houses are constructed for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) category.

(b) Under PMAY (U) guidelines, the Mission may assist States/UTs in undertaking social audit of the projects being implemented under the PMAY (U). States/UTs are required to carry out such audits through credible institutions, including technical institutions and architectural and design institutes and through students of such institutions. The Mission guidelines further provide 100% financial assistance for social audit with the approval of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

(c) and (d) Construction and allotment of houses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) is the responsibility of the States/UTs concerned. 2,17,953 houses constructed under JNNURM and RAY all over the country are lying vacant. State-wise details of these houses are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been reviewing the matter of non-occupancy of the houses in the meetings of CSMC, periodic reports, field visits by the Ministry officials and during review meetings by Secretary (HUPA). State/UTs are being regularly advised to expedite allotment of vacant houses to the beneficiaries and submit plan for 100% occupancy.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of the vacant houses built under JnNURM and Rajiv Awas Yojana

Sl. No.	State/UT	JnNURM	RAY	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20,639	-	20,639
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	176	-	176
4.	Assam	182	-	182
5.	Bihar	-	1,134	1,134
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	325	-	325
7.	Chhattisgarh	10,169	4	10,173
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	-

Sl. No.	State/UT	JnNURM	RAY	Total
10.	Delhi (UT)	26,199	-	26,199
11.	Goa	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	21,493	3,276	24,769
13.	Haryana	2,665	409	3,074
14.	Himachal Pradesh	476	-	476
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	-	9
16.	Jharkhand	568	596	1,164
17.	Karnataka	6,530	2,512	9,042
18.	Kerala	64	83	147
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13,641	84	13,725
21.	Maharashtra	41,449	-	41,449
22.	Manipur	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	345	-	345
24.	Mizoram	1,021	-	1,021
25.	Nagaland	1,444	-	1,444
26.	Odisha	192	356	548
27.	Puducherry (UT)	519	-	519
28.	Punjab	4,644	-	4,644
29.	Rajasthan	6,581	4,484	11,065
30.	Sikkim	111	-	111
31.	Tamil Nadu	8,588	1,133	9,721
32.	Telangana	17,982	-	17,982
33.	Tripura	-	150	150
34.	Uttar Pradesh	15,662	388	16,050
35.	Uttarakhand	491	462	953
36.	West Bengal	712	5	717
	Grand Total	2,02,877	15,076	2,17,953

Anti-discrimination clause in Real Estate Act

444. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring in anti-discrimination clause by amendment to the Real Estate Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to amend the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 to bring in anti-discrimination clause. The draft rules prepared by the Ministry for Union Territories (UTs) without legislature under Section 84 of the Act, however, incorporates a provisions in this regard.

'Housing for All' in Maharashtra

445. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mission 'Housing for All' has started to fully operate in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries district-wise; and

(c) whether Mumbai has been given a priority status for alleviating poverty and urban slums under this mission 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) State Government of Maharashtra has signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the Ministry for the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban){PMAY(U)} Mission and 51 cities proposed by the State have been approved for inclusion in the mission. State Government of Maharashtra has not proposed inclusion of Mumbai city in the PMAY (U) mission. The State Government has informed that Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) is responsible for implementation of Slum Rehabilitation Scheme in Mumbai. A total of 18 projects from the State of Maharashtra for the construction of 1,01,701 Dwelling Units (DUs) have been approved for Central Assistance under the mission. District-wise details of household beneficiaries of Maharashtra under PMAY (U) is given in Statement.

Statement

District-wise Details of Household Beneficiaries of Maharashtra Under PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Projects	Central Assistance involved (₹ in crore)	No. of Household Beneficiaries
1.	Akola	1	18.62	1,241
2.	Amravati	1	92.37	6,158
3.	Palghar	3	129.17	8,611
4.	Raigad	4	89.72	5,981
5.	Solapur	2	473.56	32,356
6.	Thane	7	710.31	47,354
	GRAND TOTAL	18	1,513.74	1,01,701

Housing to EWS in Delhi

446. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is plan to provide house to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in Delhi;

(b) whether Government has provided and constructed some houses under this scheme; and

(c) the number of dwelling units constructed and handed over to EWS people in the last three years, till June, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing for All (HFA) (Urban)" Mission on 25.6.2015 with the aim to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor [Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) Categories]. For participating in this Mission, as a first step the States and UTs are required to sign Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) by agreeing to implement six mandatory conditions with timelines. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has not signed the MoA.

The Government of NCT of Delhi has, however, implemented the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal

Mission (JNNURM). In the last three years, till June, 2016, a total of 12500 EWS houses have been constructed under this Scheme in NCT of Delhi, out of which 560 houses have reportedly been occupied.

Features of interest subsidy for housing the urban poor

447. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the broad features of the Interest Subsidy for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) Scheme including the economic parameters for selection of the beneficiaries:

(b) the number of beneficiaries and the funds spent since inception of the scheme, State-wise:

(c) whether Government has received any proposals from States regarding subsidy for providing housing to the poor slum dwellers in the urban areas during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon, State-wise; and

(d) the other measures being taken to provide relief to the urban poor against rising price of housing in urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of India had introduced the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing and Urban Poor (ISHUP) Scheme on 26.12.2008. Under the Scheme, an interest subsidy of 5% per annum for whole duration of the loan (15-20 years) was provided on Loans up to ₹ 1.00 lakh extended to Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG) beneficiaries by the Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs). Maximum loan amount was ₹ 1.00 lakh for EWS and ₹ 1.60 lakh for LIG. The Scheme was implemented through PLIs *viz.* Banks and Housing Finance Companies, National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) were designated as the Central Nodal Agencies (CNA) for implementation of the scheme.

The number of beneficiaries and funds released since its inception, State-wise, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Credit Linked Interest Subsidy:** Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission *w.e.f.* 25.06.2015 Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of PMAY (Urban), beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing

Finance Companies and other such identified institutions would be eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% for a maximum tenure of 15 years. The credit linked subsidy will be available only for loan amounts upto ₹ 6 lakh. The carpet area of houses being constructed should be upto 30 square meters and 60 square meters for EWS and LIG, respectively, in order to avail the credit linked subsidy.

Statement

The number of beneficiaries and funds released since its inception, State-wise.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Subsidy in ₹
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9213	68188362
2.	Assam	6	178373
3.	Chhattisgarh	932	10698238
4.	Rajasthan	956	32341349
5.	Karnataka	3491	42597331
6.	Kerala	1873	48035437
7.	Madhya Pradesh	44	1383514
8.	Maharashtra	643	6017117
9.	Tamil Nadu	1269	19896517
10.	Uttar Pradesh	8	146895
	TOTAL	18435	22,94,83,133

Study to determine demand for housing

448. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of construction of houses under Housing for All Mission till date along with central grant availed to construct houses by States and Housing Boards, State-wise;

(b) the details of Credit Linked Interest Subsidy availed under this Mission along with details of its beneficiaries, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has conducted a comprehensive study to determine demand for housing in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the details of cities to be covered under this Mission along with financial allocation, State-wise including West Bengal, phase-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The details of construction of houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission till date along with Central grant availed including subsumed projects of RAY, State-wise, are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State-wise details of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) availed under PMAY(U) Mission is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) A Technical Group constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation in 2012 has estimated the urban housing shortage of 18.78 million for the entire country.

(e) Under the PMAY(U) Scheme guidelines, all statutory towns as per Census 2011 and towns notified subsequently would be eligible for coverage under the mission. States/UTs will 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. For FY 2016-17, details of fund allocation among State/UTs including West Bengal under PMAY (U) Mission is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of construction of Houses till date along with Central Grant availed Under Housing For All (including subsumed Projects of RAY)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No of Projects	Financial Progress (₹ in crore)			Physical Progress (Nos)		
			Project Cost	Central Assistance involved	Central Assistance Released in Projects	Dwelling Units involved (EWS)	Dwelling Units under Progress	Dwelling Units Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	112	10,666.07	2,938.47	367.82	1,94,764	1,413	-
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	4	95.52	77.39	27.77	1,536	1,536	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	92	1,709.36	750.96	295.80	41,492	3,320	1,134
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh (UT)	12	1,920.53	196.14	117.82	12,970	2,996	814
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12.	Gujarat	102	6,152.39	1,305.07	546.98	97,477	35,640	4,099
13.	Haryana	4	278.82	206.93	108.94	3,226	2,166	409
14.	Himachal Pradesh	18	130.49	56.33	15.67	2,214	300	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	38.29	26.22	6.26	1,052	15	62
16.	Jharkhand	42	945.60	400.73	181.68	24,170	2,574	596
17.	Karnataka	44	2,078.53	886.60	407.98	39,647	9,069	5,037
18.	Kerala	19	423.48	197.42	25.86	11,417	485	92
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	53	4,193.56	873.76	432.82	51,516	3,566	84
21.	Maharashtra	18	10,725.18	1,513.74	-	1,01,701	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	9	216.92	163.78	15.69	10,428	104	38
25.	Nagaland	3	56.39	41.68	16.23	1,054	146	-
26.	Odisha	22	1,300.56	433.38	169.55	22,783	4,320	613
27.	Puducherry (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	1	56.64	12.80	3.78	1,280	-	-

29.	Rajasthan	50	2,459.90	634.68	273.64	34,215	11,288	9,319
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	221	1,934.30	713.26	266.75	43,414	16,370	2,699
32.	Telangana	145	4,939.90	1,229.46	461.04	81,679	334	-
33.	Tripura	4	98.79	77.92	29.97	3,005	2,855	150
34.	Uttar Pradesh	18	576.99	279.22	116.40	8,409	989	2,428
35.	Uttarakhand	31	425.54	170.15	79.11	5,887	1,109	506
36.	West Bengal	111	3,055.67	1,138.25	100.43	75,352	7,092	178
	GRAND TOTAL	1,140	54,479.42	14,324.34	4,067.99	8,70,688	1,07,687	28,258

Statement-II

PMAY-HFA (U): State-wise claim status under C.L.S.S. up to 30 June, 2016

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of Beneficary Households/ Loan Accounts	Subsidy Amount disbursed by PLIs to beneficaries (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	67	123.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00
4.	Assam	2	4.33
5.	Bihar	15	27.22
6.	Chandigarh	3	6.11
7.	Chhattisgarh	208	236.54
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	4.34
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	70	90.50
11.	Goa	3	6.53
12.	Gujarat	2712	4643.01
13.	Haryana	96	190.99
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11	15.24
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	13	19.85
17.	Karnataka	239	415.11
18.	Kerala	55	92.95
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	431	646.63
21.	Maharashtra	1552	3037.59
22.	Manipur	5	5.45
23.	Meghalaya	5	7.37
24.	Mizoram	23	20.43
25.	Nagaland	0	0.00

1	2	3	4
26.	Odisha	8	10.31
27.	Puducherry	3	4.77
28.	Punjab	54	102.05
29.	Rajasthan	438	402.55
30.	Sikkim	1	1.82
31.	Tamil Nadu	516	866.92
32.	Telangana	161	312.50
33.	Tripura	4	7.85
34.	Uttar Pradesh	337	532.37
35.	Uttarakhand	21	30.71
36.	West Bengal	125	225.73
	TOTAL	7180*	12091.31

*Out of 7180, 7023 loan accounts are for new acquisitions

Statement-III

Fund allocation among States/UTs for FY 2016-17 under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Indicative allocation for FY 2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	92.51
2.	Bihar	94.18
3.	Chhattisgarh	82.15
4.	Goa	49.17
5.	Gujarat	99.71
6.	Haryana	69.14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	78.83
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.73
9.	Jharkhand	89.99
10.	Karnataka	93.14
11.	Kerala	100.67
12.	Madhya Pradesh	95.03
13.	Maharashtra	119.36

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Indicative allocation for FY 2016-17
14.	Odisha	95.66
15.	Punjab	100.31
16.	Rajasthan	105.13
17.	Tamil Nadu	113.02
18.	Telangana	84.31
19.	Uttar Pradesh	130.76
20.	Uttarakhand	81.25
21.	West Bengal	107.94
	Sub Total	1950.00
NE States		
22.	Assam	5.01
23.	Manipur	5.64
24.	Meghalaya	4.36
25.	Mizoram	7.86
26.	Nagaland	5.61
27.	Sikkim	5.77
28.	Tripura	3.64
29.	Arunanchal Pradesh	5.11
	Sub Total	43.00
UTs		
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.02
31.	Chandigarh	1.49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.40
33.	Daman and Diu	1.46
34.	Lakshadweep	1.26
35.	Puducherry	1.72
36.	Delhi	1.64
	Sub Total	10.00
	Grand Total	2,003.00*

*Out of ₹ 4400.00 crore allocated in 2016-17, ₹ 2397.00 crore is committed liability against sanctions of 2015-16. Hence, ₹ 2003.00 crore is available for FY 2016-17 for *inter se* allocation among States/UTs.

Shelter to urban homeless people

449. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN PROVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government for urban homeless people;

(b) how Government is supplementing the efforts of the States, particularly, Telangana for providing shelter to urban homeless; and

(c) whether any special attention is paid on SC/STs in providing shelters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) It is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide shelter for the Urban Homeless people. In order to complement and supplement the efforts of the Governments of States/UT sincluding Telangana, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing a Scheme namely 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' as one of the seven components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The target of DAY-NULM is the urban poor, with special focus on the urban homeless, street vendors, disadvantaged groups like SCs, STs, women, minorities and disabled. The scheme is implemented through respective States/UTs. The main objectives of the Shelter for Urban Homeless component are:

(i) to ensure availability and access of the urban homeless population to permanent shelters including the basic facilities;

(ii) to cater to the needs of especially vulnerable segments of the urban homeless like the dependent children, aged, disabled, mentally ill and recovering gravely ill, by creating special sections within homeless shelters and provisioning special service linkage for them; and

(iii) to formulate structures and framework of engagement for development, management and monitoring of shelters.

Construction of public houses for rental purpose

450. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is drafting a National Renting Housing Policy;

(b) if so, progress made so far and features of policy;

(c) whether policy requires Government to invest in construction of public housing for renting purposes, if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether policy provides for entry of private players in the space of social renting housing, if so, why Government is not investing in this space itself; and

(e) whether Government also proposes to hire private agencies to manage rent for such properties, if so, how it would make such properties more accessible to poor and migrant populations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has drafted the National Urban Rental Housing Policy (NURHP), 2016 with an objective to promote rental housing stock in urban areas. The Draft Policy has been circulated for Inter-Ministerial consultations.

(c) The policy is at the draft stage and there is no such direct financial implication of the Policy. It is envisaged that once the Draft Policy is approved respective States/ Union Territories (UTs) may come up with their own models on rental housing.

(d) and (e) The Draft NURHP envisages participation of private players in creation of social housing. One of the objectives of the Draft Policy is 'to promote Public-Private Partnership (PPP) to construct, manage, maintain and operate rental housing stock with the involvement of Cooperative Societies, Neighbourhood Associations, Resident Welfare Associations, etc. This will enable poor and migrants to have access to rental housing properties. The Draft Policy also encourages Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to institutionalise and monitor informal rental arrangements, which too ought to help poor and migrants gain access to rental housing.

Consultation process on trafficking of persons bill

451. SHRI RAJEEV CHNDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the consultation process followed by the Ministry on the Draft Trafficking of Persons Bill, 2016; and

(b) whether the Ministry acknowledges that it is inconsistent with the Pre-legislative Consultation Policy (PLCP) in the consultation issued on the Draft Trafficking of Person Bill, 2016, with regard to release of an explanatory note explaining key legal provision in a simple language, holding consultations with all stakeholders and the publishing of brief justification for the legislation, financial implications and estimated impact of the legislation on environment, fundamental rights, etc. and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the Writ Petition No. 56/2004 in Prajawala *vs.* UOI and Ors., the Hon'ble Supreme Court considered the report of National

Legal Services Authority (NALSA) on trafficking and directed that the recommendation contained in the report be considered and necessary action taken by the Government. The report submitted by NALSA *inter-alia* recommended strengthening legislative frame-work for combating human trafficking of all forms. As the legislation required coordination with a number of Ministries/Departments of Government of India along with the State/UT Governments and Civil Society Organisations (CSO) working in this domain, it was directed by the Hon'ble Court that an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) be constituted. Accordingly, an IMC with concerned stakeholders was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development (WCD). To begin with and during the course of hearing of the case and as per the directives of the Hon'ble Court, the NALSA report on trafficking was considered in a meeting of Central Advisory Committee (CAC) held on 3rd September, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD involving all State/UT Governments, concerned Ministries/Departments of Government of India along with CSOs. As per the decisions taken in the CAC meeting, the matter was further deliberated upon in the meetings of the Standing Committee held on 13.10.2015 and 02.11.2015 under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD. Subsequently, two meetings of the IMC were held under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, WCD on 27th January'2016 and 17th February'2016 respectively to deliberate upon the draft legislation on human trafficking. As per the decision taken during the second meeting of IMC, a meeting of Sub-Committee under IMC was held on 10.03.2016 to consider the draft legislation. Pursuant to this, the Draft Bill on "Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016" was unveiled and uploaded on the website of Ministry of Women and Child Development on 30.05.2016 for seeking comments. The Ministry has followed the consultation process on Trafficking of Person's Bill in tune with the Supreme Court's directives and Pre-legislative Consultation Policy. Further, the consultations are an ongoing process till the finalization of the draft legislation.

Sanitation facilities for SC, ST household

452. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of houseless urban poor, category-wise, SC, ST and Others, for each State;

(b) the total number of urban poor households without any sanitation facility, category-wise, SC, ST and Others, for each State;

(c) the total number of urban poor households without toilets, category-wise, SC, ST and Others, for each States; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide housing, sanitation and lavatory facilities to urban poors in last two years and outcome thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) State-wise houseless urban population, category-wise, SC, ST and Others, as released by the Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Data on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets released under Census 2011, provides details of households having latrine, sanitation and other facilities or otherwise. Details in respect of these facilities, State-wise, is given in Statement-II (*See* below). RGI has not published household amenities data for SC and ST in Census 2011.

(d) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State Subjects, it is the responsibility of the States/Union Territories to provide housing and other basic civic amenities to its citizens including Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs).

Under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) Scheme, Government of India has assisted States/UTs in providing housing and basic civic facilities to urban poor including SC and ST. Government of India has also launched the PMAY(U) Mission on 25th June, 2015 with the aim to provide assistance to States/UTs for addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor. The Mission envisages houses essentially with toilet facilities and should have other basic civic infrastructure like power supply, roads, water supply and drainage/sanitation. State-wise details of the houses constructed equipped with basic civic amenities under these schemes during last two years is given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has also launched 'Swachh Bharat Mission' (SBM) to eliminate open defecation and conversion of insanitary latrines. Details of physical progress reported by States to MoUD in respect of Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) is given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Houseless Population in India as per Census 2011

States/Union Territories	Total	Urban Houseless Population (in numbers)		
		Population	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh*	145,211	75857	7858	5880
Arunachal Pradesh	1556	313	0	95
Assam	12,919	2527	191	64

1	2	3	4	5
Bihar	45,584	12591	2234	264
Chhattisgarh	24,214	6533	1048	1127
Goa	3,051	1693	15	10
Gujarat	144,306	84822	3061	21939
Haryana	51,871	23789	4935	0
Himachal Pradesh	4,098	872	176	1
Jammu and Kashmir	19,047	10848	126	2395
Jharkhand	23,391	6967	1042	725
Karnataka	76,735	35473	9075	2199
Kerala	11,853	7761	432	67
Madhya Pradesh	146,435	66055	9766	21396
Maharashtra	210,908	111373	7769	10530
Manipur	3,061	1331	19	246
Meghalaya	1,241	177	1	84
Mizoram	152	104	0	101
Nagaland	876	344	0	114
Odisha	34,061	14053	2452	1767
Punjab	46,714	18374	3789	0
Rajasthan	181,544	73236	17807	5373
Sikkim	277	32	0	3
Tamil Nadu	50,929	37117	11593	1243
Tripura	3225	1352	240	176
Uttar Pradesh	329,125	180929	31584	1435
Uttarakhand	11,824	5556	671	20
West Bengal	134,040	104967	5806	1075
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95	65	0	0
Chandigarh	4,139	4133	324	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,004	281	2	128
Daman and Diu	737	591	7	73

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	47,076	46724	6278	0
Lakshadweep	0	0	-	-
Puducherry	1,590	1508	842	0
INDIA	1,772,889	938348	129142	78530

Note: *Andhra Pradesh means the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh *i.e.,* the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population-2011, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Statement-II

(A) State-wise Urban Households by availability of latrine facility in India-2011

(Number in Thousands)

States/UTs	Total number of Urban households	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises		Number of households Not having latrine facility within the premises	
		Facility within the premises	%	Not Having Facility within the premises	%
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh*	6778	5838	86.13	940	13.9
Arunachal Pradesh	66	59	89.39	6	9.1
Assam	993	930	93.66	63	6.3
Bihar	2014	1389	68.97	625	31.0
Chhattisgarh	1239	746	60.21	493	39.8
Goa	198	169	85.35	29	14.6
Gujarat	5416	4750	87.7	666	12.3
Haryana	1752	1575	89.9	177	10.1
Himachal Pradesh	166	148	89.16	18	10.8
Jammu and Kashmir	517	452	87.43	65	12.6
Jharkhand	1496	1005	67.18	492	32.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	5316	4515	84.93	801	15.1
Kerala	3621	3528	97.43	93	2.6
Madhya Pradesh	3845	2854	74.23	991	25.8
Maharashtra	10814	7707	71.27	3107	28.7
Manipur	171	165	96.49	7	4.1
Meghalaya	116	111	95.69	5	4.3
Mizoram	116	114	98.28	2	1.7
Nagaland	115	109	94.78	7	6.1
Odisha	1517	983	64.8	534	35.2
Punjab	2094	1955	93.36	139	6.6
Rajasthan	3091	2535	82.01	555	18.0
Sikkim	36	34	94.44	2	5.6
Tamil Nadu	8929	6710	75.15	2219	24.9
Tripura	235	230	97.87	5	2.1
Uttar Pradesh	7449	6191	83.11	1258	16.9
Uttarakhand	592	554	93.58	38	6.4
West Bengal	6350	5398	85.01	951	15.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	30	88.24	5	14.7
Chandigarh	228	200	87.72	28	12.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	31	81.58	7	18.4
Daman and Diu	48	41	85.42	7	14.6
Delhi	3261	2930	89.85	331	10.2
Lakshadweep	8	7.99	100	0.19	2.5
Puducherry	206	169	82.04	37	18.0
INDIA	78866	64162	81.36	14704	18.6

Note: *Andhra Pradesh means the *erstwhile* State of Andhra Pradesh *i.e.*, the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Source: Census of India 2011: Series-H: Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

(B) State-wise Urban Percentage Households by Availability of Type of Drainage Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet in India-2011

(Number in Thousands)

States/UTs	Total number of urban households	Type of Connectivity for Waste Water Outlet			
		Waste Water Outlet Connected To			% of No Drainage
		Closed drainage	Open drainage	No drainage	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh*	6778	3362	2620	796	11.74
Arunachal Pradesh	66	10	33	22	33.33
Assam	993	153	406	433	43.61
Bihar	2014	603	834	576	28.6
Chhattisgarh	1239	217	637	385	31.07
Goa	198	109	46	44	22.22
Gujarat	5416	3761	715	940	17.36
Haryana	1752	866	750	136	7.76
Himachal Pradesh	166	108	47	11	6.63
Jammu and Kashmir	517	169	261	87	16.83
Jharkhand	1496	372	687	437	29.21
Karnataka	5316	3005	1651	659	12.4
Kerala	3621	1215	761	1646	45.46
Madhya Pradesh	3845	1227	1939	679	17.66
Maharashtra	10814	6781	3076	957	8.85
Manipur	171	10	110	51	29.82
Meghalaya	116	21	73	23	19.83
Mizoram	116	24	69	24	20.69
Nagaland	115	10	78	27	23.48
Odisha	1517	301	594	621	40.94
Punjab	2094	1207	697	190	9.07
Rajasthan	3091	1064	1595	432	13.98
Sikkim	36	14	19	3	8.33
Tamil Nadu	8929	3997	2695	2238	25.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	235	17	109	109	46.38
Uttar Pradesh	7449	2397	4558	495	6.65
Uttarakhand	592	250	300	42	7.09
West Bengal	6350	1550	2694	2106	33.17
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	4	25	5	14.71
Chandigarh	228	199	20	9	3.95
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	18	6	14	36.84
Daman and Diu	48	22	15	11	22.92
Delhi	3261	1967	1165	129	3.96
Lakshadweep	8	1	1	6	75
Puducherry	206	67	104	36	17.48
INDIA	78866	35099	29389	14378	18.23

Note: *Andhra Pradesh means the *erstwhile* State of Andhra Pradesh *i.e.*, the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Source: Census of India 2011: Series-H: Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

(C) State-wise Urban Households by availability of Bathroom Facility in India-2011

(in thousand)

States/UTs	Total Households	Households having Bathroom within the House		Enclosure without Roof		No Bathroom	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Andhra Pradesh	6778	5803	85.62	474	6.99	501	7.39
Arunachal Pradesh	66	44	66.67	9	13.64	13	19.70
Assam	993	712	71.7	128	12.89	154	15.51
Bihar	2014	921	45.73	461	22.89	632	31.38
Chhattisgarh	1239	674	54.4	160	12.91	404	32.61
Goa	198	176	88.89	12	6.06	10	5.05
Gujarat	5416	4604	85.01	295	5.45	517	9.55
Haryana	1752	1509	86.13	114	6.51	129	7.36
Himachal Pradesh	166	150	90.36	4	2.41	12	7.23
Jammu and Kashmir	517	447	86.46	26	5.03	45	8.70
Jharkhand	1496	828	55.35	216	14.44	452	30.21
Karnataka	5316	4875	91.7	249	4.68	192	3.61
Kerala	3621	3215	88.79	148	4.09	258	7.13
Madhya Pradesh	3845	2689	69.93	593	15.42	563	14.64
Maharashtra	10814	9298	85.98	1014	9.38	502	4.64
Manipur	171	83	48.54	29	16.96	59	34.50

Meghalaya	116	86	74.14	7	6.03	23	19.83
Mizoram	116	97	83.62	7	6.03	12	10.34
Nagaland	115	93	80.87	16	13.91	6	5.22
Odisha	1517	827	54.52	149	9.82	541	35.66
Punjab	2094	1828	87.3	157	7.5	108	5.16
Rajasthan	3091	2450	79.26	306	9.9	334	10.81
Sikkim	36	32	88.89	1	2.78	3	8.33
Tamil Nadu	8929	6742	75.51	864	9.68	1324	14.83
Tripura	235	109	46.38	41	17.45	85	36.17
Uttar Pradesh	7449	5194	69.73	1110	14.9	1146	15.38
Uttarakhand	592	519	87.67	32	5.41	41	6.93
West Bengal	6350	3808	59.97	679	10.69	1863	29.34
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	29	85.29	3	8.82	2	5.88
Chandigarh	228	198	86.84	7	3.07	23	10.09
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	30	78.95	4	10.53	4	10.53
Daman and Diu	48	35	72.92	5	10.42	8	16.67
Delhi	3261	2848	87.34	129	3.96	284	8.71
Lakshadweep	8	8	100	0.1	1.25	0.1	1.25
Puducherry	206	173	83.98	16	7.77	17	8.25
INDIA	78866	61135	77.52	7464	9.46	10267	13.02

Source: Census of India 2011: Series-H: Tables on Houses, Household Amenities & Assets

(D) State-wise Urban Households by type of 'Drinking Water Source' in India-2011

(in thousand)

States/UTs	Total number of households	Number of Households (Hhs) by 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
Andhra Pradesh	6778	5116	543	32	116	747	11	213
Arunachal Pradesh	66	31	25	1	2	5	2.2	0.5
Assam	993	272	27	47	130	476	30	10
Bihar	2014	304	98	16	50	1505	6	35
Chhattisgarh	1239	548	226	12	52	389	6	6
Goa	198	174	5	7	9	0.4	1	2
Gujarat	5416	3726	9010	26	18	616	10	111
Haryana	1752	1230	128	7	3	336	12.5	36
Himachal Pradesh	166	155	4	1	0.5	4	1.4	1
Jammu and Kashmir	517	365	89	4	3	42	9	5
Jharkhand	1496	518	103	40	249	551	14	20
Karnataka	5316	3635	640	52	196	630	45	118
Kerala	3621	1099	163	544	1588	165	10	51
Madhya Pradesh	3845	1944	448	49	161	1151	36	57
Maharashtra	10814	9266	372	109	172	714	56	125
Manipur	171	87	9	4	5	7.5	46	11

Meghalaya	116	79	11	4	5	2.5	12.3	2
Mizoram	116	72	15	3	2	2	18	6
Nagaland	115	7	34	12	21	19	18	6
Odisha	1517	639	90	80	199	481	15	13
Punjab	2094	1384	217	3	2	471	4	14
Rajasthan	3091	2331	221	16	31	361	55	75
Sikkim	36	25	8	0.3	0.01	0.036	2.07	0.1
Tamil Nadu	8929	5919	1253	143	244	1125	40	205
Tripura	235	102	25	3	12	89	1	3
Uttar Pradesh	7449	3328	511	27	35	3453	24	73
Uttarakhand	592	431	34	1	0.3	120	1.8	5
West Bengal	6350	3173	360	57	231	2432	46	52
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	31	2	0.06	0.3	0.043	0.135	0.1
Chandigarh	228	214	7	0.1	0.04	6	0.25	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38	13	6	0.3	0.1	18	0.037	0.1
Daman and Diu	48	23	11	0.1	0.1	13	0.012	0.3
Delhi	3261	2472	197	2	0.5	436	39.7	114
Lakshadweep	8	1	0.4	1	5	0.304	0.041	0.1
Puducherry	206	189	7	0.3	5	3	0.509	0.6
TOTAL	78866	48904	6798	1304	3547	16371	571	1369

Source: Census of India 2011: Series-H: Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets

Statement-III

Details of construction of houses equipped with sanitation and lavatory facilities to urban poor in last two years in JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of Projects	Central Share Involved	Central Share Released	Houses Sanctioned	Houses Under Construction	Houses Constructed	Houses Occupied*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	110	2,897.21	399.74	1,93,147	15,853	6,583	8,010
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	32.11	-	2,032	320	244
4.	Assam	-	-	33.83	-	3,160	895	2,586
5.	Bihar	85	453.24	239.36	30,216	20,697	5,171	23,993
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	4,960	-	2,471
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	190.05	106.57	12,670	14,390	6,532	4,353
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	96	48	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	423.83	-	28,080	12,500	531
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	93	1,101.33	415.56	88,623	59,135	15,861	31,877

13.	Haryana	-	-	29.87	-	1,513	1,402	1,133
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9	16.16	-	1,077	1,312	409	201
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	25.16	-	7,510	1,203	2,366
16.	Jharkhand	38	303.59	120.33	20,239	5,016	4,028	3,511
17.	Karnataka	21	247.83	213.79	16,522	11,433	7,673	7,961
18.	Kerala	2	1.33	48.09	66	7,586	3,931	4,646
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	48	738.30	257.85	46,395	7,229	12,216	13,237
21.	Maharashtra	-	-	309.18	-	47,978	36,992	36,181
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	8	772	1,481
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	588	420	159
24.	Mizoram	8	154.29	32.46	10,286	225	465	102
25.	Nagaland	-	-	27.61	-	1,617	1,866	4,033
26.	Odisha	9	208.48	131.47	13,666	6,484	2,274	2,137
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	224	816	703
28.	Punjab	-	-	20.51	-	1,190	2,809	890
29.	Rajasthan	23	184.61	166.44	12,307	19,603	21,197	27,494
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	33	169	110
31.	Tamil Nadu	200	543.48	125.56	35,275	21,888	37,355	25,427

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
32.	Telangana	144	1,207.22	321.56	80,481	10,217	2,552	13,560
33.	Tripura	4	77.92	29.97	3,005	2,888	178	178
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5	82.12	145.43	3,251	20,174	13,836	8,949
35.	Uttarakhand	27	143.32	72.31	5,248	2,461	782	942
36.	West Bengal	108	1,123.20	247.55	74,880	14,607	22,620	21,664
	GRAND TOTAL	945	9,673.64	3,976.14	6,47,354	3,40,187	2,23,875	2,51,130

*Houses occupied figure also includes houses occupied during last two years but constructed during preceeding years
O/o- Deputy Chief (MIS)

Statement-IV

State-wise Status of implementation of various components under SBM upto June, 2016

Sl. No.	State	Individual Household Toilets, Nos.			Community toilets (No. of seats)		Public toilets (No. of seats)		Total Community and Public toilets (No. of seats)		Municipal Solid Waste Management			
		Application received	Work commenced	Completed	Work Commenced	Completed	Work Commenced	Completed	Work Commenced	Completed	Ward with 100% door to door collection, Nos.	Total ward, Nos.	Total waste generation (MT/D)	Total waste processing (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,33,554	1,03,955	1,75,212	5,688	2,017	987	1,126	6,675	3,143	3,072	3,393	6,440	8.0

2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	115	40	0	64	0	5	0	69	0	18	24	100	35.0
3.	Arunadchal Pradesh	31,027	2,585	164	3,229	0	586	0	3,815	0	18	42	181	15.0
4.	Assam	1,96,786	833	236	2,000	10	2,800	28	4,800	38	92	888	650	10.0
5.	Bihar	2,07,135	1,11,491	95,642	540	200	90	125	630	325	2,132	3,321	9,960	0.0
6.	Chandigarh UT	24,071	5,120	18,950	2,016	687	7,036	876	9,052	1,563	26	26	340	100.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,30,450	97,123	1,47,877	7,479	1,481	2,370	2,090	9,849	3,571	864	3,232	1,896	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	28	85	0.0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	35	0.0
10.	NCT of Delhi	11,128	0	6	16,647	4,910	3,008	2,151	19,655	7,061	232	272	8,400	52.0
11.	Goa	5,800	1,950	860	70	20	100	20	170	40	192	192	183	52.0
12.	Gujarat	5,64,521	23,865	5,06,567	1,002	1,033	4,865	1,452	5,867	2,485	1,658	1,738	9,277	28.0
13.	Haryana	1,00,719	36,310	12,285	2,351	961	325	185	2,676	1,146	412	1,449	3,490	25.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3,612	0	1,406	0	0	19	30	19	30	167	502	300	20.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	74,098	4,282	0	84	147	0	273	84	420	989	1,163	1,792	2.0
16.	Jharkhand	1,24,000	71,730	33,127	350	296	950	5	1,300	301	838	815	3,570	0.0
17.	Karnataka	3,08,802	1,74,635	81,602	5,555	1,785	2,160	1,214	7,715	2,999	3,962	5,252	8,784	33.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18.	Kerala	47,000	2,219	43,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,280	3,536	2,585	50.0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	5,90,455	4,01,886	1,87,603	14,280	13,000	0	0	14,280	13,000	3,942	6,999	5,079	14.0
20.	Maharashtra	5,20,214	2,94,236	1,46,385	2,472	1,236	2,864	1,453	5,336	2,689	748	7,054	26,820	10.0
21.	Manipur	19,682	1,154	1,551	30	0	140	140	170	140	130	315	176	50.0
22.	Meghalaya	5,066	84	1	23	0	170	0	193	0	6	114	268	58.0
23.	Mizoram	2,000	150	550	35	35	30	18	65	53	66	193	253	4.0
24.	Nagaland	14,235	8,948	3,350	226	70	0	0	226	70	19	234	270	0.0
25.	Odisha	1,67,439	1,02,675	8,000	2,230	570	1,810	150	4,040	720	456	1,012	2,460	2.0
26.	Puduchery UT	8,790	6,590	2,114	100	60	100	10	200	70	81	129	495	20.0
27.	Punjab	1,13,986	78,855	17,480	2,915	85	1,499	119	4,414	204	2,472	3,065	3,900	10.0
28.	Rajasthan	2,84,531	1,94,885	31,179	4,235	2,180	3,475	590	7,710	2,770	2,010	5,247	5,247	16.0
29.	Sikkim	1,590	318	1,270	8	8	0	12	8	20	4	48	49	0.0
30.	Tamil Nadu	2,69,776	82,146	1,74,469	15,816	40,861	1,500	1,500	17,316	42,361	9,182	13,667	15,272	16.0
31.	Telangana	1,76,625	1,21,766	53,558	92	16	779	639	871	655	1,766	1,967	6,628	49.0
32.	Tripura	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	407	0.0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19,00,430	1,92,646	2,25,338	5,214	2,331	2,151	807	7,365	3,138	638	11,290	19,180	13.0
34.	Uttarakhand	26,948	21,350	1,484	1,130	273	120	30	1,250	303	145	706	1,400	0.7
35.	West Bengal	1,05,317	164	1,02,056	130	140	0	0	130	140	1,360	2,816	8,675	6.0
	TOTAL/AVERAGE	65,69,916	21,43,991	20,73,322	96,011	74,412	39,939	15,043	1,35,950	89,455	38,990	80,988	1,54,647	17.45

Houses constructed under PMAY

453. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the target for construction of houses for urban poor under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) during the first year of the scheme, State-wise;

(b) the details of houses constructed after completion of one year of PMAY, State-wise;

(c) the details of targeted houses to be conducted under PMAY in one year, which are still on paper; and

(d) the details of houses under PMAY handed over to urban poor during last one year, State-wise and district-wise in case of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission, launched on 25.6.2015 aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor. No State-wise targets were fixed for construction of houses during the 1st year of the Mission. The Mission Guidelines, however, makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing. Overall housing requirement and year-wise phasing of housing to be taken up by the States/UTs under the Mission will, therefore, emerge after demand assessment by all States/Cities.

(b) to (d) State-wise details of houses taken up and constructed as on 15.7.2016 under the various verticals (except Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme) of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission (including the projects approved under Rajiv Awas Yojana which has now been subsumed in the new Mission) are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Further, State-wise claim status upto 30.6.2016 under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme vertical of the Mission is given in Statement-II [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 448. (Part-b)]. State Government of Uttar Pradesh has so far not submitted any project proposal conforming to Mission Guidelines. Hence, no project proposal for the State of Uttar Pradesh has been accepted for Central assistance under the Mission. District-wise details of houses constructed during 1st year of the Mission in the projects sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh under Rajiv Awas Yojana (now subsumed in the new Mission) are, however, given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise details of houses taken up and constructed during first year of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission (including the projects approved under Rajiv Awas Yojana which has now been subsumed in the new Mission)

(as on 15th July 2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Project Approved	Houses Involved	Under Progress	Construction Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	61	1,93,147	1,413	-
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	4	-	1,536	-
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	92	30,216	3,320	1,134
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	10	12,670	2,996	742
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	37	66,983	35,640	2,160
13.	Haryana	4	-	2,166	409
14.	Himachal Pradesh	10	1,914	300	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	683	15	62
16.	Jharkhand	42	20,239	2,574	596
17.	Karnataka	38	16,522	9,069	4,333
18.	Kerala	12	9,299	485	9
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	45	43,393	3,566	84
21.	Maharashtra	10	1,01,701	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	9	10,286	104	33
25.	Nagaland	3	-	146	-
26.	Odisha	18	11,548	4,320	593
27.	Puducherry (UT)	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	1	1,280	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	46	12,307	11,288	3,627
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	193	38,534	16,370	2,595
32.	Telangana	64	80,481	334	-
33.	Tripura	4	-	2,855	150
34.	Uttar Pradesh	18	-	989	2,044
35.	Uttarakhand	29	2,757	1,109	506
36.	West Bengal	111	74,880	7,092	178
	GRAND TOTAL	864	7,28,840	1,07,687	19,255

Source: O/o Deputy Chief (M/S)

Statement-III

District-wise details of houses constructed during first year of the Mission in the projects sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh under Rajiv Awas Yojana (now subsumed in the new Mission)

Sl. No.	District Name	No. of projects	No. of DUs approved	No. of DUs in progress	No. of DUs completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agra	1	305	1	124
2.	Aligarh	1	602	40	200
3.	Firozabad	1	454	99	45
4.	Ghaziabad	1	560	81	55
5.	Gorakhpur	1	750	143	-
6.	Jhansi	1	517	10	187
7.	Kannauj	1	164	23	25
8.	Kanpur Nagar	2	128	32	-
9.	Lucknow	1	468	268	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Mathura	1	434	33	77
11.	Meerut	1	1,017	-	400
12.	Moradabad	1	485	10	200
13.	Muzaffarnagar	1	184	40	51
14.	Rae Bareli	2	1,423	149	456
15.	Rampur	1	96	-	24
16.	Varanasi	1	822	60	190
	GRAND TOTAL	18	8,409	989	2,044

Source: O/o Deputy Chief (M/S)

Online education for students

454. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government for encouraging more digitalized online education for the students in various parts of the country;

(b) whether Government has faced any challenges in imparting education through such channels in the rural areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has prepared any road map to improve the reach and outcomes under the said programme, if so, the details therof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) In order to provide the best teaching-learning resources to the students across the country, Government is launching the SWAYAM–the online learning portal. Through this, it would be possible for any student or any school drop-out to join virtual classes offered by the best teachers in the Country, interact with the teacher, take tests, earn academic credits and transfer them on their academic record. The courses offered in this portal will cover 9th class to Post Graduation levels. Apart from this, e-Content in almost all major, Higher Education, subjects is being developed and made available to learners through *'eacharya.inflibnet.ac.in',* a web-portal.

Consultation for New Education Policy

455. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated the process of consultation with States for drafting a New Education Policy;

(b) if so, whether according to reports the initial response from many States has been lukeworm with the Government failing to elicit crucial inputs for evolution of New Policy; and

(c) whether Government is likely to revive the aborted process of confabulations, by inviting all States for a fresh round of talks?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes. Sir. The Government initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out nearly a year-long consultation process across 33 identified themes. It proceeded on three parallel tracks-online consultations through MyGov.in; grass-root consultation starting from village level to block, district, State and zonal levels; and thematic consultations with experts conducted by MHRD and its various autonomous bodies. The consultation process for the formulation of New Education Policy was discussed with all the States on 21st March 2015 and was also an agenda item in the 63rd CABE meeting held on 19th August, 2015. Six zonal meetings were also held on NEP with the State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries and other state officials. The State Governments played a very important role in the entire consultation process, especially at the grassroot consultations.

It is further submitted that 1,10,623 Village level, 3250 Block level, 725 ULB, 340 District level and 21 State level reports under School Education and 2741 Block level, 962 ULB, 406 district level and 20 State level reports under Higher Education have been uploaded on the MyGov portal.

The Ministry had constituted a 5-member Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy on 31st October 2015 under the chairmanship of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India, with NUEPA as its Secretariat. The Committee submitted its report on the 27th May, 2016. The Report of the Committee is available on the website of NUEPA and can be accessed at *http://www.nuepa.org/New/download/NEP2016/ReportNEP.pdf.*

After perusal of the report of the Committee and the recommendations from various consultations as well as other views and comments received, 'Some inputs for the draft National Education Policy, 2016' have been formulated and these can be accessed on the MHRD website at *http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Inputs_Draft_NEP_2016.pdf.* Comments/Suggestions have been invited up to 31st July, 2016.

The Ministry has already written to the relevant Government of India Ministries and State Governments inviting comments/views/suggestions by 31st July, 2016.

Female Literacy Ratio

456. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the low female literacy ratio in the country, if so, the comparative details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government is encouraging female literacy through schemes, if so, the details thereof along with funds released/spent during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase the female literacy ratio in future?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) A Statement indicating State/Gender-wise details of literacy rates, in the age group of 7 and above, as reported by Census 2011 is given in Statement-I (*See* below). A large number of female population is still illiterate due to various factors including poverty, gender and social category inequities and age profile.

(b) and (c) In order to improve the female literacy rate in the country, "Saakshar Bharat", a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is being implemented in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, and left wing extremism affected districts. The main focus of the programme is on women and other disadvantaged groups. The objective of the programme is to raise the literacy level of the country to 80 per cent and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentage points by the end of XII Five Year Plan. The details indicating State/UT-wise Central share released under Saakshar Bharat programme during the last three years and the current year and the total expenditure reported by the States/UTs upto March, 2016 is given in Statement-II.

In order to ensure greater participation of girls in elementary education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has targeted interventions for girls which include opening of schools in the neighborhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programme to promote girls participation, gender sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks. In addition, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls.

Statement-I

Literacy rate in the country, as per the Census 2011

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA	72.98	80.88	64.63
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.70
3.	Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27
4.	Bihar	61.80	71.20	51.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24
6.	Goa	88.70	92.65	84.66
7.	Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68
8.	Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.80	89.53	75.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43
11.	Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42
12.	Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08
13.	Kerala	94.00	96.11	92.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24
15.	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87
16.	Manipur	76.94	83.58	70.26
17.	Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89
18.	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27
19.	Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11
20.	Odisha	72.87	81.59	64.01
21.	Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73
22.	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12
23.	Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44
25.	Tripura	87.22	91.53	82.73

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18
27.	Uttarakhand	78.82	87.40	70.01
28.	West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43
30.	Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32
32.	Daman and Diu	87.10	91.54	79.55
33.	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95
34.	NCT of Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76
35.	Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67

Statement-II

State/UT-wise total Central share released under Saakshar Bharat programme during the last three years and the current year, total Central share released from 2009-10 till 18.07.2016 and total expenditure, including State share, reported by States/UT upto 31.03.2016

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central share released					Total expenditure, including State share, upto 31.03.2016
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (as on 18.07.2016)	Total grants released from 2009-10 till 18.07.2016	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6921.76	3432	4456.45	0	29158.65	33505.38
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1417.84	1224.73	383.4	0	6177.21	6617.05
3.	Assam	1620	913.5	1319.76	0	6158.93	5696.62
4.	Bihar	6226.09	4788	3900	0	24623.94	32112.42
5.	Chhattisgarh	1875	2250	1500	0	21704.02	26291.74
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	17.95	23.93
7.	Gujarat	0	0	1560	0	6324.35	5576.22
8.	Haryana	0	2546.35	0	748.80	4653.94	5210.68
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	156	114.26	0	758.06	829.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	725.4	0	1612.64	924.01
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	1837.5	0	7588.13	8564.33
12.	Karnataka	1575.19	750	780	0	13523.96	15419.76
13.	Madhya Pradesh	0	2496	2620.8	0	10004.42	9800.00
14.	Maharashtra	0	3375	0	0	5636.82	3322.90
15.	Manipur	274.48	122.76	135	0	1269.33	1348.17
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	226.8	0	588.82	396.52
17.	Nagaland	198	256.47	151.93	0	1249.57	1210.57
18.	Odisha	228.16	0	624	0	3678.54	3140.74
19.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	1561.33	0
20.	Rajasthan	4017	3215.54	0	0	19754.24	23542.75
21.	Sikkim	66.8	0	74.88	0	204.31	116.30
22.	Tamil Nadu	2597.4	0	1209	0	7413.13	9769.78
23.	Telangana	Not in existence	3432	1725	0	24235.54	29179.38
24.	Tripura	0	0	72.54	0	279.04	222.79
25.	Uttar Pradesh	0	3978	7800	0	33808.46	33993.70
26.	Uttarakhand	1563.12	781.88	1216.8	0	7936.1	9109.00
27.	West Bengal	72.13	916.5	780	0	6136.37	7108.42
	Total	28652.97	34634.73	33213.52	748.80	246057.8	273032.77

Subramaniam Committee report on New Education Policy

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

(a) whether TSR Subramaniam Committee on New Education Policy has since submitted its report, if so, what are the salient features of the report;

(b) what are the specific suggestions made to raise the standard of education from primary level to the highest level, with details; and

(c) whether all stakeholders and State Governments would be consulted before finalizing the New Education Policy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The 5-member Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy constituted by the Ministry under the Chairmanship of Shri T.S.R. Subramanian, former Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India, submitted its report on the 27th May, 2016. The Report of the Committee is available on the website of NUEPA, which was its Secretariat, and can be accessed at *http://www.nuepa.org/New/download/NEP2016/ReportNEP.pdf.* The Committee, in its report, has made various recommendations to raise the standard of education across all levels of education.

After perusal of the report of the Committee and the recommendations from various consultations as well as other views and comments received, 'Some inputs for the draft National Education Policy, 2016' have been formulated and these can be accessed on the MHRD website at *http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Inputs_Draft_NEP_2016.pdf.* Comments/Suggestions have been invited up to 31st July, 2016. The Ministry has already written to the relevant Government of India Ministries and State Governments inviting comments/views/suggestions by 31st July, 2016.

Evaluation of education system for universal education

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

(a) whether Government formed a committee to evaluate education system to ensure universal education till class 10th, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Right to Education Act would be suitably amended to make universal education till 10th, to provide holistic education to rural children; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the drop out ratio even in elementary education, among marginalized sections of the society, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 63rd meeting held on 19th August, 2015 decided to reconstitute the Sub-Committee on 'Extension of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 to Pre-School Education and Secondary Education'. Accordingly, the Sub-Committee has been reconstituted on the 4th April, 2016 and modified by order dated 27th May, 2016.

(c) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid Day Meal (MDM) Programmes, support is being provided to all States and Union Territories to strengthen elementary education. The SSA Programme provides a number of incentives to increase the enrolment and retention of children in schools and reduce the dropout rate. These include enhancing access to elementary schools, strengthening school infrastructure like school buildings, additional classrooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc., improving the pupil teacher ratio. It also provides for free textbooks and two sets of uniform for children in elementary schools. In addition, 3599 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.

Unemployed art stream graduates

459. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the largest portion of unemployed graduate students belong to art stream in comparison to other streams;

(b) the number of art stream graduate students in India and how many of them are unemployed;

(c) whether unemployment in this stream is higher, if so, whether Government is making any plan to attach them in governance and policy making jobs or provide them any skill training?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The data regarding employment/un-employment of students, stream-wise, graduating from higher educational institutions is not Centrally maintained.

As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) report of 2013-14, 23.73 lakh students graduated from the art stream courses namely B.A. and B.A. (Hons) courses during the year. The AISHE Report is at *http://aishe.nic.in/aishe/viewDocument.action?documentId=196.*

Participation of graduates in various jobs is dependent on availability of jobs as well as individual choice. The Government monitors the macroeconomic situation in the country, alongwith unemployment rates, and takes steps like increasing public expenditure, encouraging private investment in various sectors of economy and fast tracking various approvals for projects involving substantial investment etc. for creation of jobs.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has made available several skill development options through its Schemes namely, (i) Community Colleges, (ii) B.Voc. Degree Programme, (iii) Deen Dayal Upadhaya KAUSHAL Kendras in Universities and Colleges imparting skill based vocational courses under National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) based on the National Occupational Standards (NOSs) for identified job roles in various industry sectors. The details of implementation of these schemes are at *www.ugc.ac.in/skill.*

Central University in Gujarat

†460. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to open new central universities in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to open any central university in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the number, locations thereof and by when these would be opened and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal to set up new Central Universities in various parts of the country. However, the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act, 2014 envisages establishment of one Central Tribal University each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and one Central University in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in the 12th and 13th Plans. Further, the Prime Minister announced a package for Bihar on 18.8.2015 which includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University.

During the 12th plan (2012-17), the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Reservation for economically backward children

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

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the reservation limit of 25 per cent for economically backward children by bringing about changes in the RTE rules under the New Education Policy, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to fix the reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes in the above 25 per cent reservation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

Absenteeism of teachers

462. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government has any reports about the absenteeism, quality of teaching and accountability of teachers in Government schools of the country, and if so, the details thereof State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): The recruitment and service conditions, including monitoring of teachers' attendance in Government schools are primarily in the domain of respective State Government/UT Administration.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has commissioned two major research studies for assessment of attendance rate of students and teachers. In the first study conducted in 2006-07 covering 20 States, 18.3% teachers in primary schools were not in the school on a typical working day. The teacher absence rate was found to be about 19.2% for upper primary schools. The second study was conducted by Development and Research Services (DRS) in 2012-13 covering 27 States. State-wise details of comparative findings of average attendance rate of teachers based on headcount during the study in 2006-07 and 2012-13 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Government of India has advised States to monitor students' and teachers' attendance in elementary schools and put in place mechanisms to improve teacher presence and accountability.

The Central Government provides financial assistance to States and UTs under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA),

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

with a focus on improving quality of education at elementary and secondary level. Under these programmes there is a clear emphasis on continuous professional development of teachers through in-service training and induction training for newly recruited teachers.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development has been constantly requesting States and UTs for filling up the vacant posts of teachers' as well as to rationalise deployment of teachers' in schools in order to maintain pupil-teacher ratio as per the norms of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed Performance Indicators for Elementary Education (PINDICS) to track teacher performance and attendance in Government schools. PINDICS have been shared with State Governments/UTs to assess teacher's performance. Teachers' attendance is being monitored by States and UTs through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres by installing Bio-metric attendance system and other means.

Statement

State-wise details of comparative findings of average attendance rate of teachers based on headcount during the study in 2006-07 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	States\UT	Primary Stage		Upper Primary Stage	
		2006-07	2012-13	2006-07	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78.1	85.7	77.3	83.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	81.9	-	72.8
3.	Assam	79.2	(-) 77.0	55.2	72.7
4.	Bihar	75.8	81.4	74.9	78.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	75.7	79.3	73.5	81.0
6.	Delhi	95.0	73.2	-	69.3
7.	Gujarat	70.0	94.1	87.6	94.4
8.	Haryana	86.9	(-) 86.6	91.9	(-) 85.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	80.0	87.3	88.0	(-) 86.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	80.8	85.4	83.1	83.6
11.	Jharkhand	-	91.1	-	90.8
12.	Karnataka	83.9	(-) 80.4	84.0	(-) 79.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	84.5	(-) 83.5	85.3	(-) 79.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	70.4	84.1	67.0	80.0
15.	Maharashtra	87.8	-85.9	87.1	(-) 85.2
16.	Manipur	-	78.4	-	81.7
17.	Meghalaya	-	96.6	-	96.5
18.	Mizoram	-	89.0	-	81.4
19.	Nagaland	-	76.5	-	69.4
20.	Odisha	87.4	90.2	86.6	87.5
21.	Punjab	83.5	84.9	78.1	82.3
22.	Rajasthan	81.1	85.3	79.8	(-) 76.7
23.	Tamil Nadu	86.6	88.6	89.6	(-) 84.9
24.	Tripura	-	85.0	-	77.4
25.	Uttarakhand	77.8	83.8	77.7	85.2
26.	Uttar Pradesh	83.0	(-) 78.1	82.6	(-) 77.5
27.	West Bengal	96.3	(-) 88.5	98.1	(-) 93.2
	OVER ALL	81.7	84.8	80.5	83.1

Note: (-) denotes decline from the last survey.
2006-07: for 20 States
2012-13: for 27 States
Source: Study Report submitted by Research, Evaluation and Studies Unit for SSA, Ed. CIL (India) Limited, New Delhi in 2009 and Development and Research Services (P) Limited, New Delhi in 2014.

Infrastructural facilities in Government schools

463. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Government schools lack basic infrastructural facilities, amenities and there is shortage of teachers also, which impact adversely the quality of education, being imparted to the students, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government to provide amenities/ facilities in the Government schools at par with the public/private schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Central Government supports State Governments and UT Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities in Government

elementary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2014-15, some Government schools lack basic infrastructure facilities, State/UT-wise details thereof are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Under SSA, posts of additional teachers have been sanctioned to States and UTs, to maintain the Pupil Teacher Ratio in Government schools as per the RTE norms. State/UT-wise details on teachers (sanctioned, working and vacancies) under State and SSA as on 31.3.2016 are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) The requirement of infrastructural facilities in schools are worked out every year by the respective State and Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and this is reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B). Regular meetings are held with representatives of States and UTs to monitor performance of infrastructure created and status of education in schools.

Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 31.3.2016, 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.11 lakh school buildings, and 18.61 lakh additional classrooms, 2.38 lakh drinking water facilities, 10.14 lakh school toilets and 19.48 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs.

Statement

Details of lack of infrastructural facilities in Government elementary Schools

Sl. No.	State	No. of schools lacking infrastructure facilities					
		Girls toilet*	Boys toilet*	Drinking Water	Ramp	Boundary Wall	Playground
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17098	1456	4833	28190	23734	26296
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	169	139	770	2614	1773	2235
3.	Assam	19423	4161	5636	12506	35555	22420
4.	Bihar	21858	15259	5708	28370	35061	48407
5.	Chhattisgarh	13693	2645	1777	13541	18442	23686
6.	Goa	122	16	10	351	208	619
7.	Gujarat	809	103	88	1195	2286	9467
8.	Haryana	952	366	179	3997	467	3018
9.	Himachal Pradesh	749	377	161	3315	4448	2690
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	9086	4406	2594	18620	17840	17301
11.	Jharkhand	6275	3772	3458	21161	30690	28864

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	1065	915	907	8769	10951	20116
13.	Kerala	129	27	48	987	557	2292
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25622	7865	9091	38669	74932	46828
15.	Maharashtra	1104	521	504	4708	14370	10652
16.	Manipur	254	201	475	1532	2713	1775
17.	Meghalaya	2880	2107	2914	4290	6656	5215
18.	Mizoram	0	0	173	1030	951	993
19.	Nagaland	140	30	568	1729	739	1492
20.	Odisha	13624	2661	1254	17654	18899	44588
21.	Punjab	724	70	12	3117	292	455
22.	Rajasthan	2361	1564	2833	31528	13940	41037
23.	Sikkim	26	0	35	824	637	309
24.	Tamil Nadu	38	5	95	8376	9338	11708
25.	Telangana	8924	2039	3382	18885	12700	14451
26.	Tripura	8	4	482	1997	3631	1615
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5042	2088	3893	26842	59120	50593
28.	Uttarakhand	1167	324	1090	6896	3118	8535
29.	West Bengal	8993	1677	1353	30848	49247	50862
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	259	133	155
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	50	0	10
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	2	0	52	162	181
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	27	8	58
34.	Delhi	4	0	0	339	4	449
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	17	21	32
36.	Puducherry	2	0	1	38	22	191
	TOTAL	162355	54800	54326	343323	453645	499595

Source: U-DISE, 2014-15.

*Under the Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, 4,17,796 toilets were built in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary Government schools thus ensuring that every Government school has functional separate toilets for girls and boys as on 15th August, 2015.

Statement-II

Status on Teachers (sanctioned, working, vacancies) under State and SSA as on 31.03.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post			Working			Vacancies		
		By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3557	206	3763	3204	157	3361	353	49	402
2.	Andhra Pradesh	122926	24213	147139	103458	24213	127671	19468	0	19468
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6163	7342	13505	6163	6559	12722	0	783	783
4.	Assam	156005	45686	201691	129700	32469	162169	26305	13217	39522
5.	Bihar	190497	402042	592539	110494	278395	388889	80003	123647	203650
6.	Chandigarh	3950	1390	5340	3072	1036	4108	878	354	1232
7.	Chhattisgarh	189019	52946	241965	147288	51577	198865	41731	1369	43100
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	858	946	1804	789	841	1630	69	105	174
9.	Daman and Diu	483	118	601	483	59	542	0	59	59
10.	Delhi	50081	6541	56622	41352	1138	42490	8729	5403	14132
11.	Goa	5574	179	5753	5574	179	5753	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Gujarat	172032	53688	225720	151230	49649	200879	20802	4039	24841
13.	Haryana	56655	13435	70090	46545	11614	58159	10110	1821	11931
14.	Himachal Pradesh	44022	5556	49578	41296	5556	46852	2726	0	2726
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	57830	43471	101301	48135	41333	89468	9695	2138	11833
16.	Jharkhand	69522	122678	192200	46346	72061	118407	23176	50617	73793
17.	Karnataka	204035	29057	233092	189332	24274	213606	14703	4783	19486
18.	Kerala	123457	2925	126382	123457	1542	124999	0	1383	1383
19.	Lakshadweep	699	40	739	649	32	681	50	8	58
20.	Madhya Pradesh	184171	178928	363099	154876	144372	299248	29295	34556	63851
21.	Maharashtra	286696	15387	302083	272839	15387	288226	13857	0	13857
22.	Manipur	15591	3235	18826	15591	2871	18462	0	364	364
23.	Meghalaya	9215	13408	22623	9215	12535	21750	0	873	873
24.	Mizoram	10280	2228	12508	9180	2193	11373	1100	35	1135
25.	Nagaland	13504	3464	16968	13504	3147	16651	0	317	317
26.	Odisha	136669	92337	229006	136669	92337	229006	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	3876	13	3889	3353	12	3365	523	1	524

28.	Punjab	81423	14090	95513	62512	10661	73173	18911	3429	22340
29.	Rajasthan	161392	122024	283416	137217	108677	245894	24175	13347	37522
30.	Sikkim	7206	563	7769	7206	563	7769	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	128648	35001	163649	112943	35001	147944	15705	0	15705
32.	Telangana	83230	14277	97507	70181	14277	84458	13049	0	13049
33.	Tripura	28230	6070	34300	27194	5808	33002	1036	262	1298
34.	Uttar Pradesh	336543	423355	759898	213931	371301	585232	122612	52054	174666
35.	Uttarakhand	35144	10909	46053	32295	6082	38377	2849	4827	7676
36.	West Bengal	253890	200970	454860	222249	146776	369025	31641	54194	85835
	TOTAL	3233073	1948718	5181791	2699522	1574684	4274206	533551	374034	907585

Source: AWP&B 2016-17

Evaluation of objective type examination

464. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ever since the CBSE and State Boards have shifted to the objective type examination for class X and class XII, there has been a sharp decline in reading and writing habits and abilities of students;

(b) if so, whether any evaluation has been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the conclusions of the evaluation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has not shifted to the objective type examination for Classes X and XII. CBSE frames Questions in five categories, namely 'Very Short Answer (VSA), Short Answer-I (SA-I), Short Answer-II (SA-II), Value Based Question (VBQ) and Long Answer (LA). State Boards also broadly follow similar pattern.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Checking Mid-Day Meals from certified labs

†465. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why States are not successful in getting the quality of Mid-Day Meals checked from certified laboratories and the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard;

(b) the States which are lagging behind in quality checks and whether there is shortage of laboratories in such States; and

(c) the number of complaints received with regard to quality of Mid-Day Meals and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Mid Day Meal Rules, 2015 notified under Section 39(1) of the National Food Security Act, 2013 provide that hot cooked meal provided to children shall be evaluated and certified by the Government Food Research Laboratory or any other laboratory accredited or recognized by law so as to ensure that the meal meets with the prescribed nutritional standards and quality. The samples are to be collected at least once in a month from randomly selected

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

schools or centralized kitchens for testing by such laboratories. Shortage of testing laboratories in some States/UTs and difficulty in collecting and dispaching samples from remote areas in time especially in hilly regions are the main problems reported by the States/UTs. Details of State-wise testing of food samples during 2015-16 are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The year-wise and State-wise number of complaints received with regard to quality of mid day meals and the action taken thereon are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise number of food samples tested during 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	93
7.	Gujarat	1060
8.	Haryana	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	51
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45
15.	Maharashtra	506
16.	Manipur	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Mizoram	5
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	34
21.	Punjab	68
22.	Rajasthan	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16
23.	Sikkim	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0
25.	Telangana	0
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	972
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	66
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	50
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	344
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	6
	TOTAL	3324

Statement-II

(A) State-wise and year-wise number of complaints of poor quality under Mid Day Meal Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT	Poor Quality				Total
		2013	2014	2015	2016	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh		2		1	3
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1			1
3.	Assam			1		1
4.	Bihar	5	9	7	2	23
5.	Chandigarh			1		1
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	3	1		5
7.	Delhi	1	2	6		9
8.	Gujarat		1	1		2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Goa			1		1
10.	Haryana	1	1		1	3
11.	Himachal Pradesh			1		1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir				1	1
13.	Jharkhand	1	3	2	2	8
14.	Karnataka	1	3			4
15.	Madhya Pradesh		3	3		6
16.	Maharashtra		2	5	2	9
17.	Odisha	3	4	3	1	11
18.	Rajasthan	2				2
19.	Tamil Nadu	1				1
20.	Telangana		1			1
21.	Tripura			1		1
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1	6	14	3	24
23.	West Bengal	1		1	1	3
	TOTAL	18	41	48	14	121

(B) Status of action taken on aforesaid complaints of poor quality reported in the MDMS during last three years

Sl. No.	Type of action	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
1.	Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/complaint substantiated, by State Government.	6	12	19	5	42
2.	Under enquiry/ investigation at State level	3	4	2		9
3.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to	5	5	4		14

Sl. No.	Type of action	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
	concerned, by State Government/GOI.					
4.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	3	7	5		15
5.	Reply awaited	1	13	18	9	41
	TOTAL	18	41	48	14	121

Selection of 20 world class institutes

†466. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether country's 20 institutes which are to be made world class have been selected, if so, the parameters followed to select these institutes, if not, by when such institutes would be selected;

(b) the kind of autonomy to be granted to such institutes *vis-a-vis* other institutes; and

(c) whether the institute could be made world class in 10-15 years, if so, the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The regulatory architecture for enabling ten public and ten private institutions to emerge as World-Class Teaching and Research Institutions is under consideration of the Government. The selection of institutes to be world class shall be done after the regulatory architecture is finalised.

Hike in fee of educational institutes

467. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has hiked the fees of Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and other higher courses, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has given concession to the SC/ST/OBC and other minority students, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has revised the fees of Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs), Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and others higher courses. The details are as given below:

Sl. No.	Institutes		Annual Revised Fee (in ₹)
1.	IISER (courses)	BS-MS	50,000
		Integrated Ph.D	30,000
		Ph.D	30,000
2.	IITs		2,00,000
3.	NITs		1,25,000
4.	IIITs	UG Courses	88,000
		Ph.D Scholars	33,000
		MBA	1,10,000

The total cost incurred per student in IIT is 2.00 lakhs/annum.

(b) The Government has given following concession to SC/ST/PH for protecting the interests of the socially and economically backward students:

(i) The SC/ST/PH students shall get complete fee waiver.

(ii) The most economically backward students (whose family income is less than ₹ 1 lakh per annum) shall get full remission of the fee.

(iii) The other economically backward students (whose family income is between ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh per annum) shall get remission of 2/3rd of the fee.

(iv) Students whose family income is less than 9 lakhs shall have access to interest free loan under the Vidyalaxmi Scheme for the total portion of the tuition fee payable.

Free education for physically disabled students

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

(a) whether physically disabled students are exempted from different kind of fees in Kendriya Vidyalayas, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any proposal to provide completely free education to physically disabled student for all classes in Government schools of the country, especially in Kendriya Vidyalayas, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the existing guidelines of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, differently abled students are fully exempt from the payment of tuition fees and Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi for all classes till Class VIII, except for computer fees which are charged from all students, from Class-III onwards. In case of the Navodaya Vidyalayas, the Central Government run residential schools, the differently abled students are exempt from payment of Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi collected from students of Classes IX to XII. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), the Central Government run girls residential schools also provide free education to girls including differently abled girls at the upper primary level. In addition, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Scheme of the Central Government, free and compulsory elementary education is provided to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years, including differently abled students as per provisions of Right to Education Act, 2009.

Revamping of school and higher education

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

(a) the percentage of students having access to higher education in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is aware that country's entire education system-both at the level of school education and higher education is required to be revamped on a holistic and systematic basis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to imporve students' enrolling in higher education?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is used to measure the Higher Education access, which is the total enrolment in Higher Education as a percentage of the population in the eligible age cohort of 18-23 years. The estimated GER in Higher Education in India is 23.6% as per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) (Provisional) 2014-15. The State-wise GER in Higher Education is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The Government is committed to increase the access to higher education to all sections of the society, through several ongoing initiatives, such as, expanding the capacity of existing institutions, opening new institutions across the country, providing student financing through education loans and scholarships and implementing the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) for supporting

State Higher Education Systems which have almost 96% of the student enrolment in Higher Education. It may be mentioned that State Governments also take proactive steps to enhance access within their respective regions.

Statement

State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education (18-23 years)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	GER %
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	29.9
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.0
4.	Assam	16.8
5.	Bihar	12.9
6.	Chandigarh	55.6
7.	Chhattisgarh	14.4
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.1
9.	Daman and Diu	5.3
10.	Delhi	43.3
11.	Goa	27.7
12.	Gujarat	20.1
13.	Haryana	27.9
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30.4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.0
16.	Jharkhand	13.4
17.	Karnataka	26.1
18.	Kerala	27.0
19.	Lakshadweep	3.9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19.6
21.	Maharashtra	27.6
22.	Manipur	38.5
23.	Meghalaya	21.0
24.	Mizoram	23.9
25.	Nagaland	15.6
26.	Odisha	17.5

Sl. No.	States/UTs	GER %
27.	Puducherry	45.8
28.	Punjab	26.0
29.	Rajasthan	19.7
30.	Sikkim	29.4
31.	Tamil Nadu	44.8
32.	Telangana	39.9
33.	Tripura	16.4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	22.1
35.	Uttarakhand	34.9
36.	West Bengal	17.1
	AVERAGE TOTAL	23.6

Vacancies of primary teachers

470. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacancies for the post of primary teachers in the country; and

(b) the total amount of funds allocated and funds utilized for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the last three financial years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Out of 33.08 lakh sanctioned post of primary teachers in Government schools of States and UTs, 5.56 lakh posts (16.82%) are vacant as on 31.03.2016.

(b) Details of the total amount of funds allocated and funds utilized for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the last three financial years are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Budgetary Allocation (RE)	Utilization
1.	2013-2014	26583.01	24820.93
2.	2014-2015	24380.00	24122.51
3.	2015-2016	22015.42	21666.52

Salient features of New Education Policy

471. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently announced New Education Policy, if so the details thereof and the salient feature of the new policy;

(b) what are the lacunae found in the old policy and how the same have been rectified in the new policy;

(c) the details of fund allocation and mechanism to ensure implementation of the new policy; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken for implementation of the policy throughout the country uniformly?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. However, the Government has initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out nearly a year-long consultation.

(b) The last National Education Policy was framed in 1986 and modified in 1992. More than two decades have passed since then. During this period, significant changes have taken place in our country, society, economy, and the world at large. New technologies have transformed the way in which we live, work, and communicate with each other with easy flow of information and knowledge, within the country and across the world. Nations and economies are more connected now. The corpus of knowledge has vastly expanded and research has become multi-disciplinary, and far more collaborative. Skilled manpower is demanded globally. It is in this context that the education sector needs to gear itself towards the demands of the 21st Century and the needs of the people and the country.

The New Education Policy will aim 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, industry etc.

(c) and (d) The new policy is under deliberation and its implementation will start only after the policy is finalized.

Guidelines against fraudulent educational institutes abroad

472. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any advise/guidelines to the students for checking the background of institutes before applying abroad, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to identify and inform the Indian students about such fraudulent educational institutes abroad, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India takes prompt action to address issues pertaining to security, safety and welfare of Indian students who are enrolled in foreign universities and educational institutions. In addition to this, the Government is in regular contact with foreign Governments, Universities and educational institutions to provide assistance to Indian students in foreign countries, as and when such issues arise. Furthermore, the Government also issues advisories to Indian students asking them to carry all documentation and undertake due diligence to ensure that the foreign institutions to which they are seeking admission have proper authorization and capacities.

Syllabus of higher education in India

473. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to invite persons from foreign universities to outline the syllabus of higher education in India, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the objective is to introduce a common syllabus for higher education all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government has announced on 3rd June, 2016 that the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) will provide support for engagement of academics from leading foreign Universities with State Universities for curriculum and pedagogical reforms.

The engagement of State Universities in these reforms will be on a voluntary basis.

Higher education funding agency

474. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether creation of a Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA) has been announced with a fund of ₹ 1,000 crore in 2016-17 budget; and

(b) whether it is clear to Government that how a fund of ₹ 1,000 crore would resolve the massive requirements of educational loans when the current outstanding educational loans may be around ₹ 50,000 crore?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has decided to set up a Higher Education Funding Agency with an initial capital of ₹ 1000 crores which will be a non-profit organization and will leverage funds from the market and supplement them with donations and CSR funds.

Low Gross Enrollment Ratio

475. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) is lingering around 19 per cent at the moment, 6 per cent below the world average and at least 50 per cent less than countries such as Australia and the United States of America; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto as 80 million students do not have the opportunity for higher study?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the country is calculated as total enrolment in higher education as percentage of the population in the 18-23 years age group. For international GER comparison, eligible population is taken in 18-22 years age group. As per provisional report of the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) for 2014-15, GER in higher education in the age group 18-23 years is 23.6% in comparison to 20.8% in 2011-12. Taking population in the age group 18-22 years, it is 27.4% for 2014-15. The comparative figures of GER for the age group18-22 years in India, Australia, USA and the World Average are as below:

(in %age)

Country/Year	2012-13	2013-14
India (As per AISHE)	24.9	26.6
World Average	32.8	34.5
Australia	86.6	NA
United Status of America	88.8	86.7

NA : Not available
Source: Website of UNESCO Institute for Statistics (*http://www.uis.unesco.org*)

(b) To attract students to higher education, the Government has taken several initiatives such as opening of new institutions, scholarship and interest subsidy on educational loans availed by the students. Extensive use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications is also being made in furtherance of higher education in the country. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched with the aim to achieve equity, access and excellence in state higher education system. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.

Complaints regarding fee-hike in schools

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has asked affiliated schools to refrain from arbitrary fee hikes and consult parent-teacher associations before initiating such revisions, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether even after issue of the said advisory, complaints are being received by CBSE regarding fee hike, capitation fee, etc;

(c) if so, the details of the complaints received during admissions in the current academic year; and

(d) the action taken by Government against such schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Affiliation Byelaws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) stipulate that the fee charged should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the schools and should normally be under the heads prescribed by

the Education Department of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Government and Government-aided schools affiliated with CBSE, including Kendriya Vidyalaysas (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) follow the rules of their respective controlling organizations. As regards private unaided schools affiliated with CBSE, the Affiliation Byelaws stipulate that such schools should consult parents through parents' representatives before revising the fees. CBSE issues directions to its affiliated schools from time to time for compliance to the bye-laws and the latest such directions were issued on 03.06.2016.

(b) to (d) CBSE has received 11 complaints during the current year against unaided private schools affiliated with it, including 3 each from Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, 04 from Delhi and 01 from Haryana. All these complaints have been taken up with the respective School Management Committees.

Mental stress among students

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

(a) whether Government is aware of growing mental stress among students owing to increased competition in the field of education and various other reasons; and

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted by Government in this regard and whether some special plan of action has been formulated to deal with such kind of stress, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Newspaper reports that appear in this regard from time to time have come to the notice of the Government. However, no specific study has been conducted by this Ministry in the matter. The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 recognizes the need for stress free education. Section 30 (1) of the RTE Act provides that no child should be required to pass any Board examinations till completion of elementary education. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommends measures like reduction of curriculum load, emphasis on comprehension and application of knowledge, focus on continuous and comprehensive evaluation, emphasis on testing of competencies rather than rote memory, making examinations more flexible, provision of guidance and counseling in schools, and making learning child-centric.

As regards schools affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), a number of initiatives have been taken to deal with stress related to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

examination. These include, restructuring and simplification of question papers, introduction of grading system at Secondary School level for Classes IX and X, additional time to read the Question Paper, optional Class X Board Examination *w.e.f.* 2011, introduction of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in Classes IX and X, counselling services in schools and web-based interaction with CBSE throughout the year.

Low educational qualification of women

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

(a) the number of men and women in the country having matriculation and above educational qualification, State-wise;

(b) whether number of girls having such educational qualification is very low in the country;

(c) if so, whether Government has conducted any study regarding effect on children and family of poor educational qualification of women, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government is working on any special action plan to educate women and girls upto matriculation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per the Population Census 2011 conducted by the Registrar General of India, a statement showing, State-wise, persons attending Matric/ Secondary and above educational level by sex is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per available information, no such study has been conducted. However, research shows that the literacy of their parents strongly affects the education of their children. Further, educating girls leads to a number of social benefits, including many related to women's empowerment.

(d) In order to ensure greater participation of girls in elementary education, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has targeted intervention for girls which include opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teacher's sensitisation programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching–learning materials including textbooks. In addition, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in Educationally Backward

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. Out of the 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) where a minimum of 75% seats are for girls of minority, SC, ST and OBC community, 3599 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) are operational enrolling 3,64,855 girls.

To retain the girl child in secondary schools, there is a scheme for construction and running 1000 Hostels of Girls' in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) for students in the age group of 14-18 years studying in secondary and higher secondary schools under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

Statement

Matric/Secondary and Above Educational Level: 2011

State Code	India/State/Union Territory	Matric/Secondary and above		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
00.	India	26,04,82,315	15,84,52,341	10,20,29,974
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	28,97,777	18,45,147	10,52,630
02.	Himachal Pradesh	22,98,995	13,27,544	9,71,451
03.	Punjab	85,16,382	48,18,936	36,97,446
04.	Chandigarh	4,59,565	2,66,139	1,93,426
05.	Uttarakhand	27,25,774	16,17,882	11,07,892
06.	Haryana	72,20,863	45,29,244	26,91,619
07.	NCT of Delhi	66,49,717	38,52,683	27,97,034
08.	Rajasthan	1,03,61,486	71,42,370	32,19,116
09.	Uttar Pradesh	3,61,89,985	2,31,87,691	1,30,02,294
10.	Bihar	1,42,95,716	97,85,023	45,10,693
11.	Sikkim	1,23,847	72,710	51,137
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,42,287	1,52,386	89,901
13.	Nagaland	3,71,170	2,13,030	1,58,140
14.	Manipur	7,88,989	4,50,726	3,38,263
15.	Mizoram	2,08,897	1,13,037	95,860
16.	Tripura	6,18,327	3,74,608	2,43,719
17.	Meghalaya	3,80,829	2,02,855	1,77,974

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Assam	50,04,452	29,44,155	20,60,297
19.	West Bengal	1,60,17,276	96,28,763	63,88,513
20.	Jharkhand	53,49,522	34,85,660	18,63,862
21.	Odisha	69,62,359	42,96,288	26,66,071
22.	Chhattisgarh	38,75,179	24,74,872	14,00,307
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1,09,66,860	70,61,035	39,05,825
24.	Gujarat	1,31,58,878	80,85,255	50,73,623
25.	Daman and Diu	77,790	53,872	23,918
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	80,050	55,299	24,751
27.	Maharashtra	3,24,29,345	1,94,29,715	1,29,99,630
28.	Andhra Pradesh	2,06,05,650	1,25,17,662	80,87,988
29.	Karnataka	1,64,25,548	96,18,700	68,06,848
30.	Goa	5,49,257	3,00,829	2,48,428
31.	Lakshadweep	16,220	9,733	6,487
32.	Kerala	1,22,37,837	58,87,058	63,50,779
33.	Tamil Nadu	2,17,88,928	1,23,25,839	94,63,089
34.	Puducherry	4,78,325	2,64,506	2,13,819
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	108,233	61,089	47,144

Regulation of deemed universities

479. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of Deemed to be Universities in the country, State-wise;

(b) the performance of Deemed to be Universities in the last three years as compared to Government Universities; and

(c) whether in view of higher fee in the Deemed to be Universities, Government would consider regulating the same to help poor and backward classes students, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) At present, 123 Deemed to be Universities are functioning in the country. State-wise details of these Deemed to be Universities are available at University Grants Commission (UGC)'s website *www.ugc.ac.in.*

(b) The performance of deemed universities in comparison to the Central universities can be assessed through their relative ranking obtained by them under National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) which is available at *www.nirfindia.* org. It is seen that in the top twenty list of Universities there are 8 Deemed Universities.

(c) As per the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016, no institution deemed to be university can collect any fee which is capitation fee or which has not been declared before hand in the prospectus or on website of the institution. Further, the institution is prevented from commercialization of education in any manner. Being run by not for profit society/trust/company, the income cannot be diverted from the deemed university. Further, the income of the institutions can be used solely for promoting the objective of the university. In addition, the Regulations protect students from capitation, donation, refund of fees in case of withdrawal of admission and overcharging of fees.

Central support for primary education in country

480. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is neglecting primary education in the country, leaving the sector entirely to the State Governments;

(b) if not, what steps are taken to supplement the efforts of the States; and

(c) whether any study has been undertaken to study the impact of these steps, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) For universalization of elementary education across the country the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with State Governments. The Central and the State Governments have the concurrent responsibility to implement this Scheme. The existing fund sharing pattern between the Central and the State Government is in the ratio of 60:40 except for the 8 North-Eastern States *viz*. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura and 3 Himalayan States *viz*. Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand where the ratio is 90:10. The Central Government funds 100% in case of Union Territories for implementation of the Scheme with effect from 2015-16. The Central share is released in two or more installments to the State Governments/UT Administrations as per the prevalent criteria laid down in the Scheme.

Apart from the financial assistance provided to State Governments, various initiatives have been taken up by the Central Government to meet the objectives of SSA Scheme in accordance with the legal framework of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Some of these are:

(i) Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 31.3.2016, 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.11 lakh school buildings, and 18.61 lakh additional classrooms, 2.38 lakh drinking water facilities, 10.14 lakh school toilets and 19.48 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs.

(ii) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for girls. 3609 KGBVs have been sanctioned till 31.3.2016, out of which 3599 KGBVs are operational in the country enrolling 3.64 lakh girls.

(iii) Under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative, 4,17,796 toilets were constructed in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary Government schools in a period of one year from 15.8.2014 to 15.8.2015, thus ensuring that every Government school has separate functional toilets for girls and boys. The initiative was made successful in partnership with all State Governments, 64 Public Sector Undertakings, and 12 Private Corporates. With this, about 13.58 crore children in 11.08 lakh Government schools have access to gender segregated toilets.

(iv) The number of children with special needs that have been brought into the fold of education (through enrolment in formal schools, school readiness programme and through home-based education) is 23.18 lakh as per the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2014-15.

(v) The State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc.

(c) The implementation of SSA is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission comprising independent experts and external funding agencies covering States. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the programme implementation. Educational

data on outcomes is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. National Achievement Surveys (NAS) are conducted to check the health of the educational system and to provide information about the learning achievement of students. In this sample surveys, standardized tests and questionnaires are used to get learning achievement data and background information.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Telangana

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

(a) the status of implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in Telangana;

(b) the details of funds allocated, released and spent under SSA in Telangana in the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(c) to what extent SSA helped in universalisation of elementary education in Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme, support is being provided to all States and Union Territories to strengthen elementary education. Telangana comprises of ten districts from the *erstwhile* undivided State of Andhra Pradesh. Since inception of the SSA Programme, the support given to these districts includes sanction of 4440 primary schools, 913 upper primary schools, 38485 additional classrooms, 4619 drinking water facilities, 13608 boys toilets and 12061 girls toilets. Out of this, 4440 primary schools, 895 upper primary schools, 36060 additional classrooms, 3925 drinking water facilities, 8730 boys toilets and 12061 girls toilets have so far been constructed up to 31st March, 2016.

(b) The year-wise details of approvals, Central releases and total expenditure of Telangana State during the last two years and the current year are given below:-

(₹ in lakh)

Year	PAB approval	Release of Central Share	Expenditure*
2013-14	Telangana State was formed on 2nd June, 2014		
2014-15	182168.79	81406.88	84603.16
2015-16	166734.42	21776.01	68807.25
2016-17	185371.60	7500.00**	Not Available

*Expenditure includes fund available from Central share, State share and other miscellaneous receipts as reported by the State.

** As on 31.05.2016.

(c) SSA has helped in the universalization of elementary education in Telangana as is evident from the data available under the Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE). The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) was 96.84% at primary level in 2005-06 in the undivided State of Andhra Pradesh. This has increased to 103.57% in 2014-15 in Telangana. Similarly for upper primary level, GER for undivided A.P. in 2005-06 was 74.32% and the figure in 2014-15 for Telangana is 90.89%.

Norms for coaching centres

482. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to introduce norms to rein in coaching centres, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has received any report in this regard from the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. There are many complaints of increasing presence of coaching centres, although there are no accurate estimates of the business turnover of the coaching institutions. The Government does not consider this as a healthy trend and is committed to strengthen the school 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.

(b) No, Sir.

Waiving of punishment and rustication in universities

483. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the universities to waive off punishments and rustication meted out to students in various universities in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that although the universities are autonomous, Government can interfere in their functioning when warranted; and

(c) to have academic environment in educational institutions for the students, whether Government is considering to direct the universities to waive off the said rustication and punishments meted out to students in various universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The statutory authorities in the Universities are the competent bodies for taking a decision on matters related to student discipline.

Universities have functional autonomy in administering their campuses and are expected to observe statutory rules/regulations and circulars/instructions of regulatory bodies.

Grading system in National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)

484. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) is tweaking its grading system to ensure that top institutions do not share the same grade as ones that are below them in quality, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the National Assessment and Accreditation Council would shift to a seven point grading scale instead of a four point system, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has informed that it has reviewed and revised its grading system from a four grade system to a seven grade system. More number of letter grades within the same CGPA range will lead to further differentiation in quality of accredited institutions. The details of the revised grading system, being implemented from 1st July, 2016 onwards, are as follows:

CGPA	Letter Grade	Status
3.76 – 4.00	A++	Accredited
3.51 – 3.75	A+	Accredited
3.01 – 3.50	A	Accredited
2.76 – 3.00	B++	Accredited
2.51 – 2.75	B+	Accredited
2.01 – 2.50	B	Accredited
1.51 – 2.00	C	Accredited
≤ 1.50	D	Not Accredited

The NAAC has further informed that the present system of descriptors for letter grades, *i.e.*, Very Good, Good, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory, has been discontinued in the revised grading system.

Mass copying at examination centres

485. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that copying in examination has become a lucrative business for copying mafia in States like Bihar, UP etc., where mass copying takes place in examination centres, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what action Government has taken in this regard to stop this malpractice; and

(c) whether any stern advisory has been issued to the concerned States, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) As far as schools affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are concerned, no recent cases of mass copying have come to the notice of the Government. CBSE has taken various measures to check copying in the examinations such as use of multiple sets of Question Papers in examination, issue of photo identity cards to candidates, deputing of flying squads for sudden checking, frisking before entering into examination hall, and appointment of external Centre Superintendent. The National Curriculum Framework and the report of the National Focus Group on Examination Reforms highlight the importance of preventing unfair means in the examination systems. The issue is also discussed during various meetings with the State Boards.

Appointment of foreign teachers for improving education

†486. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to appoint foreign teachers for making improvement in higher education;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard till now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Appointment of faculty, including foreign faculty, in higher education is done by the higher educational institutions following extant guidelines and norms.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development had launched a Scheme named Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) in higher education on 30th November, 2015. The programme seeks to invite distinguished academicians from premier institutions acorss the world, to conduct one week or two week course at Indian institutions. All courses are video recorded and some of them are also live webcast depending on the available infrastructure and consent of the foreign faculty.

IIT in Gujarat

†487. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to establish some new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to establish some IITs in Gujarat also; and

(c) if so, the number, locations and the time by when these would be established and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Government has already approved establishment of six new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Palakkad (Kerala), Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir) Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Goa (Goa) and Dharwar (Karnataka). IIT Gandhinagar is already functioning in the State of Gujarat and presently, the Government has no proposal to establish an additional IIT in Gujarat.

Yoga in education policy

†488. SHRI LAL SINH VODODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to promote yoga in education policy;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction till now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out nearly a year-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

long consultation across 33 identified themes. Out of the 33 themes, one of the themes *i.e.* 'Comprehensive Education–Ethics, Physical Education, Arts and Crafts, Life Skills' covers the promotion of yoga and health in education policy.

All the suggestions received from various stakeholders were forwarded to the Committee for Evolution of New Education Policy, which was constituted by the Ministry. The Committee submitted its report to the Ministry on 27th May, 2016. After perusal of the report of the Committee and the recommendations from various consultations as well as other views and comments received, 'Some inputs for the draft National Education Policy, 2016' have been formulated and can be accessed on the MHRD website at *http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Inputs_Draft_NEP_2016.pdf* wherein it has been recommended that physical education, yoga, games and sports, NCC, NSS, Art education, Bal Sansad, covering local art, craft, literature and skills, and other co-scholastic activities will be made an integral part of the curriculum and daily routine in schools for the holistic development of children. The Ministry has already written to the relevant Government of India Ministries and State Governments inviting comments/views/suggestions up to 31st July, 2016.

Amendment in Jamia Millia Islamia Act

†489. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Executive Council of Jamia Millia Islamia in its meeting dated 3 May, 1997 called for an amendment in Jamia Millia Islamia Act, 1988 *vide* proposal No. 119 (a), (b), (c) and (d);

(b) if so, the draft thereof; and

(c) the steps taken so far in the direction of implementing this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Jamia Millia Islamia has reported that there was no meeting of Executive Council on 03.05.1997.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Enrolment of girls in schools

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

(a) whether primary school enrolment of girls in India is rising; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of primary school enrolment of girls in last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The primary school enrolment of girls was 6,51,76,591 in 2012-13, 6,38,36,863 in 2013-14 and 6,28,92,034 in 2014-15 as per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE). The figures of total primary school enrolment for 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 were 13,47,84,272, 13,24,28,440 and 13,05,01,135 respectively and hence girls' enrolment as a percentage has remained almost the same at 48.36%, 48.20% and 48.19% respectively for those three years.

The State and UT-wise details of enrolment of girls at primary level in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 as per U-DISE is given in Statement.

Statement

The State and UT-wise details of enrolment of girls at primary level

State/UT	Girls Enrolment (Primary)		
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15668	15656	15560
Andhra Pradesh	3521040	3501104	1844616
Arunachal Pradesh	114437	110189	109652
Assam	1944866	1993116	2008500
Bihar	6992405	7430617	7580651
Chandigarh	45221	45650	44945
Chhattisgarh	1496499	1431436	1411070
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16885	16705	16509
Daman and Diu	7963	8288	8306
Delhi	846607	849458	873418
Goa	58677	58929	59498
Gujarat	2783616	2769479	2696946
Haryana	1159803	1149036	1136378
Himachal Pradesh	289866	285077	280945
Jammu and Kashmir	577355	583067	593024
Jharkhand	2284450	2245081	2184983

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	2588584	2589624	2602997
Kerala	1206079	1210731	1204850
Lakshadweep	2730	2266	2218
Madhya Pradesh	4825660	4567940	4115300
Maharashtra	4838840	4793970	4762225
Manipur	193564	197032	175432
Meghalaya	257381	264495	269212
Mizoram	84540	72161	69942
Nagaland	142988	140065	117637
Odisha	2093846	2065810	2038474
Puducherry	52841	51960	51339
Punjab	1170391	1163030	1164214
Rajasthan	4062406	3910467	3771864
Sikkim	38608	35251	31514
Tamil Nadu	2932610	2806994	2802786
Telangana	NA	NA	1545342
Tripura	191662	189482	183290
Uttar Pradesh	13013197	12604978	12587545
Uttarakhand	515523	528383	529841
West Bengal	4809783	4149336	4001011
ALL STATES	65176591	63836863	62892034

NA : Not Available
Source: U-DISE

Vacant posts in Central universities

†491. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 1277 posts of Professors, 2173 posts of Associate Professors and 478 posts of Assistant Professors are lying vacant in Central universities;

(b) whether Parliamentary Committee on Human Resource Development has expressed concern over the above vacant posts;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) since when the posts are lying vacant; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to fill these vacancies and by when the process of recruitment would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Out of the total number of sanctioned teaching posts of 16823 (2386 Professors, 4747 Associate Professors and 9690 Assistant Professors), in various Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of University Grants Commission (UGC), 5983 teaching posts (1284 Professors, 2185 Associate Professors and 2514 Assistant Professor) are lying vacant as on 30.6.2016. In Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), out of the total number of sanctioned teaching posts of 454 (69 Professors, 135 Associate Professors and 250 Assistant Professors), 175 teaching posts (37 Professors, 50 Associate Professors and 88 Assistant Professor) are lying vacant as on 29.2.2016.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 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, post-wise and University-wise, is not Centrally maintained.

(d) The onus of filling up the teaching posts lies on Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under the Acts of Parliament. Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and UGC have written many times to the CUs to fill up the vacancies and also continuously monitor it with them. Filling up of teaching positions has been discussed in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 4th – 5th February, 2015 and Visitor's Conference on 4th – 6th November, 2015 which were Chaired by the Hon'ble President. In the Vice Chancellors' Conference and Visitor's Conference, the Vice Chancellors were exhorted to fill up the vacant position of teachers in a time bound manner. Further, it was also discussed in a meeting with Vice Chancellors of Central Universities on 18th February, 2016.

Besides above, the following steps have also been taken to fill up the vacancies:

(i) There is no ban on filling up of vacant teaching posts. UGC Regulations 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 2010 envisages that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

(ii) 5 Visitor's nominees provided to all Central Universities for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.

(iii) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and the consequent vacant positions, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to sixty five years.

(iv) Teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness.

(v) UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.

(vi) UGC also framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable higher educational institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with the University/College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M. Phil and Ph.D levels; and to play mentoring and inspirational role.

With the appointment of regular Vice Chancellors and providing of Visitor's nominees to all Central Universities for Selection Committees for teachers, the process of filling up of vacant teaching posts has gathered momentum.

Programme for getting rid of women oppression

†492. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the effective measures taken to implement the national campaign and programme for getting rid of women oppression?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): Safety and security of women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. Continuous awareness creation among men and women in the society through workshops, seminars, street plays, are being undertaken at the district level. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio and Child Marriage etc. are also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women. Through Sabla Programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted training with regard to legal rights of women.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Inadequate powers of DARPG in disposal of public grievances

493. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the limited powers of Department of Administrative Reform and Public Grievances (DARPG) in only recommending and monitoring public grievances has led to inadequate disposal of grievances of the citizen;

(b) whether Government would consider enhancing the powers of DARPG to include a right of hearing to the citizen and taking action against erring officials for not adequately disposing off a public grievance; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) DARPG as a nodal Department, forwards grievances to the concerned Ministries/Departments/ State Governments. Redressal of grievances is required to be done by respective Ministries/Departments and State Governments to whom they pertain. All Ministries/ Departments/Organizations are directed to redress grievances of the citizens within a maximum period of 60 days from the receipt, and in case not possible, an interim reply with reasons for delay is to be provided. Regular review meetings are held in the Department for monitoring pendency of grievances in various Ministries/ Departments. Under the federal principle of governance, grievances relating to State Governments are forwarded to them for appropriate action.

(b) and (c) Redressal of grievances is done in a decentralised manner. DARPG in its nodal role issues guidelines from time to time on grievance disposal. A guideline has been issued to each Ministry/Department to nominate a Director of Public Grievances for ensuring proper action on public grievances. Every Wednesday of the week has been earmarked for receiving and hearing of grievance petitions in person by the Director of Public Grievances in each Central Ministry/Department. In case of inadequate reply and disposal of grievance by a Central Ministry, the citizen can approach the concerned Director of Public Grievances for resolution.

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 relevant service rules.

Successful candidates declared disqualified by UPSC

494. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of candidates declared successful by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) in the Civil Services Examination,

2015 are set to be disqualified, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) is planning to conduct a review of all those wards of Public Sector Units (PSUs) employees who joined service from 1993, if so, the details thereof and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In case of recommendation of name of a candidate by UPSC for service allocation, the candidate is considered for allocation to one of those services by the Government for which he has indicated his preference subject to fulfillment of other conditions like Medical fitness, eligibility for availing reservation etc. as per Civil Services Examination Rules and extant instructions on the subject.

(b) No, Sir.

Sanctioned strength of IAS officers in Jharkhand

495. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total sanctioned strength and persons in position of the Indian Administrative Services (IAS) in Jharkhand;

(b) what is the total number of IAS officers currently on deputation outside the cadre; and

(c) whether the existing strength of IAS officers in Jharkhand is adequate to meet the requirements of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Total Authorized Strength of IAS cadre of Jharkhand is 215. The in-position as on 01.01.2016 of IAS officers against the Total Authorized Strength is 149.

(b) The total number of IAS officers of Jharkhand on Central deputation is 8.

(c) The Central Government shall ordinarily at the interval of every five years, re-examines the strength and composition of each such cadre in consultation with the State Government or the State Governments concerned and makes such alterations therein as it deems fit. In this regard, the Cadre strength of IAS cadre of Jharkhand was notified on 29.12.2015 by increasing the Senior Duty Posts from 114 to 117 and Total Authorized Strength from 208 to 215, in consultation with the State Government of Jharkhand.

Abolishment of overtime allowance

496. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to abolish overtime and Government is considering to introduce stricter control on Government expenditure; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has issued instructions to all the departments in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government is not considering abolishing Overtime Allowance. However, instructions for stricter control on Government expenditure in this regard have been issued from time-to-time.

Panel to bring Good Governance

497. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel was constituted to bring Good Governance by Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the recommendations given by the panel, if any, the action taken and the implementation of the same; and

(c) whether Government plans to increase the scope of the panel, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No specific "Panel to bring Good Governance" has been constituted. However, eight Groups of Secretaries (GoS) were constituted on 01.01.2016 to deliberate on eight thematic areas which have a direct bearing on the socio-economic development of the country and to come up with a roadmap for achieving specific outcomes. Out of these, one Group was on the subject of 'Good Governance–Challenges and Opportunities'. The reports submitted by the Groups were circulated to the Secretaries of all Ministries/Departments, who were required to prepare Departmental Action Plans based on the recommendations arising out of the reports. The Ministries/ Departments have sent these Action Plans along with implementation schedule to NITI Aayog which has been entrusted with the task of monitoring and implementation of the same.

CBI cases in Madhya Pradesh

498. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases filed by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in the last three years from the cases arising out of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of each of the sections under which the cases are filed, including the names of the accused; and

(c) the status of each case and brief summary thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The number of cases registered by CBI in the State of Madhya Pradesh during the last 03 years *i.e.* 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 (upto 30.6.2016) is as under:-

Details of Regular Cases (RCs)

Year	No. of RCs registered	Out of column A, No. of cases					
		Under Enquiry	RDA	RDA and Trial	Under Trial	Closed	Convicted
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2013	29	2	0	2	12	10	3
2014	35	4	0	3	22	5	1
2015	172	130	0	0	37	5	0
2016 (upto 30.6.2016)	24	21	0	0	3	0	0

RDA- Regular Departmental Action

Details of Preliminary (PE) Cases

Year	No. of PEs registered	Out of column A, No. of PEs			
		Under Enquiry	RDA	Converted into RC	Closed
	A	B	C	D	E
2013	8	0	1	2	5
2014	9	0	0	2	7
2015	19	3	0	1	15
2016 (upto 30.6.2016)	0	0	0	0	0

The other details of the above cases are given in Statement.

Statement

Cases filed by CBI in the last three years [2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 (upto 30.6.2016)] from the cases arising out of Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Case No., Date of Registration	Sections of law	Name of the accused persons with Designation	Present status of the case
1	2	3	4	5
	2013			
1.	RC0082013A 0001–ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B of IPC and Sec. 8, 11 and 12 of PC Act 1988	Private Person and other	Closed.
2.	PE0082013A 0001–ACB Bhopal	Misconduct.	The then Supdt. and the then Inspector Inland Container Depot. (ICD), Customs, Mandideep, Bhopal and others.	RDA Major penalty.
3.	RC0082013A 0002–ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B of IPC and Sec. 7 and 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988.	Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Gormi Branch, Distt. Bhind (MP) and Other Private Person.	Under trial.
4.	RC0082013A 0003–ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 420 IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of P C Act 1988.	Branch Manager, Assistant Branch Manager, Assistant Administrative Officers and Agents of Satellite Office, LIC, Sanwer, District-Indore.	Closed.
5.	RC0082013A 0004–ACB Bhopal	U/s 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC and 13(2)r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act 1988	The then Branch Manager, The New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Mandsaur Branch, Mandsaur (MP).	Under trial.

1	2	3	4	5
6.	RC0082013A 0005–ACB Bhopal	U/s 7 and 13 (2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	Engineer, Indira Ghandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalay, Bhopal (MP)	Under trial.
7.	RC0082013A 0006–ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 420, 465, 468, 471, 477-A IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act 1988.	Against 02 the then Sub Postmasters and 01 Dak Sewak, Nai Zameen Post Office, Distt.–Bhind (MP)	Under trial.
8.	RC0082013A 0007–ACB Bhopal	U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) PC Act, 1988 and Sec. 120-B, 420, 467, 468, 471, 477-A, of IPC.	Development Officer, Branch Manager and Insurance Agent, Branch Office IV, United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Indore and other Private Persons.	Closed.
9.	RC0082013A 0008–ACB Bhopal	U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) PC Act, 1988 and Sec. 120-B, 420, 467, 468, 471, 477-A, IPC.	Development Officers, former Branch Manager, Assistnat Manager, Insurance Agents, City Branch Office II, United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Indore and others.	Closed.
10.	RC0082013A 0009–ACB Bhopal	U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) PC Act, 1988 and Sec. 120-B, 420, 467, 468, 471, 477A, IPC.	Development Officer, Admn. Officer, Insurance Agent, City Branch Office I, United India Insurance Co. Ltd., Indore and others.	Closed.
11.	PE0082013A 0002–ACB Bhopal	Misconduct	Zonal Controller, Junior Mining Geologist, Asstt. Mining Geologist,	Closed.

			Sr. Technical Assistnats and others of Mines, Nagpur and others.	
12.	PE0082013A 0003–ACB Bhopal	Misconduct	The then Inspector, Central Excise.	Closed.
13.	PE0082013A 0004–ACB Bhopal	Misconduct	Directors, M/s International Frozen Food Industries Limited, Bhopal and others.	Closed.
14.	RC0082013A 0010–ACB Bhopal	U/s 120(B), 420 of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	The then Branch Manager, Bank of India, Kurawar Branch and others	Under trial.
15.	RC0082013A 0011–ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 420, 468, 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	The then DE (OandM), BSNL, and others.	Closed.
16.	RC0082013A 0012–ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 409, 420 and 477-A of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	Then Branch Manager Berasia Branch Bhopal, Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Club Road Branch Vidisha, Distt-Vidisha (M.P.) and others.	Under trial.
17.	RC0082013A 0013–ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 409 and 420 of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	Then Branch Manager Berasia Branch Bhopal, Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Club Road Branch Vidisha, Distt-Vidisha (M.P.) and others.	Under trial.

1	2	3	4	5
18.	RC 0092013A 0001–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988.	Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Amarwada Branch, District-Chhindwara (MP).	Convicted.
19.	RC 0092013A 0002–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Kanhiwara Branch, Seoni (MP).	Under trial.
20.	RC0092013A 0003–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	Clerk, Office of GM, WCL, Kanhan Area, Dist-Chhindwara (MP).	Convicted.
21.	RC 0092013A 0004–ACB Jabalpur	U/s120-B, 409 IPC 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) of PC Act, 1988.	The then Area GM, WCL, Pench Area, Dist-Chhindwara (MP) and others.	Under trial.
22.	RC 0092013A 0005–ACB Jabalpur	U/s120-B, 409 IPC 13(2) r/w 13(1)(c) of PC Act, 1988.	The then Area GM, WCL, Pench Area, Dist-Chhindwara (MP) and others.	Closed.
23.	RC 0092013A 0006–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	Branch Manager, Union Bank of India, Nayagaon Branch, Narsinghpur (MP).	Under trial.
24.	RC 0092013A 0007–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	Switch Board Attendant (SBA), Nehariya Sub-Area, Pench Area, Chhindwara (M.P.) and Secretary of the Union (INTUC).	Convicted.
25.	RC 0092013A 0008–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988	Manager (Technical), NHAI, Narsinghpur, MP and Shri Sourav	Under trial and RDA.

			Verma, Office Assistant (Adhoc), NHAI, Narsinghpur, MP.	
26.	RC0092013A 0009–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 8 of PC Act, 1988	Two Private Persons of Bokaro, Jharkhand and unknown others.	Transferred to Local Police.
27.	RC0092013A 0010–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988.	Sanitary Inspector, Canttonment Board, Jabalpur and Shri Gopal Khare, Safai Jamadar, Cantonment Borad, Jabalpur.	Under trial.
28.	RC0092013A 0011–ACB Jabalpur	U/s120-B, 420 IPC 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	Controller of Mines, IBM, Nagpur and others.	Closed.
29.	RC0092013A 0012–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 409, 420, 477A IPC and sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (c) and (d) of PC Act, 1988.	The then Officer Scale–1, Allahabad Bank, Wright Town Branch, Jabalpur, Presently Posted at Allahabad Bank, Kharagpur Branch, Zonal Office, Midnapur (W.B.).	Under trial.
30.	RC0092013S 0013–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 394 and 342 of IPC.	Two Private Persons and others	Closed.
31.	RC0092013S 0014–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 147, 148, 149, 294, 353, 307, 332, 186, 224, 225 of IPC and Sec. 3 and 5 of Lok Sampati Hani Adhiniyam.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
32.	RC0092013S 0015–ACB Jabalpur	U/s 302, 304 and 34 of IPC	TI, Constable, Suatala Thana, Distt. Narsinghpur (MP) and others	Under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
33.	PE0092013A 0001–ACB Jabalpur	Misconduct.	The unknown Pharmacists of CGHS Wellness Centers, Jabalpur, M/s Medisan House, Jabalpur and others.	Closed.
34.	PE0092013A 0002–ACB Jabalpur	Misconduct.	The then Staff Officer (Excv.), NCL Jayant Project, Singrauli, Presently posted as General Manager (Excv.), Central Caolfields Ltd. HQ, Ranchi (JH) and his wife.	RDA Major and converted into RC.
35.	PE0092013A 0003–ACB Jabalpur	Misconduct.	The then DGM (Credit), The then AGMs, the then CM and the then Branch Manager Zonal Office, the then State Bank of Indore, Bhopal and others unknown persons.	Converted into RC.
36.	RC.7(S)/2013-SC.I	U/s 306, 120-B, 34 of IPC.	2 Advocates (Private Persons) and Constable of CBI. (Public Servant)	Under trial.
37.	PE-2(S)/2013/SC- III/ND	Misconduct.	Unknown persons	Closed.
	2014			
1.	RC0082014A0001-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 409 and 420 and 477-A of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	Then Branch Manager Berasia Branch Bhopal, Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Club Road Branch Vidisha, Distt-Vidisha (M.P.) and others.	Under trial.

2.	RC0082014S0002-ACB Bhopal	U/s 363 and 366 IPC.	Private Person, Pardhi Dera Near Lahouri Godam, Betul.	Closed.
3.	RC0082014A0003-ACB Bhopal	U/s 409, 477-IPC and Sec. 13 (2) r/w 13(1)(c) and (d) of PC Act, 1988.	The then Sub Post Master, Sub Post Office, Vidisha (MP).	Closed.
4.	RC0082014A0004-ACB Bhopal	U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988.	General Manager, FCI, Bhopal	Under trial.
5.	RC0082014A0005-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B IPC and Sec. 7 of PC Act, 1988.	Dy. Commissioner of Income Tax, Bhopal and others	Under trial.
6.	RC0082014A0006-ACB Bhopal	U/Sec. 7 of PC Act, 1988.	Manager (Tech), National Highway Authority of India, Shivpuri (MP)	Under trial.
7.	PE0082014A0001- ACB Bhopal	Misconduct	The then Commissioner of Income Tax, Bhopal and others	Closed.
8.	RC0082014A0007-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 420, 468, 471 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988.	Sr. Manager, BHEL and others.	Under investigation
9.	RC0082014A0008-ACB Bhopal	U/s 409, 420, 368, 471, 477-A IPC and 13 (2) r/w 13(1)(c) of PC Act.	The then Sub-Post Master, Karnawad Post Office, H.P.O. Dewas (M.P.)	Under trial.
10.	RC0082014A0009-ACB Bhopal	U/s 420, 468, 471 r/w 468 IPC.	Private Person, Prop. M/s Sakre Gropu 3, Nagpur	Under trial.
11.	PE0082014A0002-ACB Bhopal	Misconduct.	Private Person	Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	RC0082014A0010-ACB Bhopal	U/s.120-B, 420, 467, 468,471 of IPC and Section 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	Development Officer, New India Assurance Company Ltd., Mandideep Branch Bhopal and others.	Under trial.
13.	RC0082014A0011-ACB Bhopal	US 120-B, r/w 204, 420, 467, 468 and 471 IPC r/w 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988.	The then Dy. Commissioner, Novodaya Vidyalaya, Samiti, Regional Office, Bhopal and others.	Under trial.
14.	PE0082014A0003-ACB Bhopal	Misconduct.	M/s Excelsior industries and others.	Closed.
15.	RC0082014A0012-ACB Bhopal	U/s 07 and 13(2)r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988.	Sub-Inspector of Police, Railway Protection Force, Vidisha.	Under trial.
16.	RC0082014A0013-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B IPC and U/s 7, 13(2)r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Branch Manager, PNB, Bankhedi	Under trial.
17.	RC0092014A0001-ACB Jabalpur	Sections 7 of PC Act, 1988	Agricultural Officer, Bank of India, Seoni Branch, District Seoni R/o H.No.5, Rajput Colony, Behind SP Bunglow, Seoni (MP) and other.	RDA and Under trial.
18.	RC0092014A0002-ACB Jabalpur	Sections 120B, 420, 468, 471 of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988.	Assistant Post Master, Counter Clerks, HPO, Satna, R/o Present-Premnagar, Satna, Permanent-Village Paraswahi,	RDA and Under trial.

			PO-Amarpatan, District Satna and Small Saving Agent.	
19.	RC0092014A0003-ACB Jabalpur	Section 8 of PC Act.	Driver, NCL, HQ, Singrauli and others.	Under trial.
20.	RC0092014A0004-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 120-B and 417 of IPC and Section 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act.	The then Vice Chancellor and 03 Professors, Assistant Professor, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Central University, Sagar (M.P.) and presently Posted at IIT, Kanpur (UP) and others.	Under trial.
21.	RC0092014A0005-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 120-B and 419 of IPC and Section 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act.	The then Vice Chancellor and 03 Professors, Assistant Professor, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur Central University, Sagar (M.P.) and presently Posted at IIT, Kanpur (UP) and others.	Closed.
22.	RC0092014A0006-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 120-B and 419 of IPC and Section 13 (2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act.	The then Vice Chancellor, 03 Professors and 02 Assistant Professors, Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University, Sagar (M.P.) and others.	Under trial.
23.	RC0092014A0007-ACB Jabalpur	U/s. 120-B, 409, 420, 468 and 471 of IPC Section 13(2) r/w 13(1) (c)(d) of PC Act, 1988	The then Billing Clerk, Khairah UG Mine, Sohagpur Area, Distt.-Shahdol (M.P.) and others.	RDA and Under trial.

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24.	RC0092014A0008-ACB Jabalpur	13(2) r/w 13(1) (e) of PC Act	The then Vice Chancellor, Dr. Harishankar Gaur Central University, Sagar (M.P.) and presently Posted at IIT, Kanpur (UP).	Under investigation.
25.	PE0092014A0001-ACB Jabalpur.	Gross Misconduct	The then Vice Chancellor, Dr. Harishankar Gaur Central University, Sagar (M.P.) and other members of the Selection Committee/ Screening committee of Dr. Harishankar Gaur Central University, Sagar (M.P.).	Converted into two RCs.
26.	PE0092014A0002-ACB Jabalpur	Gross Misconduct	The then Deputy Chief Personnel Officer and Asst. Personnel Officer, (Recruitment), Railway Recruitment Cell, West Central Railway, Jabalpur.	Closed.
27.	PE0092014A0003-ACB Jabalpur	Gross Misconduct	Area Finance Managers, Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), Kanhan Area, Junnardeo, District- Chhindwara, MP and Private Person.	Closed.
28.	PE0092014A0004-ACB Jabalpur	Gross Misconduct	The then Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Harisingh Gour Central University, Sagar and others.	Converted into RC.

29.	RC0092014A0009-ACB Jabalpur.	U/s. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (e) of PC Act.	The then Staff Officer (Excv.), Jayant Project, Northern Coalfields Limited, Singrauli Presently Posted as General Manager (Excv.), HQ, Central Coalfields Limited, Ranchi (JH)	Closed.
30.	PE0092014A0005-ACB Jabalpur	Gross Misconduct	The then Vice Chancellor and other Suspect Officials/Officers of Dr. Hari Singh Gaur University, Sagar and others.	Closed.
31.	RC0092014A0010-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 120-B of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (c) and (d) of PC Act.	Joint General Manager, General Stores, Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur (MP) and others.	Closed.
32.	RC0092014A0011-ACB Jabalpur	U/s. 120-B of IPC and Sec. 7, 12 and 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act	Chargeman, Material Management Section, Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur. (VFJ) and Prop. of M/s Bullet Lock Company, Kanpur and other Private Person.	Under trial.
33.	RC0092014A0012- ACB Jabalpur	U/s 120-B u/s 7, 12 and 13(2) r/w 13(1) and (d) of PC Act.	Chargeman, VFJ, Jabalpur and Director of M/s. Reform Tools, Kolkatta	Under trial.
34.	PE0092014A0006- ACB Jabalpur.	Gross Misconduct.	The then Professor, Head of Department of Computer Application and Acting	Closed.

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			Vice Chancellor, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar and 02 Private Persons and other unknown persons.	
35.	RC13(A)2014-ACB Jabalpur	U/s.120-B of IPC and Sec. 7, 12 and 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act.	Chargeman, Material Management Section of Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur and other Private Persons.	Under trial.
36.	RC14(A)2014-ACB Jabalpur	U/s. 120-B of IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1) (c) and (d) of PC Act.	Office Supdt. (Commercial), O/o DRM, WCR, Jabalpur and others.	Under trial.
37.	RC0092014A0015- ACB Jabalpur	U/s 7 and 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of P.C. Act, 1988	Dy. G.M. (Civil), Amlohri Project, Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL), Singrauli (M.P.)	Under trial.
38.	RC 219 2014 E0010-EO.I	U/s 120-B r/w 420, 467, 468 and 471 of IPC and U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	M/s Suman Phosphate and Chemical Ltd., Indore (MP) and others.	Under trial.
39.	RCBD1/2014/E/0008-BS and FC/ DLI	U/s 120-B, r/w 406, 420, 467, 468 and 471 IPC.	(1) Director, M/s. Rajat Growth, M/s Rajat Infrastructures, M/s Zoom Developers, M/s Wallabh Steels, (2) Chief Manager/Asst. General Manager, Union Bank of India, (3) Manager, Union Bank of India, Mumbai.	Under trial.

40.	RC.1(S)/2014/ SCU.V/SC-II	U/s 302, 460, 380 r/w 34 IPC.	Un-known Persons.	Under trial.
41.	RC-3(S)/2014/SC-III	U/s 186, 353, 307 34 IPC	Unknown Truck Drivers.	Convicted.
42.	RC-4(S)/2014/SC-III	U/s 147, 148, 149, 149, 186, 307, 332 and 353 IPC	Unknown Persons.	Under trial.
43.	RC-8(S)/2014/SC-III	U/s 307, 353, 332 IPC Section 25 and 27 of Arms Act	Private Person.	Under Investigation.
44.	RC-9(S)/2014/SC-III	U/s 304-A IPC	Unknown Person.	Under Investigation.
	2015			
1.	RC0082015A0001-ACB Bhopal	U/s.7 and 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988	Assistant, O/o. Addl. Principal, Chief Conservator of Forest, Ravishankar Nagar, Bhopal.	Under trial.
2.	PE0082015A0001-ACB Bhopal	Misconduct.	Instrument Repairer, NITTTR, Bhopal.	Closed.
3.	PE0082015A0002-ACB Bhopal	Misconduct.	Supdt. Central Excise, Indore and others.	Closed.
4.	PE0082015A0003-ACB Bhopal	Misconduct	Station Manager, Bhopal.	Closed.
5.	RC0082015A0002-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 409, 420, 467, 468, 477 A IPC and U/s 13 (2) r/w 13 (1) (d) of PC Act. 1988.	The then Postal Astt. and In-charge Sub Post Master, Sub Post Off. Lahar Bhind.	Under trial.
6.	RC0082015A0003-ACB Bhopal	U/s. 420, 467, of IPC and U/s 7 and 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988.	The then Dy. Commandant, CRPF, Bhopal	Closed.

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7.	RC0082015A0004-ACB Bhopal	U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act 1988.	Stenographer, BHEL	Under trial.
8.	RC0082015A0005-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 420, IPC and U/s 13 (2) r/w 13 (1) (d) of PC Act. 1988.	Administrative Commandant, Army, HQ, Gwalior and others.	Closed.
9.	RC0082015A0006-ACB Bhopal	U/s 07 of PC Act, 1988.	Pvt. Person	Closed.
10.	RC0082015A0007-ACB Bhopal	U/s 7, 8 and 13 (2) r/w 13 (1) (d) of PC Act 1988.	The then Branch Manager, Narmda Jhabua Gramin Bank, Mahid Pur Road, Ujjain.	Under trial.
11.	RC0092015A0001-ACB Jabalpur	Sec. 120-B IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988	The then Vice Chancellor, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar and others.	Closed.
12.	RC0092015A0002-ACB Jabalpur	Sec. 120-B IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988.	The then Vice Chancellor, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar and others	Under investigation.
13.	RC0092015A0003- ACB Jabalpur	Sec. 120-B IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988	The then Vice Chancellor, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar and others	Under investigation.
14.	RC0092015A0004- ACB Jabalpur	Sec. 120-B IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988	The then Sub Area Manager, Beheraband Coal Mines, SECL, Hasdeo Area, Distt Anuppur (MP) and others.	Under investigation.

15.	RC0092015A0005-ACB Jabalpur	Sections 7 of PC Act, 1988	Branch Manager, Central Bank of India, Nainpur Branch, Nainpur, Distt. Mandla and Advocate, Ward No. 15, Nainpur, Distt. Mandla	Under trial.
16.	RC0092015A0006-ACB Jabalpur	U/s. 7 of PC Act, 1988	Assistant Engineer, CPWD, IIITDM Project, Dumna Road, Jabalpur.	Under trial.
17.	RC0092015A0007-ACB Jabalpur	Sec. 120-B IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of PC Act, 1988	ADEN, West Central Railway, Narsinghpur (MP) and others.	Under trial.
18.	PE0092015A0001-ACB Jabalpur	Gross Misconduct	SSE, Electrical, Railway Electrification, Jabalpur and others.	Converted into two RCs.
19.	RC0092015A0008-ACB Jabalpur	U/s. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Professor, Department of Chemistry Division, Dr. Harishing Gaur University, Sagar (MP)	Under trial.
20.	RC0092015A0009-ACB Jabalpur	U/s. 7 of PC Act, 1988.	Office Supdt., Rajendra Colliery, Sohagpur Area, SECL, Shahdol and 02 Private Persons.	Under trial.
21.	RC0092015A0010-ACB Jabalpur	U/s. 7 of PC Act, 1988	A Branch Manager, Allahabad Bank, New Ramnagar Branch, Tehsil Ramnagar, District Satna (M.P.) and Private Persons	Under trial.

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22.	RC0092015A0011-ACB Jabalpur	U/s. 7 of PC Act, 1988	Assistant Technician, BSNL Telecom Factory, Wright Town, Jabalpur (M.P.).	Under trial.
23.	RC0092015A0012-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988 and Section 120-B,420,467 and 468 of IPC.	Senior Siding Clerk, Railways, JBRT, District-Rewa (MP) and others.	Under investigation.
24.	RC0092015A0013-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of P.C. Act, 1988 and Section 120-B and 420 of IPC	Executive Electrical Engineer, Railway Electrification, Jabalpur and others.	Under investigation.
25.	RC0092015A0014-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) of P.C. Act, 1988 and Section 120-B and 420 of IPC.	Executive Electrical Engineer, Railway Electrification, Jabalpur and others.	Under investigation.
26.	RC0092015A0015- ACB Jabalpur	U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1) (e) of P.C.Act, 1988.	Senior Section Engineer, P. Way, Shreedham, Jabalpur Division, WCR, Jabalpur	Under investigation.
27.	RC2172015(S)0005	U/s 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 474 and 120-B of IPC	Private Persons.	Under Investigation.
28.	RC2172015(S)0006	U/s. 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act 3/4	Ex-Vyapam Controller, Bhopal and others.	Under investigation.

29.	RC2172015(S)0007	419, 420, 467, 468, 471 r/w 120- B of IPC	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
30.	RC2172015(A)0008	U/s 7, 13(1)(d) (iii), 13(2) of PC Act and Sec. 417, 420, 467, 468, 471, 477-A and 120-B of IPC 65 and 66, MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d)(1)(2) (iii) r/w 4 of IT Act.	The then Minister of Technical and Higher Education, Bhopal and others.	Under investigation.
31.	RC2172015(S)0009	U/s 420, 467, 468, 471 and 120-B IPC	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
32.	RC2172015(S)0010	Section 302 of IPC	Against unknown persons.	Under investigation
33.	RC2172015(S)0011	Section 419, 420 of IPC	Against private person.	Closure Report filed in the court and yet to be accepted.
34.	RC2172015(S)0012	U/s 419 and 420 of IPC, MP	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
35.	RC2172015(S)0013	U/s 419, 420, 467, 468 and 120-B of IPC	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
36.	RC2172015(S)0014	U/s 419, 420 and 120-B of IPC	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
37.	RC2172015(A)0015	U/s 409, 417, 420, 467, 468, 471, 201 and 120-B of	Ex Education Minister, MP Government and others.	Under investigation.

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		IPC, U/s 65, 66 of IT Act. Sections 7, 13(2) r/w 13(1) (d) (iii), 15 of PC Act, 1988.		
38.	RC2172015(A)0016	U/s 409, 417, 420, 467, 468, 471, 201 and 120-B of IPC. Sections 65, 66 of IT Act. Sections 7, 13(1)(d) (III), 13(2), 15 of PC Act, 1988. Sec. 3(d) (1)(2)/(4) of Madhya Pradesh Recognized Examinations Act, 1937.	The then Minister of Technical and Higher Education, Bhopal and others.	Under investigation.
39.	RC2172015(A)0017	U/s 120B, 420, 467, 468, 471, 477A of IPC, MP RECOGNIZED EXAMS ACT 1937 Sections 3(1-2), 4. Sections 65, 66 of IT ACT and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) PC Act 1988	The then Minister of Technical and Higher Education, Bhopal and others.	Under investigation.
40.	RC2172015(A)0018	Sec. 13(1)(d) (iii), 13(2) of PC Act and Sec. 201, 409, 417, 420, 467, 468 and 471, 120-B of IPC-65 and 66 of IT Act, Recognized Examinations Act-3(d)(1)(2)/4.	The then Minister of Technical and Higher Education, Bhopal and others.	Under investigation.

41.	RC2172015(S)0019	Sec. 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
42.	RC2172015(A)0020	Sec. 7, 9, 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d), 15 of PC Act, 120-B, 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC and Sec 65, 66 of IT Act, MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d)(1)(2)/4.	The then Controller Vyapam, Bhopal and others.	Under investigation.
43.	RC2172015(A)0021	Sec. 7, 9, 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act and 120-B r/w 417, 420, 467, 468, 471, 477-A of IPC and IT Act-65, 66, MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d)(1)(2)/4.	The then Minister of Technical and Higher Education, Bhopal and others.	Under investigation.
44.	RC2172015(S)0022	U/s 120-B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d)(1)(2)/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
45.	RC2172015(A)0024	U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, and Sec. 34, 201, 409, 417, 420, 467, 468, 471,	Ex-OSD to Ex-Minister of Education, Bhopal and others	Under investigation.

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		120-B of IPC IT Act-65,66, MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d)(1)(2)/4.		
46.	RC2172015(A)0025	U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act and 409, 420, 467, 468, 471, 201, 120-B of IPC and Sec. 65,66 of IT Act.	Ex Exam Controller, Bhopal and other Private Persons.	Under investigation.
47.	RC2172015(S)0026	U/s 419, 420, 466, 467, 468, 471, 109, 120-B 212,216 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
48.	RC2172015(S)0027	U/s 419,420,467, 468, 471, 109, 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized 120-B, of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
49.	RC2172015(S)0028	U/s 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
50.	RC2172015(S)0029	U/s 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.

51.	RC2172015(S)0030	U/s. 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B, 109 of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)(i)-(ii)/4	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
52.	RC2172015(S)0031	U/s 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B, 109, MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)(i)- (ii)/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
53.	RC2172015(S)0032	U/s. 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 474, 120-B, 34 of IPC.	Against Private Persons.	Under trial
54.	RC2172015(S)0033	U/s. 419, 420, 120-B of IPC	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
55.	RC2172015(S)0034	U/s.120-B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC.	Against Private Persons.	Under trial.
56.	RC2172015(S)0035	U/s 420, 34 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4	Unknown Persons.	Under investigation.
57.	RC2172015(S)0036	U/s 120-B r/w 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC 3(D) i-ii/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
58.	RC2172015(S)0037	U/s. 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D) i-ii/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.

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59.	RC2172015(S)0038	U/s 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D) i-ii/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
60.	RC2172015(S)0039	U/s. 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D) i-ii/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
61.	RC2172015(S)0040	U/s. 120-B, 201, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Exam. Act-3(D)(1)(2)/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under trial.
62.	RC2172015(S)0041	U/s. 120-B, 201, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC, MP Recognized Exam. Act-3(D)(1)(2)/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
63.	RC2172015(S)0042	U/s. 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 120-B of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d) 1-2/4.	Against Private Persons	Under Trial.

64.	RC2172015(S)0043	U/s 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)(1)(2) r/w 4.	Against private person	Under trial
65.	RC2172015(S)0044	U/s 420 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under trial
66.	RC2172015(S)0045	U/s 120-B r/w 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and 3(D)(1)(2) r/w 4	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
67.	RC2172015(S)0046	U/s. 120-B r/w 417, 419, 420, 468, MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)(1)(2) r/w 4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
68.	RC2172015(S)0047	U/s. 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)(1)(2) r/w 4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
69.	RC2172015(S)0048	U/s 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)(1)(2) r/w 4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.

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70.	RC2172015(S)0049	U/s. 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)(1)(2)-4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
71.	RC2172015(S)0050	U/s. 120-B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC, MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)(1)(2)-4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
72.	RC2172015(S)0051	U/s. 120-B, 201, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
73.	RC2172015(S)0052	U/s. 420 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under trial.
74.	RC2172015(S)0053	U/s. 120-B r/w 419, 420, 467, 468 and 471, 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)(1)(2) r/w 4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
75.	RC2172015(S)0054	U/s. 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Exams Act 3(D)(1)(2) r/w 4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.

76.	RC2172015(S)0055	U/s. 120-B r/w 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 474, 511 of IPC.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
77.	RC2172015(S)0056	U/s. 419, 420, 468, 471 and 120-B of IPC.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
78.	RC2172015(S)0057	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Exams Act-3(d)(1)(2)/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
79.	RC2172015(S)0058	U/s. 419, 420, 417, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
80.	RC2172015(S)0059	U/s 419 and 420 of IPC.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
81.	RC2172015(S)0060	U/s. 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 120-B, MP Recognized Exams Act-3(D)1-2/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
82.	RC2172015(S)0061	U/s 420, 511 and 120-B of IPC.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
83.	RC2172015(S)0062	U/s 419, 420, 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.5	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
84.	RC2172015(S)0063	U/s. 120-B, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.

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85.	RC2172015(S)0064	U/s. 419 and 420, MP Recognized Examinations Act-3.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
86.	RC2172015(S)0065	U/s. 120-B, 420, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act, Sec. 3/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
87.	RC2172015(S)0066	U/s. 120-B r/w 419, MP Recognized Examinations Act, Sec.3 r/w 4	Against Private Persons	Under trial.
88.	RC2172015(S)0067	U/s. 120-B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 109, 212 and 216 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act, Sec.3(d)(1)(2)/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
89.	RC2172015(S)0068	MP Recognized Examinations Act, Sec.3/4 and 66D of IT Act.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
90.	RC2172015(S)0069	U/s. 120-B r/w 419 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act, Sec.3 r/w 4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.

91.	RC2172015(S)0070	U/s 419, 420, 465, 468, 471 of IPC	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
92.	RC2172015(S)0071	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
93.	RC2172015(S)0072	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
94.	RC2172015(S)0073	U/s. 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)(1)(2)/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
95.	RC2172015(S)0074	U/s. 420,120-B, 511 and 109 of IPC	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
96.	RC2172015(S)0075	U/s. 120-B r/w 419, 420, 34 of IPC.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
97.	RC2172015(S)0076	U/s. 120-B r/w 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)(1)(2) r/w 4.	Against Private Persons	Under Trial.

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98.	RC2172015(S)0077	U/s. 120-B r/w 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 201 of IPC and MP Recognized Exam,nagtoins Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
99.	RC2172015(S)0078	U/s. 120-B r/w 109, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3 r/w 4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
100.	RC2172015(S)0079	U/s 420, 467, 468, 471.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
101.	RC2172015(S)0080	U/s 120-B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and IT Act-66(d)	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
102.	RC2172015(S)0081	U/s 120-B, 182, 419, 420, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination (Amendment) Act-3(d)	Against Private Persons	Under trial.
103.	RC2172015(S)0082	U/s 120-B, 419, 420, 468 and 471 of IPC	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
104.	RC2172015(S)0083	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination (Amendment) Act- 3(d)(1)(2)/4	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.

105.	RC2172015(S)0084	U/s. 120-B, 201, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC, MP Recognized Examination (Amendment) Act- 3(d)(1)(2)/4	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
106.	RC2172015(S)0085	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, MP Recognized Examination Act-3(d)1, 2/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
107.	RC2172015(S)0086	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act- 3(d)1, 2/4	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
108.	RC2172015(S)0087	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act-3(d)1, 2/4	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
109.	RC2172015(S)0088	U/s. 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B, 201 and 417 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act-3(d)1, 2/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
110.	RC2172015(S)0089	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act- 3(d)1, 2/4	Against Private Persons	Under trial.

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111.	RC2172015(S)0090	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act-3(d)1, 2/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
112.	RC2172015(S)0091	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act-3(d)1, 2/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
113.	RC2172015(S)0092	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act-3(d)1, 2/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
114.	RC2172015(S)0093	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468 and 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act-3/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
115.	RC2172015(S)0094	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468 and 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act-3/4	Against Private Persons	Under trial.

116.	RC2172015(S)0095	U/s.120-B, 417, 419, 467, 468 and 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act-3(d)1, 2/4.	Against Private Persons	Under trial.
117.	RC2172015(S)0096	U/s. 120-B r/w 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 201 of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act-3/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
118.	RC2172015(S)0097	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 34 MP Recognized Examination Act-3(d)1, 2/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
119.	RC2172015(S)0098	U/s. 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examination Act-3, 4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
120.	RC2172015(S)0099	U/s. 120-B, 109, 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC MP Recognized Examination Act-3/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
121.	RC2172015(S)0100	U/s. 511 r/w 419, 420, 468 and 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d),1,2/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.

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122.	RC2172015(A)0101	U/s. 409, 420 and 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D), 1, 2/4 and Sec. 7, 9, 13(1)(d), 13(2) and 15 of PC Act.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
123.	RC2172015(S)0102	U/s. 419, 420, 466, 467, 468, 471, 109 and 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act 3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
124.	RC2172015(S)0103	U/s. 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d),1,2/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
125.	RC2172015(S)0104	U/s. 417, 419,420,467, 468, 471, 474, 120-B MP Recognized Examinations Act-3-(d) (2)/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
126.	RC2172015(S)0105	U/s. 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under trial

127.	RC2172015(S)0106	U/s. 419, 420, 120-B and 34 of IPC	Against Private Persons	Under trial
128.	RC2172015(S)0107	U/s. 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B, 201,417 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d) 1, 2/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
129.	RC2172015(A)0108	U/s. 409, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B, 201 of IPC, Sec.13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act Sec. 25 and 27 of Arms Act. , 65 of IT Act and MP RE Act–3(d)1, 2/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
130.	RC2172015(S)0109	U/s 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
131.	RC2172015(S)0110	U/s 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d)1,2 /4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
132.	RC2172015(S)0112	U/s. 417, 419, 420, 467, 468, 120-B of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(D)1, 2/4.	Against Private Persons	Under trial

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133.	RC2172015(S)0113	U/s 120-B, 182, 419, 468, 471 of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d).	Against Private Persons	Under trial
134.	RC2172015(S)0114	U/s. 120-B, 417, 419, 420, 468 of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3(d)1, 2/4.	Against Private Persons	Under trial
135.	RC2172015(S)0115	U/s 34, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
136.	RC2172015(S)0116	U/s 120-B, 419, 420, 176 of IPC MP Recognized Examinations Act-3.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
137.	RC2172015(S)0117	U/s. 120-B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC and MP Recognized Examinations Act-3, 4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
138.	RC2172015(S)0118	U/s 34, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
139.	RC2172015(S)0119	U/s 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 of IPC.	Against Private Persons	Under trial.

140.	RC2172015(S)0120	IPC- 419, 420, 467, 468, 471.	Against Private Persons	Under trial.
141.	RC2172015(S)0121	IPC-120-B, 419 MP Recognized Examinations Act-3, 4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
142.	RC2172015(S)0122	IPC-, 419, 420, 34	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
143.	RC2172015(S)0123	IPC-120-B, 419, 420, IT Act-66-D	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
144.	RC2172015(S)0124	IPC-120-B, 419, 420, 467, 468 and 471 MP Recognized Examinations Act-3, 4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
145.	RC2172015(S)0125	IPC-120 B, 420, 467, 468, 471.	Against Private Persons	Under trial.
146.	RC2172015(S)0126	IPC-120-B, 417, 420 and 468. MP Recognized Examinations Act-3.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
147.	RC2172015(S)0127	IPC-120-B, 419, 420	Against Private Persons	Under trial.
148.	RC2172015(S)0128	IPC-120-B, 419, 420 MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
149.	RC2172015(S)0129	IPC- 120B, 419, 477	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
150.	RC2172015(S)0130	IPC-120, 419, 420.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.

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151.	RC2172015(S)0131	IPC-419, 420, 465, 468, 471.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
152.	RC2172015(S)0132	IPC-380, 420 and 511 MP Recognized Examinations Act 1982-3, 4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
153.	RC2172015(S)0133	IPC-120 B, 419, 420 and 176 MP Recognized Examinations Act 1982-3, 4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
154.	RC2172015(S)0134	IPC-419, 420, 120B MP Recognized Examination (Amendment) Act-5 MP Recognised Examination Act 1937-3/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
155.	RC2172015(S)0135	IPC-120-B r/w 419, 420, 467, 468, 471.	Against Private Persons	Under trial..
156.	RC2172015(S)0136	IPC-120-B, 419, 420 and 176. MP Recognized Examinations Act-3.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
157.	RC2172015(S)0137	IPC-120-B r/w 419, 420.	Against Private Persons	Under trial.

158.	RC2172015(S)0138	1IPC- 120-B, 201, 419, 420, 467, 468 and 471. MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
159.	RC2172015(S)0139	IPC-120-B 419, 420, 465, 467, 468, 471. MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
160.	RC2172015(S)0140	IPC-120-B, 419, 420. MP Recognized Examination (Ammendment) Act-3/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
161.	RC2172015(S)0141	IPC-120-B, 419, 420, 176. MP Recognized Examination (Ammendment) Act-3	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
162.	RC2172015(S)0142	IPC–120-B, 419, 420. 2. IT Act–66(D). 3. MP Recognized Examination Act–3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
163.	RC2172015(S)0143	IPC–120-B, 419 2. MP Recognized Examination Act–3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
164.	RC2172015(S)0144	1. IPC–120-B, 419, 420. 2. MP Recognized Examination Act–3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.

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165.	RC2172015(S)0145	1. IPC–120-B, 420. 2. IT Act–66 (D). 3. MP Recognized Examination Act–3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
166.	RC2172015(S)0146	1. IPC–120-B, 419, 420, 182. 2. MP Recognized Examination Act–3/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
167.	RC2172015(S)0147	1. IPC–120-B, 419, 420. 2. MP Recognized Examination Act–3D/4, 5.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
168.	RC2172015(S)0148	1. IPC–120-B, 419, 420. 2. MP Recognized Examination Act–3D/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
169.	RC2172015(S)0149	1. IPC–120-B, 419, 420, 465, 468, 471. 2. MP Recognized Examination Act–3D/4.	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.
170.	RC2172015(S)0150	1. IPC–120-B, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471. 2. MP Recognized Examination Act–3D (1) (2)/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
171.	RC2172015(S)0151	IPC-120-B, 419, 420, 417, 467, 468, 471 MP Recognized Examination (Amendment) Act-3D/4	Against Private Persons	Under investigation.

172.	RC2172015(A)0152	IPC-201, 409, 417, 420, 467, 468, 471, 120-B IT Act-65 and 66 MP Recognized Examination (Ammendment) Act-3-D (1) and (2)/4. PC Act-7, 13(1) (d) r/w 13(2) and 15 of PC Act 1988	(1) Ex- Minister of Technical and Higher Education, MP Government and others.	Under investigation.
173.	RC2172015(A)0153	IPC–109/34, 201, 409, 417, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 120-B. IT Act–65 and 66. MP Recognized Examination Act–3D (1) and (2) /4. PC Act- 7, 13(1) (d) r/w 13(2) and 15 of PC Act 1988	Ex. Controller Vyapam and others.	Under investigation.
174.	PE2172015(S)0003	Misconduct.	Unknown persons	Pending under enquiry.
175.	PE2172015(S)0004	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Pending under enquiry.
176.	PE2172015(S)0005	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.
177.	PE2172015(S)0006	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.
178.	PE2172015(S)0007	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.
179.	PE2172015(S)0008	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Pending under enquiry
180.	PE2172015(S)0009	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.
181.	PE2172015(S)0010	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.

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182.	PE2172015(S)0011	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.
183.	PE2172015(S)0012	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.
184.	PE2172015(S)0013	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.
185.	PE2172015(S)0014	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.
186.	PE2172015(S)0015	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.
187.	PE2172015(S)0016	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.
188.	PE2172015(S)0017	Misconduct	Unknown persons	Closed.
189.	RC 8/2015 EOU-VI/EO-II	Misconduct	Against Private Persons.	Under trial.
190.	RCBD1/2015/E/0003-BS and FC/DLI	U/s 120-B, r/w 409, 420 IPC	Unknown officials of Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd. and Others.	Under trial.
191.	RCBD1/2015/E/0004-BS and FC/DLI	U/s 120-B, r/w 409, 420 IPC	Unknown officials of Guna Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd. and Others.	Under trial.
	2016 (upto 30.6.2016)			
1.	RC0082016A0001-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 420, 467, 468, 471 IPC and U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	The then Sr. Branch Manager, Bank of India, Bhopal and other Private Persons.	Under Investigation.
2.	RC0082016A0002-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 420 IPC and U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Development Officer, New India Assurance Company, Bhopal and others.	Under Investigation.

3.	RC0082016A0003-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 420 IPC and U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	The then Assistant Commissioner of Customs, ICD, Dhannad/Kheda and others.	Under Investigation.
4.	RC0082016A0004-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 420 IPC and U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	The then Assistant Commissioner of Customs, ICD, Dhannad/Kheda and Others	Under Investigation.
5.	RC0082016A0005-ACB Bhopal	U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988.	Branch Manager, Bank of India, Dodi Branch, Distt- Sehore, MP	Under Investigation.
6.	RC0082016A0006-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120-B, 420 IPC and U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	The then Director, NITTTR, Bhopal.	Under Investigation.
7.	RC0082016A0007-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120B r/w 420, IPC and U/s 13 (2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988.	Assistants, LIC, Branch No. I, Bhopal and others.	Under Investigation.
8.	RC0082016A0008-ACB Bhopal	U/s 120B r/w 420, IPC and U/s 13 (2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Higher Grade Assistant, LIC, Bhopal and others.	Under Investigation.
9.	RC0092016A0001-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 7 of Prevention of Corruption Act 1988	Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Lakhnadon Branch, Distt. Seoni (MP)	Under trial.
10.	RC0092016A0002-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 7 of Prevention of Corruption Act 1988	Overseer (Civil), Tender Cell, GM Office, Western Coalfields Limited, Pench Area, Parasia, District–Chhindwara (M.P)	Under trial.

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11.	RC0092016A0003-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 120-B, 420 of IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Security Inspectors, Johilla Area, Nowrazabad, South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Umaria (MP) and others.	Under investigation.
12.	RC0092016A0004-ACB Jabalpur	U/s. 120-B, 420, 467, 468 and 477-A of IPC and Sec. 13|(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	The then Branch Manager, Canara Bank, SME Branch, Civil Lines, Jabalpur and others.	Under investigation.
13.	RC0092016A0005-ACB Jabalpur	U/s.13|(2) r/w 13(1)(e) of PC Act, 1988	Permanent Way Inspector/Senior Section Engineer, West Central Railways, Katni and Jabalpur	Under investigation.
14.	RC0092016A0006-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 120-B , 420 IPC and U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Branch Manager, Canara Bank, SME Branch, Civil Lines, Jabalpur. (M.P) and other.	Under investigation.
15.	RC0092016A0007-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 120-B r/w 420 IPC and U/s 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Chief Manager (Mining), the then Sub-Area Manager, Shivpuri Sub-Area, Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), Pench Area, Village-Sirgora, Tehsil-Parasia, Distt- Chhindwara (M.P) and others.	Under investigation.
16.	RC0092016A0008-ACB Jabalpur	U/s 120-B, 420, 468,471 of IPC and 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988	Naib Subedar, 9 Mahar Regiment, Sagar (M.P) and others.	Under investigation.
17.	RC2172016(S)0001	IPC-205, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471 and 120-B.	Against Private Persons.	Under trial.

18.	RC2172016(S)0002	IPC-120-B, 420, 417, 467, 468, 471 MP Recognized Examination (Amendment) Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
19.	RC2172016(S)0003	IPC-420, 419, 120-B, MP Recognized Examination (Amendment) Act- 3/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
20.	RC2172016(S)0004	IPC-201, 419, 420, 467, 468, 471, 474, 120 and MP Recognized Examination Act-3D/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
21.	RC2172016(S)0005	IPC-120-B 34, 342, 420, MP Recognized Examinations Act-3/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
22.	RC2172016(S)0006	IPC-417, 419, 420, 417, 467, 468 and 471, MP Recognized Examination (Amendment) Act-3(d), 1, 2/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
23.	RC217 2016(S)0007	IPC-120-B, 419, 420, 467, 468 and 471, MPRE (Amendment) Act-3(d), 1, 2/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.
24.	RC222 2016(S)0008	IPC-419, 420, 467, 468 and 471 120-B of IPC, MP Recognized Examination (Amendment) Act-3(d), 1, 2/4.	Against Private Persons.	Under investigation.

Reservation in promotion for differently-abled people

499. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ensured three per cent reservation for differently-abled people in Government posts at different levels;

(b) whether there have been instances where promotion to differently-abled employees have been denied by not reserving higher posts for them; and

(c) whether Government considers denial of chances of promotion to differently-abled people, a denial of justice to them and if so, whether it would make necessary amendments in the rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Section 33 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (PWD Act, 1995) mandates every appropriate Government to appoint in every establishment such percentage of vacancies not less than 3% of persons with disability of which 1% each shall be reserved for persons suffering from:

(i) Blindness or low vision;

(ii) Hearing impairment and

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

(b) During the period from 01.04.2015 to 14.07.2016, the Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities has received 101 grievances/complaints from persons with disabilities in respect of issues relating to promotion/fixation of seniority in their respective departments/organisations.

(c) Section 47 (2) of the PWD Act, 1995 which is in force, provides that "no promotion shall be denied to a person merely on the ground of his disability". Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities takes steps to safeguard the rights and facilities made available to persons with disabilities under PWD Act, 1995 on receipt of any complaint or on its own motion.

'Surya Jyoti' Project

†500. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an equipment which could be operated with an affordable, environment friendly solar energy has been developed by Government under the project 'Surya Jyoti', if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether this equipment is proving beneficial for the people living in rural areas of the country, particularly in the regions where power is not available, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. An equipment, "Micro Solar Dome- Surya Jyoti", has been developed to harness day lighting and provide lighting for few non-sunny hours through Photovoltaic (PV) integration.

(b) The equipment (Micro Solar Dome) after testing by Indian Institute of Technology-Bombay (IIT-B) and Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology-Kolkata (IIEST) has so far been installed at 450 households deprived of assured electricity for field trials. The equipment is proving beneficial for the people living in slums of select areas in Delhi, Kolkata and Guwahati.

Training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

501. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) how many people have completed training as of today under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);

(b) how many of them are provided with jobs; and

(c) whether Government has evolved an effective mechanism to ensure that jobs are provided to the people who have completed the training within a stipulated time, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a total of 17.94 lakh candidates have been enrolled, 17.93 lakh have been trained and 11.84 lakh have been certified (as on 18th July, 2016).

Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. 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 of at least 70% of the successfully trained candidates.

(c) In PMKVY 2016-2020, approval has been given by the Union Cabinet for the modification and continuation of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

(PMKVY) as 'Skill Development Component' of umbrella PMKVY to skill one crore people over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000.00 crore. In this component, the PMKVY Training Partners have been mandated to have mentorship cum placement cells, with placements incentivized as per the Common Norms guidelines. Mobilization, monitoring and post training placement of trainees through Rozgar Melas (placement camps) and Kaushal Shivirs (mobilization camps) are part of the PMKVY 2016-20.

Placement policy of skill development agency

502. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has realized that we already have so many colleges, institutes, NGOs etc. and now we are opening skill development centres and we are funding everyone;

(b) whether Government has done any assessment if the same NGO, Institutes, Colleges etc., are giving any lead for job or tie up with company relevant to its skill training or any placement policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The Government of India for the first time has created an independent Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) during 2014-15 so as to harmonize and integrate highly fragmented skilling efforts/programs in the country. MSDE, on 15th July 2015, has notified the Common Norms for all Skill Development Schemes being implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments. These norms provide for harmonizing of training cost, process, assessment, third party certification and outcome of Training. As per this notification, all Skill Development Courses being funded by the Central Government must confirm to the National Skill Qualification Framework notified on 27th December, 2013. Further, the outcome of the Skill Development Programmes has been defined to include employment (both wage/self) on annual basis of at least 70% of the successfully certified trainees within three months of completion of training with at least 50% of the trainees passing out being placed in wage employment. Besides, funding norms have also been linked to Training Hours and Placement. The training capacity is now being supported based on demand by the private training providers or based on deficit in some geographies for specific sectors.

Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana in Bihar

†503. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has expanded the scope of the ongoing skill development programme to make the youths of the country employable;

(b) whether Government would now provide training to the youths to avail employment opportunities abroad besides imparting training to them according to the needs of the domestic industries; and

(c) the number of training centres being opened in the country by Government under Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana and the number of centres being opened in Bihar out of them, location-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. 15 International Skill Training Centres have been established in key migratory pockets of the Country on pilot basis on the occasion of World Skills Day on 15th July, 2016. The skill training under Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana is being implemented by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for which fund allocation is made by the Ministry of External Affairs. The trainings imparted in these Centres are of International Benchmark Standards apart from compliant to Qualifications Packs (QPs) and National Occupation Standards (NOSs) aligned to National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) with options for Pre-departure orientation and soft skills training.

Skills of youth in Saansad Adarsh Grams

504. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific training programme is being organized in Saansad Adarsh Grams in India to develop the skill of youth;

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

(c) the number of youth trained for skill development in Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villages;

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 implemented by more than 18 Central Ministries/

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Departments across various sectors which has the mandate to promote skilling of youth throughout the country including Saansad Adarsh Gram. While individual Ministries/Departments concerned maintain database for specific schemes run by them, no separate database has been created so far in respect of skilling programme under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. However, the total skilling done under different schemes by various Central Ministries/Departments during last three years are as follows:

Year	No. of trained persons (in lakh)
2015-16	104.16
2014-15	76.11
2013-14	76.37

World class skill institute in Delhi

505. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to open a new Skill University in India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the status of World Class Skill Institute operated under ITI, Vivek Vihar Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Sir, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship had constituted a Working Group to explore the feasibility for setting up of National Skills Universities across the Country which can function as reputed national institutes responsible for aggregating skill development effort through implementation of a credible, aspirational and nationally acceptable skill training system. The Working Group submitted its report along with the draft Bill. The draft Bill is under Inter-Ministerial consultation.

(b) Sir, the decision to set up of a World Class Institute in collaboration with Institute of Technical Education Singapore was approved by the Cabinet of State Government of Delhi on 12th June, 2012. In this regard, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with Institute of Technical Education (ITE), Singapore on 11th July, 2012 in the august presence of the Prime Ministers of both Countries India and Singapore.

A total 37.01 Acres of Gaon Sabha Land has been allotted to Department of Training and Techincal Education (DTTE) at Village Jonapur, South Delhi for establishing of its permanent campus. In this connection, Industrial Training Institute

(ITI), Vivek Vihar has been choosen as a temporary campus for starting the World Class Skill Centre in two sectors *i.e.* Hospitality operations and Retail Services. The Department of Training and Techincal Education has also introduced two new courses *i.e* (i) Information Technology and Enabled Services and (ii) Accounting, Banking and Finance from August, 2015.

Trade-wise enrolment in ITIs

506. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seats and admission taken by trainees in various trades of ITIs, State-wise during the last two years;

(b) whether Government has any information about number of unemployed ITI trained youths, State-wise;

(c) if so, the details of Government plan to provide employment to such trained youth; and

(d) the percentage of admissions in ITIs in the last two years, trade-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (d) At present, a total number of 13,105 Industrial Training Institutes (Government 2293 and Private 10812) with total seating capacity of 18.65 lakh (Government 5.05 and Private 13.60 lakh) are affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) in the Country. As per data on NCVT MIS web portal, a total of 9.38 Lakh and 10.74 Lakh trainees were admitted in ITIs in the year 2014 and 2015 respectively. State-wise details of ITIs with seating capacities and trainees admitted in various trades, percentage-wise are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(b) Directorate General of Training (DGT), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has not maintained data of unemployed ITI trained youths.

(c) DGT is guiding trainees of ITIs by imparting training for promotion of employability skills.

Statement-I

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

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Government ITIs	Seating Capacity (Government)	Number of Pvt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Pvt.)	Total ITIs	Total Seating Capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Region							
1.	Chandigarh	2	1192	0	0	2	1192
2.	Delhi	16	11420	66	5852	82	17272
3.	Haryana	97	25784	211	26162	308	51946
4.	Himachal Pradesh	77	13556	151	16924	228	30480
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	4087	1	110	38	4197
6.	Punjab	99	21492	287	39168	386	60660
7.	Rajasthan	115	17104	1654	210095	1769	227199
8.	Uttar Pradesh	315	32508	1870	238146	2185	270654
9.	Uttarakhand	60	7387	71	9238	131	16625
	TOTAL	818	134530	4311	545695	5129	680225
Southern Region							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	79	23429	411	106945	490	130374
11.	Telangana	69	5337	211	19539	280	24876
12.	Karnataka	179	30914	1302	104030	1481	134944

13.	Kerala	40	16476	491	54490	531	70966
14.	Lakshadweep	1	96	0	0	1	96
15.	Puducherry	8	1432	9	508	17	1940
16.	Tamil Nadu	62	23416	660	68974	722	92390
	TOTAL	438	101100	3084	354486	3522	455586
Eastern Region							
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	512	1	96	6	608
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	273	0	0	1	273
19.	Assam	31	5968	5	384	36	6352
20.	Bihar	34	11433	839	118437	873	129870
21.	Jharkhand	21	4752	194	42040	215	46792
22.	Manipur	7	540	0	0	7	540
23.	Meghalaya	5	622	2	320	7	942
24.	Mizoram	1	294	0	0	1	294
25.	Nagaland	8	944	0	0	8	944
26.	Odisha	30	19152	594	101684	624	120836
27.	Sikkim	4	580	0	0	4	580
28.	Tripura	12	1792	1	96	13	1888
29.	West Bengal	52	14204	90	12200	142	26404
	TOTAL	211	61066	1726	275257	1937	336323

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

Statement-II

Trainers admitted in various trades in ITIs, percentage-wise

Sl. No.	Trade name	Seat sanctioned 2015	Trainee admitted 2015	% age	Seat sanctioned 2014	Trainee admitted 2014	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Electrician	425460	409212	96	367773	352070	96
2.	Fitter	238959	219616	92	221529	203671	92
3.	Welder	68586	57171	83	64659	47091	73
4.	Mechanic Diesel	65457	61136	93	61803	56657	92

5.	Computer Operator and Programming Assistant	64038	54075	84	59410	46773	79
6.	Electronics Mechanic	36218	28514	79	34502	24762	72
7.	Mechanic (Motor Vehicle)	25767	23538	91	26250	23002	88
8.	Wireman	24150	22291	92	21756	18624	86
9.	Sewing Technology	23667	18655	79	22491	16821	75
10.	Draughtsman (Civil)	23010	16144	70	23790	15601	66
11.	Plumber	19266	14890	77	16796	11018	66
12.	Turner	14528	13435	92	14544	12696	87
13.	Mechanic (Refrigeration and Air	14508	12428	86	14742	11112	75
14.	Health Sanitary Inspector	13650	12018	88	6500	5212	80
15.	Machinist	10096	9619	95	10144	9165	90
16.	Stenographer and Secretarial Assistant (Hindi)	9880	8704	88	8632	6183	72
17.	Dress Making	9366	7174	77	9282	6636	71
18.	Carpenter	9178	6780	74	9490	5957	63
19.	Draughtsman (Mechanical)	8658	5731	66	8684	5453	63
20.	Surveyor	8216	6504	79	4706	3148	67
21.	Stenographer and Secretarial Assistant (English)	7982	6856	86	7566	5346	71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Basic Cosmetology	6890	5167	75	6370	4213	66
23.	Surface Ornamentation Techniques (Embroidery)	5775	4376	76	5292	4070	77
24.	Mechanic (Tractor)	5586	5138	92	5418	4609	85
25.	Information Communication Technology System Maintenance	5148	4233	82	5668	4030	71
26.	Instrument Mechanic	4420	3755	85	4680	3138	67
27.	Sheet Metal Worker	4263	3829	90	3885	3002	77
28.	Fashion Design and Technology	3780	2878	76	3423	2543	74
29.	Foundryman	2688	2079	77	2814	1941	69
30.	Desk Top Publishing Operator	2158	1505	70	2184	1459	67
31.	Plastic Processing Operator	2100	1904	91	2352	1844	78
32.	Painter General	2016	1631	81	2184	1580	72
33.	Pump Operator	1743	1592	91	1848	1603	87
34.	Secretarial Practice (English)	1716	1291	75	1716	1171	68
35.	Machinist (Grinder)	1600	1497	94	1744	1531	88

36.	Architectural Assistant	1508	997	66	1300	787	61
37.	Tool and Die Maker (Press Tools, Jigs and Fixtures)	1491	1398	94	714	598	84
38.	Food Production (General)	1456	1101	76	1300	979	75
39.	Interior Design and Decoration	1326	985	74	1378	806	58
40.	Mason (Building Constructor)	1326	943	71	1300	848	65
41.	Mechanic Machine Tool Maintenance	1155	1138	99	525	491	94
42.	Fire Technology and Industrial Safety Management	1066	930	87	208	176	85
43.	Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant)	966	939	97	714	623	87
44.	Mechanic Auto Electrical and Electronics	882	849	96	630	512	81
45.	Fruit and Vegetable Processor	728	403	55	780	426	55
46.	Tool and Die Maker (Dies and Moulds)	714	670	94	273	264	97

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
47.	Driver Cum Mechanic	693	529	76	945	719	76
48.	Front Office Assistant	598	408	68	442	277	63
49.	Physiotherapy Technician	567	399	70	378	263	70
50.	Computer Hardware and Network Maintenance	546	483	88	26	23	88
51.	Health Safety and Environment	546	372	68	156	102	65
52.	Food and Beverages Services Assistant	441	319	72	210	133	63
53.	Instrument Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	441	430	98	336	274	82
54.	Maintenance Mechanic (Chemical Plant)	399	370	93	357	307	86
55.	Baker and Confectioner	390	181	46	312	192	62
56.	Dental Laboratory Equipment Technician	390	207	53	442	260	59
57.	Welder (GMAW and GTAW)	357	355	99	0	0	0
58.	Pre/Preparatory School Management (Assistant)	338	280	83	182	83	46

59.	Architectural Draughtsman	286	212	74	0	0	0
60.	Hospital House Keeping	286	199	70	390	248	64
61.	Laboratory Assistant (Chemical Plant)	252	241	96	273	224	82
62.	House Keeper	208	147	71	0	0	0
63.	Electroplater	189	175	93	252	235	93
64.	Mechanic Agriculture Machinery	189	183	97	231	186	81
65.	Mechanic Consumer Electronics	182	138	76	390	210	54
66.	Mechanic Medical Electronics	182	118	65	130	84	65
67.	Multimedia Animation and Special Effects	182	108	59	130	94	72
68.	Operator Advanced Machine Tools	160	159	99	48	47	98
69.	Horticulture	156	70	45	156	107	69
70.	Technician Power Electronics System	156	152	97	52	24	46
71.	Marine Engine Fitter	147	129	88	84	74	88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
72.	Radiology Technician	147	87	59	210	131	62
73.	Food Beverage	130	103	79	156	111	71
74.	Industrial Painter	130	101	78	0	0	0
75.	Mechanic Computer Hardware	130	60	46	1092	768	70
76.	Computer Aided Embroidery and Designing	126	106	84	84	35	42
77.	Mechanic Mechatronics	126	117	93	105	97	92
78.	Photographer	126	81	64	84	41	49
79.	Lift and Escalator Mechanic	105	80	76	84	60	71
80.	Finance Executive	104	50	48	52	46	88
81.	Information Technology	104	104	100	52	49	94
82.	Digital Photographer	84	75	89	168	118	70
83.	Marine Fitter	84	71	85	84	64	76
84.	Mechanic Motor Cycle	84	71	85	0	0	0
85.	Textile Wet Processing Technician	84	62	74	147	96	65
86.	Marketing Executive	78	50	64	52	38	73
87.	Footwear maker	63	36	57	42	22	52

88.	Litho	63	60	95	105	95	90
89.	Mech. Repair and Maintenance of Heavy Vehicles	63	60	95	126	101	80
90.	Mechanic Auto Body Repair	63	62	98	0	0	0
91.	Vessel Navigator	63	21	33	63	38	60
92.	Architectural Draughtsman (NE)	52	50	96	286	185	65
93.	Civil Engineer Assistant	52	52	100	0	0	0
94.	Human Resource Executive	52	47	90	52	47	90
95.	Tourist Guide	52	27	52	52	21	40
96.	Leather Goods Maker	42	27	64	42	31	74
97.	Mech. Repair and Maintenance of Light Vehicles	42	30	71	504	447	89
98.	Mechanic Auto Body Painting	42	41	98	0	0	0
99.	Mechanic Communication Equipment Maintenance	42	42	100	84	72	86
100.	Mechanic Cum Operator Electronics Communication System	42	42	100	294	222	76
101.	Spinning Technician	42	37	88	0	0	0
102.	Dairying	33	32	97	33	14	42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
103.	Floriculture and Landscaping	26	14	54	26	13	50
104.	Mechanic Consumer Electronics Appliances	26	26	100	26	8	31
105.	Textile Mechatronics	26	15	58	26	5	19
106.	Cane Willow and Bamboo Worker	21	13	62	21	4	19
107.	Plate Maker	21	20	95	21	21	100
108.	Agro Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
109.	Catering and Hospitality Assistant	0	0	0	21	14	67
110.	Craftsman Food Production (Vegetarian)	0	0	0	63	56	89
111.	Data Entry Operator	0	0	0	0	0	0
112.	Draughtsman (Civil) (DA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
113.	Firemen	0	0	0	104	77	74
114.	Horticulture (P)	0	0	0	0	0	0
115.	Interior Decoration and Designing (P)	0	0	0	0	0	0
116.	Lift Mechanic (P)	0	0	0	0	0	0

117.	Mechanic Industrial Electronics	0	0	0	78	63	81
118.	Mechanic Radio and T.V.	0	0	0	0	0	0
119.	Office Assistant-cum-Computer Operator	0	0	0	208	135	65
120.	Old Age Care	0	0	0	0	0	0
121.	Sheet Metal Worker (DA)	0	0	0	21	4	19
122.	Travel and Tour Assistant	0	0	0	0	0	0
123.	Weaving of Woolen Fabrics	0	0	0	21	19	90
124.	Weaving Technician	0	0	0	52	25	48
125.	Weaving Technician for Silk and Woolen Fabrics	0	0	0	0	0	0
126.	Welder (DA)	0	0	0	21	8	38
	TOTAL	1193992	1074055	90	1084433	937809	86

Pending examination results of ITIs

†507. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), wherein the result of examinations conducted in February, 2016 is pending;

(b) whether the examination for ITI students are conducted jointly by the States and the Ministry and students have to pay higher fees and face more pressure and the incidents of lack of coordination between State and Centre are noticed;

(c) the rules regarding conducting examination for the students of ITI and whether these rules being complied with; and

(d) whether it is an interference in the rights of State, if the examinations are being conducted by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The results of examination conducted in January/February 2016 for ITIs has already been declared for all eligible students and there is no pendency at Ministry.

(b) The examination for ITI students are conducted jointly by the States and the Ministry. Nominal examination fees is being charged from the eligible trainees by respective State Government and a part of it is transferred to Ministry (MSDE) to meet the expenditure for conducting All India Trade Test. There is no incidence of lack of coordination between NCVT and State Directorates.

(c) The rules regarding conducting All India Trade Test are defined by NCVT and these rules are strictly complied by all the stakeholders.

(d) All India Trade Test is conducted under the aegis of NCVT and there is no interference in the rights of States.

Skill development of women, SCs/STs

508. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons were given skill development training and in which skills during the last three years;

(b) by 2020 how many persons would be covered and in which skills;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Government envisages to cover more students in coming years, if so, what per cent would be covered; and

(d) whether any target for women, SCs, STs and minorities in this regard has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) The Government of India has over 40 Skill Developments Schemes being implemented by various Ministries/Departments. While some of these schemes are exclusively skill oriented, others have one/more skilling components. Database in respect of these schemes are being maintained by individual Ministries/Departments. However, 104.17 lakh persons in 2015-16, 76.11 lakh person in 2014-15 and 76.37 lakh person in 2013-14 have been given skill training under various schemes of the Central Government respectively. Further, the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is mandated to create training capacity in the country for which it has been implementing a flagship Scheme of the Government of India *viz* Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) since 15th July, 2015. 19.72 lakh candidates have been trained under PMKVY for the year 2015-16 out of which 8.58 lakh are women 7.02 lakh are OBCs, 2.75 lakh SCs, 0.83 lakh STs. PMKVY has since been modified with a target to provide Skill Training to one crore people during the four year period from 2016-17 to 2019-20.

Monitoring quality and performance of ITIs

509. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country run by the Government and private sector respectively, location-wise;

(b) the total number of students enrolled in various ITIs across the country, category-wise, *e.g.* all category, SC, ST and OBCs, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to monitor the quality and performance of these ITIs keeping in view the students career and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) At present, a total number of 13,105 Industrial Training Institutes (Government 2293 and Private 10812) are affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) in the Country. State-wise details of ITIs with seating capacities are given in Statement [Refer to the Statement-I appended to answer to USQ No. 506 (Part-a)]. Details of ITIs including locations are available on NCVTMIS Portal at *https://ncvtmis.gov.in.*

(b) As per data on NCVT MIS web portal, a total of 10.74 Lakh trainees in year 2015 were admitted in ITIs. Data has not been captured category-wise *i.e.* SC/ST/OBCs.

(c) DGT, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has taken following initiatives to monitor the quality and performance of ITIs:

- Quality improvement tool ISO 29990, Effective utilization of NCVT MIS Portal.
- Participation of representative of respective State Government in the inspections.
- For the new institutes, limit on minimum trades and maximum units etc.
- Initiative for good ambience of ITIs, Information Technology lab for all ITIs.
- Craftsmen Instructors Training Certificate to be mandatory for ITI instructors.
- Accreditation process of ITIs through online web portal.

Job opportunities under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

510. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) or the Skill India mission was launched with the aim of giving 2.4 million young Indians industry-relevant training with an elaborate certification scheme;

(b) whether according to official website 1.97 million people have completed training and as many as 1.22 million have been certified under the scheme;

(c) whether only 82,000 of the 1.76 million officially trained at the end of April were actually recorded as having jobs; and

(d) if so, whether Government is alert on the pitfalls of a system that shows early signs of a familiar drift?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16 had a target to cover 24 lakh youth in the country. The scheme was implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The objective of this Skill Certification scheme is to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills were assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). As on 15th July 2016, a total of 19.7 lakh people have been trained and 12.8 lakh people have been certified under the PMKVY scheme. Data update exercise was conducted in the month of May by NSDC team and the reported figure for Placed candidate out of passed candidates as of 15th July 2016 is 1,46,264.

However, under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. The employment data available reflects only a fraction of the actual employment provided under the scheme.

(d) In PMKVY 2016-2020, approval has been given by the Union Cabinet for the modification and continuation of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) as 'Skill Development Component' of umbrella PMKVY to skill one crore people over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000.00 crore. Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. However, under PMKVY 2016-20 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 of at least 70% of the successfully trained candidates. The PMKVY Training Partners have been mandated to have mentorship cum placement cells, with placements incentivized as per the Common Norms guidelines. Mobilization, monitoring and post training placement of trainees through Rozgar Melas (placement camps) and Kaushal Shivirs (mobilization camps) are integral part of the PMKVY 2016-20.

Plan to implement NPDDR

511. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state: .

(a) whether Government has prepared any action plan to involve all the States and Union Territories to implement the National Policy for Drug Demand Reduction (NPDDR);

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the States and UTs have implemented the said policy; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) The Ministry has prepared a draft of the National Policy for Drug Demand Reduction which *inter-alia*, has provisions for education and awareness building against drug abuse, treatment and rehabilitation of victims of drug abuse, data collection and management and system of accreditation of de-addiction centres. However, it has not yet been finalized.

The States and Union Territories would be involved in the areas of conducting sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges on regular basis, in facilitating availability of treatment to all drug dependents in Criminal Justice System and to ensure proper working of de-addiction centres etc.

Coaching to students of SC/ST/OBC

512. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs selected during the last three years for providing coaching to the students belonging to the SC/ST/OBC category;

(b) the details of such NGOs along with the grants provided to them, State-wise, including Jharkhand; and

(c) the number of students who have passed examinations for which they had received coaching facilities through these NGOs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of 'Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students' and 'Coaching for Scheduled Tribes', 46 NGOs were selected during the last three years (2013-14 to 2015-16) for providing coaching to students belonging to SC, ST and OBC category.

State-wise and year-wise details of such NGOs along with the grant provided to them during the said years are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(c) The database regarding the number of students who have passed examination for which they has received coaching under the Scheme is not maintained by this Ministry.

Statement-I

State-wise details of NGOs and grants released to them for coaching to SC and OBC Students during 2013-14 to 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		Name of NGO/ Institutions	Fund Released		Name of NGO/ Institutions	Fund Released		Name of NGO/ Institutions	Fund Released	
			(Fresh)	(Renewal)		(Fresh)	(Renewal)		(Fresh)	(Renewal)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	-	-	-	Sky Airhostess Academy Private Ltd., Labanya Plaza, 2nd Floor, MRD Road, Silpukhuri, Guwahati-781003.	28.50	-		-	-
		-	-	-	Unified IAS Academy, 3rd Floor, Sethi Trust, Unit-II, Bhangagarh, Guwahati-781003	15.62	-		-	-
		-	-	-	Swabalambi, House No. 14, 2nd Floor, Gandhi Basti Road, Silpukhuri P.O.	6.00	-		-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Guwahati-781003, Assam					
2.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	Lakshya Forum for Competitons Pvt. Ltd., Plt No. 11-12, Dainik Bhaskar Building, Sector 25 D, Chandigarh	7.20	-		-	-
3.	Delhi	Career Plus Educational Society, Delhi	12.00	-			-		-	-
		Indian Institute of Natural Resources Management, Mayur Vihar, Delhi.	9.30	-		-	-		-	-
		Oxford Software Institute, Pusa Road, New Delhi	14.39	-		-	-		-	-
		Photons IAS Academy, Delhi.	14.62	-		-	-		-	
		NIIT, New Delhi.	155.86	-		-	-		-	16.31
4.	Gujarat	Bascom Bridge, Ahmedabad	14.74	-		-	-		-	

		I.A.N.T (Institute of Advance Network Technology), Ahmedabad	16.74	-		-	-	-	
5.	Haryana	Excellent Civil Academy, Karnal	16.74	-		-	-	-	16.74
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bandipora College of Information Technology (BCIT), Bandipora, Jammu and Kashmir	6.68	-		-	-	-	13.37
7.	Jharkhand	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	-		-	Amareshwar Grameen Abhivruddhi Shiksan Mattu Kalyan Samsthe (R) Millennium Institute of Management Campus, NH-63, Dadegal, Koppal	19.00	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	Shesan's Academy, Thiruvananthapuram	14.24	-		-	-	-	7.12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Com-Feeder Takaniki Prashikshan Sanstha, Indore	14.14	-		-	-		-	7.07
		P.T. Education and Training Services Pvt. Ltd, Indore	20.12	-		-	-		-	10.06
		Perfect Samajik Evam Shiksha Samiti (PSSS), Bhopal	12.00	-		-	-		-	12.00
		E-HEREX Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	9.88	-		-	-		-	4.94
		Disha Shikshan Avam Kalyan Samiti, Chhindwara	14.24	-		-	-		-	7.12
		Krester Educational and Welfare Society, Gwalior	24.00	-		-	-		-	24.00
11.	Manipur	Social Amelioraton Society, Dewlahland, Imphal	14.70	-		-	-		-	7.35
12.	Maharashtra	Mahesh Tutorials Educare Ltd. Mumbai	6.74	-		-	-		-	13.47

		Chitale's Personalised Learning Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	11.72	-		-	-	-	23.45
		Unique Academy, Amravati, Maharashtra (of Shri Shetkari Shikshan Sanstha, Amravati)	15.38	-		-	-	-	15.38
		Golden Star Bahuudhesiya Sevabhavi Shikshan Sanstha, Halda, Tk: Bhokar, Dist: Nanded (Rathod Coaching Classes)	13.50	-		-	-	-	6.75
		Shri Sai Shikhan Sanstha, Nagpur, Maharashtra	-	-		14.25	-	-	7.12
13.	Odisha	-	-	-	AAKASH (Association of All Kinds of Awareness Services for Human Being),	14.50	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					At: Jahangirabad, PO: Sisua, District-Cuttack					
		-	-	-	ADARSHA, Plot No.-N-6/514, Jayadev Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha-751015	17.62	-		-	-
		-	-	-	Rashtriya Gramachala Seba Samiti (RGSS), At: Gudianali, PO/Dist: Dhenkanal-759001, Odisha	14.50	-		-	-
		-	-	-	Social Welfalre Organisation for Rural Development (SWORD), Bhubaneshwar	12.00	-		-	-
14.	Rajasthan	Srijan Sansthan, Bharatpur	15.62	-		-	-		-	7.81
		Banking Academy Society, Jaipur	11.74	-		-	-		-	5.87

15.	Uttar Pradesh	Synergy Learning Systems Private Limited, Lucknow	13.50	-		-	-	-	6.75
		PMT Physics College, Lucknow	33.50	-		-	-	-	33.50
		Nav Chetana Mahila Kalyan Samiti, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	-	-		16.75	-	-	8.37
		Pioneer Foundation, 250/15 KA, Shyamkunj, Yahiaganj, Lucknow	-	-		16.75	-	-	8.37
16.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Sector 2 Jawalapur Haridwar	14.50	-	-	-
		-	-	-	Meeri Te Peeri Charitable Society, Sector 2 Jawalapur Dehradun	12.00	-	-	-
	TOTAL		506.09			209.19			262.92

Statement-II

State-wise details of NGOs and grants released to them for coaching to ST students during 2013-14 to 2015-16

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of NGO	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Gujarat	Mt Educare Pvt. Ltd. 101/102 Satyam Mall, Near Kameshwar High School, Starellite Ahmedabad-380015	12.97	0.00	0.00
2.	Kerala	Seshan's Academy Pattom, Thiruvanathapuram, Kerala	2.75	0.00	0.00
3.	Manipur	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action (VOHRA), H.O. Lamdong, Distt-Thoubal, Manipur	14.84	12.08	0.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Kothari Institute, 7, Shivvilas Palace, Rajwada Chock, Indore, MP	21.32	0.00	0.00
5.	Rajasthan	NSA Krishi Samiti, D-23, Jagan Path, Chomu House, Sardar Patel Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur-302001 Rajasthan	17.00	0.00	0.00
		Utkarsh Vikas Samiti, 265 Vishwa Karman Nagar, Maharani Form, Durga Pura, Jaipur-302018 Rajasthan	17.70	0.00	0.00
		B.L. Saini Coaching Center, Tonk Phatak, Jaipur, 302018, Rajasthan	31.84	0.00	0.00
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL		118.42	12.08	0.00

Manual scavengers on muster rolls of Government

513. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any manual scavengers on its muster rolls from May, 2015 to July, 2016; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No, Sir. As per information available with the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, the Government does not have any muster roll of manual scavengers. Manual scavenging is prohibited under "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" which has come into effect from 06.12.2013.

(b) Does not arise.

Impact of inflation on SC and OBC hostel students

514. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the rise in the prices of essential commodities and vegetables has impacted provision of food to SC and OBC hostel students; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to address the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes.

(b) Diet Charges of Hostels for SCs are periodically revised in order to compensate the rise in the prices of essential commodities and vegetables.

Increase in drug rehabilitation centres in Maharashtra

515. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra tops in drug related suicides followed by Madhya Pradesh and others;

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

(c) the number of drug rehabilitation centres set up by Government in Maharashtra and presently functional in the State;

(d) whether Govemment proposes to increase the number of drug rehabilitation centres in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) National Crime Record Bureau has informed that as per data collected from States/UTs, during 2014, a total of 1,372 persons in Maharashtra, 552 persons in Tamil Nadu, 475 persons in Kerala and 305 persons in Madhya Pradesh have committed suicides due to durg abuse/ addiction, accounting for 37.6%, 15.1%, 13.0% and 8.4% of total such suicides in the country (3,647 suicides). The State/UT-wise number of suicides committed due to drug abuse/addiction during 2012 to 2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowement implements a ''Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substances (Drug) Abuse and for Social Defence Services'' under which financial assistance is provided to Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI), Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) etc for, *inter-alia,* running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres of Addicts (IRCAs). Presently 69 IRCAs are being supported by this Ministry in the State of Maharashtra.

The proposals for providing grant in aid are recommended and forwarded online by the respective State Governments/UTs. These are exmined and processedin the Ministry as per extant norms and guidelines of the Scheme.

Statement

State/UT-wise and gender-wise number of suicides committed due to drug abuse/addiction during 2012-2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012			2013			2014*			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Trans-gender	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	States										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	151	13	164	268	14	282	95	2	0	97
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	12	4	16	6	0	6	1	0	0	1
4.	Bihar	10	0	10	29	0	29	13	3	0	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	204	36	240	205	12	217	97	2	0	99
6.	Goa	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	48	5	53	55	6	61	48	20	0	68
8.	Haryana	71	1	72	99	1	100	86	0	0	86
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	0	8	8	0	8	10	0	0	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	4	14	0	14	1	0	0	1
11.	Jharkhand	30	10	40	67	11	78	16	2	0	18
12.	Karnataka	71	6	77	59	8	67	78	5	0	83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13.	Kerala	275	0	275	400	0	400	473	2	0	475
14.	Madhya Pradesh	572	9	581	600	28	628	285	20	0	305
15.	Maharashtra	1677	12	1689	1781	13	1794	1367	5	0	1372
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
18.	Mizoram	57	4	61	7	1	8	5	0	0	5
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	15	0	15	22	2	24	68	1	0	69
21.	Punjab	83	8	91	65	1	66	38	0	0	38
22.	Rajasthan	152	0	152	144	0	144	61	2	0	63
23.	Sikkim	15	13	28	18	0	18	1	0	0	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	239	3	242	426	11	437	550	2	0	552
25.	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	10	0	119
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	19
27.	Uttar Pradesh	123	1	124	115	3	118	33	10	1	44
28.	Uttarakhand	8	0	8	14	0	14	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	NR	NR	NR	54	0	54	42	2	0	44
	TOTAL (STATES)	3832	125	3957	4457	112	4569	3495	90	1	3586

	Union Territories:										
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
31.	Chandigarh	6	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	45	0	45	22	0	22	33	1	0	34
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12
	TOTAL (UTs)	51	0	51	22	0	22	60	1	0	61
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	3883	125	4008	4479	112	4591	3555	91	1	3647

Note: State of West Bengal did not provide any information for the above classification of suicides by causes for the year 2012.

*Data collected for drug abuse/alcoholic addiction.

Increase in income limit for OBC non-creamy layer

516. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is pending with Government to increase the income limit for OBC non-Creamy Layer (OBCNCL) from existing 6 1akhs per annum to 8 lakhs per annum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) A proposal to enhance the income ceiling for Other Backward Classes non-Creamy Layer, is presently under consideration of the Government.

(b) The income criterion among creamy layer for Other Backward Classes was first notified at ₹ 1.00 lakh per annum in September, 1993. This was enhanced to ₹ 2.5 lakh in March, 2004 and thereafter to ₹ 4.5 lakh in October, 2008 and ₹ 6.00 lakh in May, 2013. The National Commission for Backward Classes has recommended in 2015 modifications in the various factors for determining of Creamy Layer among OBCs, including enhancement of present limit. The matter has been examined in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in consultation with other Ministries/ Departments concerned, for taking a view on the enhancement of income ceiling. The level of enhancement and the revised income ceiling will be notified by the Government in due course, after approval of the Cabinet.

Atrocities against senior citizens

517. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attacks and atrocities against senior citizens are on the rise in India;

(b) whether any nationwide initiatives are being implemented to address such atrocities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof for the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) As per the infonnation provided by Ministry of Home Affairs, the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data on crime against senior citizens under the revised performae of 'Crime

in India' since 2014 only. As per available data, a total of 1069 cases were reported under grievous hurt (Section 325, 326, 326a and 326B IPC) on senior citizens (60 years and above) during 2014. State/UT-wise and crime head wise total number of cases reported under crimes committed against senior citizens during 2014 is given in the Statement (*See* below). Similar annual data for the year 2015 is under compilation.

(b) and (c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State Subjects and as such, the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 30.08.2013 on 'Protection of Life and Property of Senior Citizens' which is available at *http:/mha.nic.in/sites/upload_files/mha/files/Advisory_04913.pdf.*

The Government of India announced the National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP), 1999. The policy envisages State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of older persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

Subsequently, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was enacted in 2007 to ensure need based maintenance for parents and senior citizens and their welfare. The Act provides for Maintenance of Parents/Senior Citizens by children/relatives being made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; Revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of neglect by relatives; Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens; Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens; Adequate medical facilities and security for Senior Citizens and protection of life and property. The Act has to be brought into force by individual State Governments. So far, the Act has been notified by all States and UTs. However, the Act does not apply in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for Senior Citizens.

Statement

(A) State/UT-wise cases reported under various crimes committed against senior citizens during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Murder	Attempt to commit Murder	Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder	Attempt to commit Culpeble Homicide	Rape	Dacoity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59	20	4	0	5	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	14	54	0	89	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	58	6	0	0	0	1
6.	Goa	4	3	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	21	5	0	0	2	1
8.	Haryana	38	4	2	0	2	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	7	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	39	18	0	0	2	1
13.	Kerala	35	10	4	15	6	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	116	39	2	1	5	0
15.	Maharashtra	167	52	7	0	9	24

16. Manipur	3	2	1	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	0
18. Mizoram	3	1	0	0	2	0
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	9	16	0	0	4	1
21. Punjab	32	4	2	0	2	0
22. Rajasthan	27	16	1	2	5	1
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	171	64	4	0	3	3
25. Telangana	76	7	6	0	2	1
26. Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	170	25	24	4	3	3
28. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29. West Bengal	29	0	8	0	4	1
TOTAL (STATES)	1089	346	66	111	57	38
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	2	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	3	0	0	0	1	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. Delhi (UT)	22	2	0	11	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	26	3	2	11	1	2
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1115	349	68	122	58	40

(B) State/UT-wise cases reported under various crimes committed against senior citizens during 2014

Sl. No.	State/UT	Making Preparation and Assembly for committing Dacoity	Robbery	Grievous Hurt	Extortion	Cheating	Other IPC Crimes	Total cognizable IPC Crimes against Senior Citizen
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	30	27	3	156	1548	1852
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	2	75	0	6	256	496
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	15	75	1	34	643	833
6.	Goa	0	4	3	0	5	53	73
7.	Gujarat	0	36	23	2	23	259	372
8.	Haryana	0	0	39	0	13	212	310
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	10	0	1	171	188

10. Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	5	12
12. Karnataka	0	79	29	2	74	398	642
13. Kerala	0	21	32	0	54	580	758
14. Madhya Pradesh	0	89	243	1	53	2889	3438
15. Maharashtra	0	623	309	7	654	2129	3981
16. Manipur	0	0	2	0	2	4	14
17. Meghalaya	0	0	1	1	5	0	9
18. Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
19. Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20. Odisha	0	6	25	0	12	310	383
21. Punjab	0	1	23	0	5	89	158
22. Rajasthan	0	22	33	2	138	787	1034
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	0	129	18	4	127	1598	2121
25. Telangana	0	4	11	3	76	236	422
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
27. Uttar Pradesh	0	21	52	0	25	93	420
28. Uttarakhand	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
29.	West Bengal	0	2	17	0	8	49	118
	TOTAL (STATES)	0	1084	1049	26	1471	12315	17652
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	0	0	6	12
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	0	0	8	13
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	0	100	17	1	94	772	1021
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	2	14	16
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	100	20	1	96	800	1062
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	0	1184	1069	27	1567	13115	18714

Source: Crime in India

Development of data satellite by NASA and ISRO

518. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) have joined hands to develop data satellite; and

(b) if so, details thereof and progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) ISRO and Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL)/NASA are jointly working on the development of Dual Frequency (L and S band) Synthetic Aperture Radar Imaging Satellite named as NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR).

(b) In this joint mission, JPL/NASA will be responsible for design and development of L-band SAR, 12m unfurlable antenna and its deployment elements, GPS system and data recorder. ISRO will be responsible for design and development of S-band SAR, Spacecraft Bus, Data Transmission System, Spacecraft Integration and Testing, launch using GSLV and on-orbit operations. The L and S band microwave data obtained from this satellite will be useful for variety of applications, which include natural resources mapping and monitoring; estimating agricultural biomass over full duration of crop cycle; assessing soil moisture; monitoring of floods and oil slicks; coastal erosion, coastline changes and variation of winds in coastal waters; assessment of mangroves; surface deformation studies etc.

ISRO and JPL/NASA are working towards realisation of this mission by 2021. Both agencies have obtained necessary approvals from respective Governments. The joint science observation plan has been documented with the participation of Indian and American scientists. The core science teams of India and USA meet every six months to discuss various observation requirements and strategies of science observation. The technical teams of both the agencies are working towards building the necessary systems.

Benefits from MTCR for space programme

519. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India joining Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) would benefit our space development programme if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what major advantage it would have for India in the comity of nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. India joining MTCR would benefit our space development programme in :

(i) Strengthening our international cooperation activities in high technology areas with other space faring nations.

(ii) Easing the procurements and supplies of export controlled high/advanced technology items, components, materials, and equipment from other countries, especially MTCR partner states.

(iii) Enhancing our commercial ventures in terms of export of sub-systems, satellites and commercial launch services etc.

(b) India as a major space faring nation and as a partner State in MTCR could play critical roles in various international fora such as UNCOPUOS, UN Conference on Disarmament (CD) and other space related international fora in major policy decisions relating to space applications, space security topics. India, as a Partner State of MTCR, can take part in the decision making process in ensuring non-proliferation of sensitive space technology related items, which are controlled through a list (*called Technical Annex*) and reviewed and revised annually through Technical Experts Meetings.

Projects for development of space science

520. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken up new innovative projects for the development of space science, space research and satellite technology in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the new space research projects in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the various steps taken by Government to provide adequate funds for the development of various autonomous institutions and labs of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in the country; and

(d) the total funds allocated and spent by the Government for the development of various autonomous space research labs in the country in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Innovation is an integral part of Research and Development activities carried out by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) towards the development of Space Science, Space Research and Satellite Technology. The details of the new innovative space research projects undertaken/ realized during the last three years, year-wise is given under:

Year	Project undertaken/realized	Innovation
2013	Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS) (*rechristened as NavIC*)	• Unique constellation design of Geostationary (GEO) and inclined Geo-synchronous (GSO) satellites to ensure 24x7 visibility of all the spacecrafts over Indian subcontinent to provide optimal position, navigation and timing services.
	Realization of INSAT-3D satellite	• First geostationary sounder system over Indian Ocean region for providing vertical profiles of temperature and humidity.
2014	Insertion of Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) into Martian orbit	• First Indian spacecraft to have on-board autonomy, to manage crucial operations like insertion into the Martian orbit, fault detection, isolation and reconfiguration of systems and operations during non-visibility to earth. • Development of highly sensitive radio receivers, powerful transmitters and antenna system to manage deep space communication up to 400 million km. • Development of Delta-DOR technique to enable accurate navigation modeling.
	Realisation of Crew module Atmospheric Re-entry Experiment (CARE) Mission	• Innovative mission planning in a sub-orbital flight with respect to the launch, controlled re-entry into the atmosphere, splashdown and recovery. • Development of critical technologies for Deceleration system with redundant parachutes in clustered configuration and Indigenous thermal protection system.
2015	Realisation of Astrosat	• Involvement of academia and research institutions in the country for realization of instruments.

Year	Project undertaken/realized	Innovation
		• Simultaneous multi-wavelength (from Ultraviolet to X-Ray) observations of stars and galaxies from single platform.
		• Indigenous realization of high resolution ultraviolet mirrors, thin foil X-ray optics, high pressure gas filled detectors
	NASA-ISRO Synthetic Aperture Radar (NISAR)	• Indigenous development of S-band Synthetic Aperture Radar for all weather and day/night imaging.
	ADITYA-L1 - scientific mission for solar studies	• Trajectory to Halo orbit around the Sun-Earth Lagrangian point 1 (L1), which is about 1.5 million kilometre from the Earth to enable continuous viewing of the Sun.
		• Highly polished primary mirror and spectro-polarimetry using coronagraph payload.
		• Thermal design and attitude for accurate Sun pointing.

(c) The autonomous institutions/labs under the administrative control of Department of Space are–(i) Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, (ii) Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, (iii) North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Shillong, (iv) National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, Gadanki and (v) Semi-conductor Laboratory, Chandigarh. Adequate funds are made available by the Government to meet the programmatic requirements of these autonomous institutions/labs.

(d) The total funds allocated and spent by these autonomous institutions/labs during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Spent
1.	2013-2014	263.23	263.23
2.	2014-2015	336.23	332.70
3.	2015-2016	451.98	451.68

Test flight of indigenously developed scramjet engine

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

(a) whether test flight of indigenously developed scramjet engine is done or proposed to be done shortly, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the future deployment of scramjet engine in the vehicle and its salient features; and

(c) how far it would boost the space technology for advance development, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The testing of sub-scale demonstrator scramjet engine is envisaged as a part of technology demonstration, by mounting it on a two stage solid rocket. This test intends to demonstrate supersonic combustion in flight and evaluate the integrated functioning of the engine. The preparations for carrying out the test are underway and the test is likely to be conducted in the third quarter of 2016.

(b) and (c) Scramjet engine technology is a complex technology which is yet to be fully proven worldwide. It is envisaged for use in launch vehicle, once the technology attains sufficient maturity. The technology will be useful only during the atmospheric phase of the flight of launch vehicle and will benefit in bringing down the cost of access to space, by reducing the amount of the oxidizer to be carried along with the fuel.

India's share in international satellite market

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

(a) whether in view of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) moving towards touching new heights it is a fact that India's share in the international satellite market worth ₹ 13 lakh crore happens to be only four per cent; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to increase India's share in the international satellite market and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) According to the published reports available in the public domain on the international satellite market, the average annual revenue over the last three years, is approximately $200 billion (₹ 13 lakh crore), which includes the launch services market (₹ 0.37 lakh crore), satellite manufacturing (₹ 1.07 lakh crore), ground equipment

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ 3.85 lakh crore) and satellite services (₹ 8.17 lakh crore). ISRO is providing the launch capacity, when available, for launching satellites on a commercial basis through Antrix Corporation Limited. During the last year (2015-16), Antrix earned a revenue of approximately ₹ 230 crore through commercial launch services, which is about 0.6% of the global launch services market.

(b) In order to meet the enhanced national requirements for launching satellites for earth observation, communication and navigation, ISRO is taking steps to increase the launch capacity. ISRO will continue to provide the launch capacity, when available, for commercial launch services. Towards stepping up the launch capacity, ISRO is in the process of exploring the possibility of enhanced involvement of Indian industry. Besides meeting the national demand, the industry can explore the opportunities for commercial launch services.

Commercial facilities at metro stations

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

(a) whether for expansion of Metro Rail construction work is being carried at metro stations to provide better commercial facilities as food market, restaurants, small multiplex cinema halls, general stores and wine shops are being also opened at these metro stations, if so, the details thereof.

(b) the concerned departments and Ministry from where permission for such commercial provisions at above said metro stations have been procured; and

(c) whether this work is being carried out as per the master plan and in accordance with permission of States and Central Government, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Metro Rail Corporations which are 50:50 joint ventures of the Central Government and concerned State Government, have informed that the space in Metro stations is leased out for providing commercial facilities such as food markets, restaurants, retail outlets etc. in order to generate additional revenue wherever feasible. It is the responsibility of such lease holders to obtain necessary permissions/clearances as required under the Law. Further, all such work in metro stations have to confirm to the relevant legal provisions and concerned guidelines.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DMRC going global

524. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), apart from helping other cities in the country, has also gone global with its consultancy wing helping cities in other countries in coming up with their own metro system; and

(b) if so, which are the countries DMRC is engaged in extending help in building their own metro networks and since when a detailed report thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that they entered into a consortium agreement with eight companies on 8th November, 2012 for consultancy work of Jakarta Metro, which got over in 2014. Further, DMRC has entered into a consortium agreement on 20th February, 2013 with five companies, to work as General Consultant for execution of the works of 20.1 km elevated corridor from Uttara North to Bangladesh Bank of Dhaka Metro Rail Project.

Return of DDA flats

525. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 25,000 flats were constructed in 2014 but after allotment around 10,000 flats were returned due to size of flats and location;

(b) if so, how Government would compensate the loss and future home work for another new 60,000 unit flats for 2016; and

(c) any preference were given for local resident specially having no hereditary property anywhere including Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that, out of 25,039 flats for draw of lots in the Housing Scheme 2014, 10,653 flats have been surrendered/cancelled. Most of the allottees have cited no reason for surrender but some of them have pointed that size and locality is not meeting their requirements.

(b) DDA has informed that it is planning to allot the surrendered flats along with other available/vacant flats by launching new housing scheme with modified terms

and conditions and thus no loss is contemplated. At present, there is no proposal for constructing/allotting 60,000 new flats/units during 2016.

(c) DDA has informed that there is no provision of preferential allotment. However, as per DDA (Management and Disposal of Housing Estate) Regulations, 1968, only a person who or his wife/husband or any of his/her dependent relations including unmarried children do not own in full or in part on freehold or lease hold basis a residential plot or house in the Urban area of Delhi, New Delhi or Delhi Cantonment, can apply for allotment of a flat/unit.

Installation of water ATMS and rooftop solar power plants

526. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether metropolitan Delhi is going to install water ATMs and rooftop solar power plants at various locations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government would recommend/facilitate setting up such water ATMs and rooftop solar power plants in various metropolitan cities, for the general public and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Delhi Jal Board has informed that it is installing water ATMs in the water deficit areas and so far 40 such dispensing units have been installed. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that as per the Delhi Solar Policy there is a target to install 2,000 MWp Solar Photo Voltaic Plants by the year 2025. Further, the Model Building Bye-Laws released by the Ministry of Urban Development in March, 2016, prescribe norms for Roof Top Solar Energy Installations and Installation of Solar Assisted Water Heating System in Buildings, which are to be implemented by the State/Union Territory Governments.

Conversion of urban areas into statutory urban local bodies

527. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has recently asked States to convert certain urban areas into statutory urban local bodies;

(b) if so, the details of such areas identified for the State of Maharashtra;

(c) what is the procedure that needs to be followed for this process;

(d) whether the reasons for carrying out this exercise is to enable such areas to receive central assistance as provided by Fourteenth Finance Commission; and

(e) if so, how much funds such areas are likely to receive in the States of Maharashtra and for what purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. States have been requested to consider examining the case of census town for declaring them as statutory urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

(b) Areas are to be identified by respective States, as Urban Development is a State subject and Government of India only facilitates the State Governments and ULBs through various programmes, schemes and guidelines.

(c) State Governments can notify census town as statutory ULBs by following the procedure as per respective municipal laws; as urban development is a State subject.

(d) and (e) Receiving Central Assistance is only one of the reasons. The other factors include initiation of planned urban development for spatial and infrastructure as India is rapidly urbanizing. Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended grants only to statutory ULBs where elections have been held and elected body is in place. Notifying Census Towns as statutory ULBs would enable them to access grants in the future. However, the actual quantum of devolution is subject to weightage given by State Finance Commissions and various scheme guidelines.

Penalty imposed on passengers of metro

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a penalty amount is collected from passengers who get late in reaching their destination as a result of operational hold up of Delhi Metro from technical snag:

(b) the number of times Delhi Metro developed technical snag leading to operational hold up resulting in passengers facing inconvenience and delay in reaching their destination during the last two years; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the number of cases of technical snag in Delhi Metro are increasing?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that as per rules, no penalty is to be charged for reaching late at destination as a result of operational hold up. Surcharge in few cases is inadvertently imposed on passengers who get late in reaching their destination as a result of operational hold up on account of technical snag and for all such reported cases, the surcharge amount so collected is refunded to the concerned passengers along with regret letter from DMRC.

(b) DMRC has informed that 7 and 6 numbers of major technical failures occurred during the financial years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

(c) In view of (b) above, number of cases of technical snag in Delhi Metro is not increasing.

Steps taken to reduce child mortality rate

529. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: 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 detailed steps taken to reverse the trend by reducing child mortality rate in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Data on the number of deaths due to malnutrition in the country is not maintained by this Ministry. However, malnutrition is not a direct cause of death but contributes to increased morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections.

(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 Yojna (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 advocacy towards generating awareness through nutrition education programmes on the importance of healthy balanced diets especially through the use of locally available foods, mass awareness campaigns and use of electronic and print media. The 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.*

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, post-natal 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 in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education.
- 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 Influenzae 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, intra-natal, 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, Vitamin A supplementation for children 6-59 months, annual deworming on National Deworming Day (NDD), home visitation by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding 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 inextricably linked to women's health across all life stages. Besides this, 184 high priority districts with relatively weaker status of maternal and child health indicators have been identified for the intensification of RMNCH+A efforts.

Draft of anti-human trafficking legislation

530. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government unveiled a draft Anti-human Trafficking Legislation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the new legislation;

(c) to what extent this will protect the children and women who are most vulnerable to human-trafficking; and

(d) by when the same will be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government had unveiled the Draft Bill on "Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016" on the website of Ministry of Women and Child Development for

seeking comments from stakeholders. The salient features of the proposed legislation *inter-alia* include various aspects of trafficking and its punishments as defined in relevant sections of Indian Penal Code, 1860 as well as penal provisions for the (1) disclosure of identity of the victim of trafficking and witness (2) use of narcotic drug or psychotropic substance or alcohol for the purpose of trafficking and (3) use of chemical substance or hormones for the purpose of exploitation. It has also taken in to its ambit the mandatory registration of 'placement agencies'. It aims to place dedicated institutional mechanism at District, State and Central level, envisages a designated Agency for the investigation of offences and Protection Homes and Special Homes for short term and long term rehabilitation support. Also provides for establishing Special Courts in each district and experienced Special Prosecutors for speedy trialto reduce the trauma faced by the victims and mandatory reporting within 24 hours by a Police Officer, Public servant, any officer or employee of Protection Home or Special Home having custody of the victim of trafficking to the District Anti-Trafficking Committee or in case of child victim to the Child Welfare Committee. Provision of an Anti-Trafficking Fund for the effective implementation of the proposed Act and for the welfare and rehabilitation of the victims. It aims to create a strong legal, economic and social environment against trafficking of persons and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Empowerment of women for sustainable development goal

531. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set qualitative and quantitative targets *vis-à-vis* empowerment of women in the country towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) The development agenda for 2016-2030 of United Nations, articulating the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) was adopted and signed by Government of India in September, 2015. The SDGs comprise of 17 goals and 169 targets. The goals five relates to women empowerment and say "achieve gender equality and empower of women and girls". The relevant indicators for monitoring the SDGs and target have not yet been finalise. Niti Aayog is in the process of finalizing the list of relevant indicators in consultation with the line Ministries.

UNICEF report on child healthcare in India

532. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the latest UNICEF report revealing the abysmal state of child healthcare in India, the worlds fastest growing economy where around 1.2 million children died of preventable diseases in 2015; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the latest UNICEF report which highlighted the fact that around 1.2 million children died of preventable diseases in 2015.

(b) 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 to reduce child 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 Influenzae 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.
- 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 inextricably linked to women's health across all life stages. Besides this, 184 high priority districts with relatively weaker status of maternal and child health indicators have been identified for the intensification of RMNCH+A efforts.

Schemes for equal opportunities to women in employment

533. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any scheme for making available to women equal opportunities in employment and making its policies more sensitive towards women employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of women likely to be encouraged under this scheme and the number of those likely to be benefited from this scheme along with the policy adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Government has enacted the Equal

Remuneration Act, 1976 which provides for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers for same work or work of similar nature in the matter of employment and also prohibits any discrimination against women in recruitment or any condition of service. The Act is being enforced by the Central and State Governments in their respective spheres to ensure compliance of provisions of the Act. Officers of appropriate Government notified as inspectors make inspections and prosecute those found violating the provision of the Act. The Act extends to the whole of India.

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been enacted to provide safe working environment in workplace for women. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering the scheme Working Women Hostels for ensuring safe accommodation for working women away from their place of residence and Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme for providing day care facilities to Children of Working Mothers.

Apart from these, provisions of Maternity leave under the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Child Care Leave and Paternity Leave have been made for making employment policies more sensitive towards women employees.

Missing children in country

534. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that around 60 thousand children in the country go missing every year;

(b) if so, what is the number of missing children in the country in the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) As per data provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of children reported missing in the country were 79508, 69660, 51848 (provisional figure from monthly data) during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. However during the same period the backlog of previous years were 25819, 34244 and 43537 (provisional).

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed web portals "Track Child" and "Khoya-Paya" to track the missing and found children. The Khoya-Paya has been integrated as a citizen corner on Track Child portal.

National women empowerment policy

†535. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a substantial change witnessed with regard to status and empowerment of women after the implementation of National Women Empowerment Policy, 2001, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether no comprehensive step has been taken in this direction by Central Government subsequent to National Women Empowerment Policy, 2001; and

(c) whether the Central Government proposes to implement National Women Policy, 2016 at present and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) There have been a significant changes with regard to the status and empowerment of women since the implementation of the National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001. Efforts have been made to strengthen the legal judicial system and progressive legislations have been enacted to combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women in India. The important legislations include the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which aims to protect women from domestic violence. Further, to prevent violence against women, comprehensive amendments were introduced in the Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr. PC.) and the Indian Evidence Act through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. Government has also enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace. The Government also enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (PCMA) in order to prohibit child marriages. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, which has come into effect from 14th November 2012, is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

There have been significant schematic interventions like the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao to address the issue of declining child sex ratio, One Stop Centres (OSCs) and Women Helpline for women affected by violence, National Rural Employment Gurantee Scheme, National Rural Livelihood Mission, Right to Education Act, National Health Mission and Janani Suraksha Yojana to promote institutional delivery. Gender concerns are reflected in all policies and programmes of the Government. Gender Budgeting has been institutionalized in the union budget.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Draft National Policy for Women 2016 prescribes the operational strategies for implementation of the policy. These include, framing of action plans at the national, State and local level; strengthening gender institutional architecture, enacting new legislations and reviewing/harmonizing legislations, engaging with stakeholders for advocacy and awareness generation, strengthening institutionalization of gender budgeting and creating an effective gender based data base.

Juvenile homes of Odisha adopted by corporate houses

536. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of children homes/juvenile homes in the country have been neglected by local administration;

(b) if so, the details of such cases which came to the notice of Government during the last two years including those in Odisha;

(c) whether in view of the above, Government wants corporate houses to adopt juvenile homes as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR);

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the private sector thereto; and

(e) the juvenile homes so far adopted by the corporate houses in the country particularly in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (e) No, Sir. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has notified "Adopt a Home" program on 27th April, 2016 whereby under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) the corporate sector/ business houses/individuals are invited to support the children staying in the Children Homes run by the State Governments/UT Administrations and their NGO partners under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The said programme has been brought to the notice of corporate houses and keen interest has been shown by them. So far no corporate house has reported the adoption of a Children Home.

Internal complaints committee in various offices

537. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the issuance of advisories by the Ministry the internal complaints committee has not been setup in various States and Central authorities and private office and companies, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry would consider to appoint a flying squad or a special team to conduct inspection in various State and Central authorities, private office and companies for noncompliance of the provisions under the Sexual Harassment Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates constitution of Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) in all workplace having more than 10 workers for receiving complaints of sexual harassment. Section 23 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 casts the responsibility on the appropriate Government to monitor the implementation of this Act.

Ministry of Women and Child Development has been informed that all the Central Ministries/Department except Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space. has constituted Internal Complaint Committee in their Offices.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal to appoint a flying squad or a special team in this regard.

Anganwadi workers as regular employees

538. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking measures to include the anganwadi workers as regular employees;

(b) if so, what are the social security benefits to be made available to them and what would be the increment in wages; and

(c) if not, what measures are being taken to extend social security benefits including pension and healthcare to the anganwadi workers and helpers?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to include the Anganwadi Workers as regular employees. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. Being honorary workers, they are paid monthly honoraria as decided by Government from time to time. In view of the

very nature of the role of AWWs and AWHs in the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme, these functionaries cannot be declared as Government employees.

Since AWWs are honorary workers, the benefits like pension are not applicable to them.

Presently, AWWs and AWHs are paid honoraria @ ₹ 3000/- and ₹ 1500/- per month respectively *w.e.f.* 01.04.2011. AWWs of Mini–AWCs are being paid honoraria @ ₹ 2250/- *w.e.f.* 04.07.2013. Apart from these, monetary incentives are paid by most of the State Governments/UT Administrations from their own resources.

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 male 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.

(iii) The Scheme provides the following compensation:-

- Natural Death ₹ 30,000/-
- Accident benefit:
  (a) Death/Total permanent disability ₹ 75,000/-
  (b) Partial Permanent disability ₹ 37,500/-
- Female Critical Illness (FCI) Benefits: 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).
  (a) Breast

(b) Cervix Uteri

(c) Corpus Uteri

(d) Ovaries

(e) Fallopian Tubes

(f) 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.

India Exclusion Report 2015

539. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of India Exclusion Report 2015 which highlights the plight of separated/divorced/widowed women across India;

(b) whether the Ministry has carried out any study to understand the social and economic hardships being faced by divorced/separated/widowed women;

(c) if so, findings of such study, if not, the reasons for not carrying out such a study;

(d) whether the Ministry runs any schemes specifically targeted towards empowerment of divorced/widowed/separated women; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) There is no such information on the report with the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(b) and (c) The High Level Committee constituted to undertake comprehensive study on status of Women in the Country *inter-alia* given certain recommendation on status of separated/divorced/widowed women across India which has been suitably included in the draft National Policy for Women, 2016.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is administering various Schemes such as Swadhar Greh, Working Women Hostels, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), National

Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), Rajiv Gandhi National Creche for Children of Working Mothers, One Stop Centre and Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline for empowerment of women including separated/divorced/widowed women across India.

Review of POCSO Act

540. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps taken by the Ministry since December last year, after it received a petition from over 1.8 lakh citizens, requesting a review of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO), Act, 2013?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): No such petition has been received in the Ministry. Hence, no review of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO), Act, 2012 has been done.

Women Reservation Bill

541. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the legislation on 33 per cent Women Reservation Bill would be introduced in Parliament in the current session; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) and (b) Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice has informed that a Bill, namely, the Constitution (One Hundred and Eight Amendment) Bill, 2008 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 6th May, 2008. The Rajya Sabha Passed the said Bill on 9th March, 2010; but it could not be passed by the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. The said Bill lapsed on dissolution of the fifteenth Lok Sabha.

They have further informed that it has been the endeavour of the Government to provide for reservation of one-third seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. The issue involved needs careful consideration on the basis of consensus among all the political parties before a Bill for amendment in the Constitution is brought before Parliament.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Recent incidents of atrocities on Dalit*s* in various parts of the country

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Short Duration Discussion. Shri Sharad Yadav to initiate.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, आज देश में जो हालात हैं, उसके बारे में कहां से शुरू करें और कहां अंत करें, यह कहना एक तरह से मुश्किल हो गया है। मैं जब इस सदन में सन् 1974 में पांचवीं लोक सभा में आया था, तो पहला सवाल नागपुर के पास रहने वाले एक दलित, बबरूभान के बारे में उठाया गया था, जिनकी आंख निकाल ली गई थी। यह सिलसिला लगातार और अनवरत जारी है। ऐसा कोई सत्र नहीं है, कोई साल नहीं है, कोई दिन नहीं है, जब ऐसी घटनाएँ न हुई हों। हिन्दुस्तान की एक-चौथाई आबादी आदिवासी और दलित की है। आदिवासी तो एक तरफ बसे हुए हैं और उनके हालात एवं परिस्थितियां विषम हैं। उनका जीवन पूरी तरह से तंग और तबाह है, जबकि दलित हिन्दुस्तान के हर गांव, हर शहर और हर बस्ती में होते हैं, जिनका अलग मोहल्ला होता है। वे गाँव के बाहर रहते हैं। उनके पास खेत नहीं हैं। दूसरों की सेवा करने के सिवाय उनके पास आय का किसी तरह का कोई साधन नहीं है। वे दिन भर अपने शरीर को मेहनत करने में लगाते हैं। उसके साथ-साथ देश भर की, खासकर इंसान की जिंदगी में हर तरह की जो सफाई होती है, उसका जिम्मा भी इन्हीं को दिया गया है। आज ढाई हजार वर्ष हो गए, आज़ादी के 70 वर्ष हो रहे हैं, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे आज़ादी की उम्र बढ़ती जाती है, वैसे-वैसे दलितों पर अन्याय और जुल्म की खबर यहां-वहां से रोज आती रहती है। हम बहुत बार इस सदन में और उस सदन में लगातार इस पर बहस करते रहते हैं। कोई सत्र नहीं है, जिसमें इनके ऊपर जो ज़ुल्म और ज्यादती होती है, उसके मामले को, उसके सवाल को उठाने का काम न होता हो। दो-तीन दिन से पूरे देश को यह सवाल बेचैन किए हुए है। कल गुजरात बंद था। अब पहले जैसी हालत नहीं है कि जो दलित है, जो सदियों से हर तरह की चीज़ों से वंचित है, जिसके हाथ से इज्ज़त, मान, सम्मान, सम्पत्ति, सम्पदा, सब चीज़ें छीन ली गयी हैं, पूरे देश में आज भी हर जगह ऐसा हो रहा है। आज से दस दिन पहले, हरियाणा में गुड़गांव के पास एक बड़ा भारी गुट बना हुआ है जो गाय की रक्षा करते हैं। वहां मुश्किल यह है कि गाय को खरीद कर किसी और जगह ले जाने का काम होता है, वहां पर उतारकर उनको मारते हैं। आज देश भर में गायों या बैलों का इलाज मुश्किल हो गया है। आज देश भर में एक नयी बात हो रही है। बिहार का चुनाव हो रहा था, तब भी इनकी पार्टी ने एक पोस्टर निकाला, जिसमें गायों के गले मिल रहे हैं। ऐसा चारों तरफ है। यहां गुजरात में जो गऊ रक्षक हैं — गाय की रक्षा करने वाले कहते हैं कि गाय के शरीर में 33 करोड़ देवी-देवता बसते हैं। ऐसी एक से एक अंधिवश्वास की चीज़ें इस देश में फैलाकर रखी हुई हैं। यह वीडियो जो इन्होंने वायरल किया, उसके संबंध में मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने खुद इसका वीडियो बनाया। इनका हौसला इतना बढ़ा हुआ है कि इसको इन्होंने जारी भी कर दिया। हम कहते हैं कि देश दुनिया में मज़बूत हो जाएगा, देश आगे चला जाएगा। इस देश में 80 फीसदी जो लोग हैं, उन्हें न्याय कहां से मिलेगा? इस व्यवस्था में, इस सिस्टम में जो व्यवस्था चलाने वाले लोग हैं, उसमें इन

[श्री शरद यादव]

लोगों की हाज़िरी, इन लोगों की जगह नहीं है। मैं आपसे कहूं कि हर एमपी, हर एमएलए के पास, खासकर हमारे पास बहुत से लोग आते हैं। नौकरी चली गयी या नौकरी में लग गए, तब भी उनकी सीआर से लेकर सब तरह की चीज़ों को बरबाद करने का, तबाह करने का काम चल रहा है। जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, लगातार बजट घट रहा है, इस सरकार में बजट घटाया गया है, चाहे वे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हों या शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हों। अभी मैंने सरकार से जानने की कोशिश की, होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस संबंध में जरूर बताएं कि 2016 में आज की तारीख में, एक तरह से 2010 से लेकर अब तक के मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, इस फासले में, 2010 से लेकर 2014 तक, जिसमें 2014 का आधा पीरियड आपका है, उसमें जो अपराध के आंकड़े हैं, 47,064 अत्याचार के मामले दर्ज हैं। हर दिन सात दलित महिलाओं के मान-सम्मान पर, उनकी इज़्ज़त पर हमला किया जाता है, उनके साथ बलात्कार किया जाता है। हर दिन दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार होता है, रोज कहीं न कहीं उनकी मां, बहन, बेटी की इज़्ज़त और मान-सम्मान के ऊपर चारों तरफ हमला होता रहता है। मैं आपसे कहूं कि न्याय कैसे मिले, कैसे ये ज़ालिम लोग डरें! जो लोग ज़ालिम हैं, जो दिमाग से खराब हैं, जिनके दिमाग में यह बना हुआ है कि हमें ऊंचे हैं और दूसरा नीचा है, इन लोगों के ऊपर कैसे रोक लगे? जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट है उसके सारे जजों में एक भी जज एस.सी./एस.टी. का नहीं है। इनकी एक-चौथाई आबादी है। अभी 470 जजों को नियुक्त करने वाले हैं। जिनका दर्द है, जिनकी तकलीफ है, उनको कहां से न्याय मिले? जो न्याय की संस्था है, उसमें एक भी एस.सी./एस.टी. जज नहीं है। कुछ लोग पहले जज बने थे, वे बहुत ऊपर तक गए, लेकिन वे कैसे तंग और तबाह थे, हमें मालूम है।

हम हिन्दुस्तान में 70 वर्ष से आरक्षण के बारे में, रिजर्वेशन के बारे में, विशेष अवसर के बारे में रोज़ कहते हैं। इस सदन से बाहर निकलिए, हर जात का, कोई जात का, जैसा जो आदमी होगा, दलित होगा, पिछड़ा होगा, तो वह रिजर्वेशन के हक में होगा और ऊंचे तबके का होगा, तो वह रिजर्वेशन के खिलाफ होगा। यह जात की हकीकत है। मैं नहीं कहता कि यह खराब है, मैं यह भी नहीं कहता कि अच्छी है, लेकिन इस पर बहस तो होनी चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में इतने युद्ध हुए, इतने संग्राम हुए, एक युद्ध बता दीजिए जो यह देश जीता हो। आप पाकिस्तान-हिन्दुस्तान की बात जरूर करने लगेंगे। ऐसा क्यों होता है? आपने हिन्दुस्तान की 80 फीसदी आबादी को और खासकर के जो एक-चौथाई दलित है, उसकी समस्याओं पर कोई बहस करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। रोज यहां पर जुल्म होगा, इस पर बहस होगी, लेकिन यह सर्वोच्च सदन है, ऊपरी सदन है, यहां कोई फैसला नहीं होता है कि इसका रास्ता कैसे निकाला जाए।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि 1042 अकेले गुजरात में जुल्म हुए हैं, दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार हुए हैं और सजा कितने लोगों को हुई है? केवल तीन फीसदी लोगों को सजा हुई है। सारे देश में, जब जगह पर... यहां बाजू में रोहतक है, यह व्याख्या हो रही है, जो दलित लड़की है, पहले एक बार उसके मान-सम्मान, इज़्ज़त पर हमला हुआ, दूसरी बार फिर उसकी इज़्ज़त पर हमला हुआ। वहां पर यह पंचायत हो रही है कि जिन लोगों ने अन्याय किया, उनसे भी बात करनी है।

आज से आठ-दस महीने पहले की बात है रोहित वेमुला... यानी हिन्दुस्तान की सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में हमारी जो जाति व्यवस्था है, उसमें गरीब आदमी किसी तरह से वहां पहुंच गया

है, लेकिन उसे जो सुविधा भारत सरकार ने दी है, वे उसको भी नहीं देते हैं। दूसरी तरफ उनके साथ ऐसा जुल्म और अन्याय करते हैं कि वे अपमान के कारण सूली पर चढ़ जाते हैं। रोहित वेमुला ने अपमान के कारण ऐलान किया कि मेरा जन्म ही मेरा गुनाह है। बाबा साहेब ने विद्रोह किया, जीवन भर सजा से लेकर सब तरह का काम किया, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की 70 बरस की आजादी में, जो दलित है, उसे इस जगह पर आकर खड़ा होना पड़ा कि वह सोचता है कि मेरा जहां पर जन्म हुआ है, वही मेरा गुनाह है। मैं इसे ही खत्म कर देता हूं। यहीं जूनागढ़ में फिर एक नौजवान जो दलित है, उसने आत्महत्या कर ली। यह सब देखकर दिल दहल जाता है। इस देश की जाति व्यवस्था कहां-कहां और किस-किस जगह तालिबानी तरीके का व्यवहार करती है, सदन को इस पर एक दिन बड़े पैमाने पर बहस करनी चाहिए। एक नौजवान फिर यह अपमान देखकर वह भी सूली पर चढ़ गया। ये जितने नौजवान हैं तथा जिनको पीटा गया है, ये उन जानवरों की खाल निकल रहे थे, जिनको हम पालते हैं। इनके साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ, उस व्यवहार को देखकर जूनागढ़ का नौजवान आत्महत्या कर लेता है। कुछ लोग हैं, जो अपमान को बरदास्त करते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि हजारों वर्ष से अगर हमारे ऊपर किसी का उपकार है, तो वे हिन्दुस्तान के दलित हैं। उनको बहुत ही बुरी हालत में गांव से बाहर बसाते हैं और उनकी इज्जत व मान-सम्मान लूटते हैं। आज भी पूरे देश में सबको घोड़ी पर चढ़ने की इजाजत है, लेकिन उनको नहीं है।

कल मायावती जी के बारे में एक पार्टी के पदाधिकारी की जुबान से क्या चीज निकलती है? इससे यही जाहिर होता है कि हम अपनी पार्टियों के भीतर, हिन्दुस्तान की सामाजिक विषमता के बारे में अपने काडर को, अपने लोगों को समझाने काम नहीं करते हैं। हम उनको न्याय दृष्टि नहीं देते हैं। हम दिन भर बाबा साहेब का नाम लेते हैं। महात्मा गांधी और बाबा साहेब के बीच में जो करार हुआ था, वह यही तो था कि मन बदलकर, हिन्दुस्तान बदलना है। यही तो करार था, जिस पर पूना पैक्ट हुआ था। इसके बीच में हिन्दुस्तान के दो बड़े लोग थे। उन्होंने यह रास्ता पकड़ा था हम हिन्दुस्तान को बदलेंगे और यह जो इसमें कोढ़ है, यह जो विषमता है, इसको मिटाने के लिए महात्मा गांधी आमरण अनशन पर बैठ गए। इतनी दिक्कत के बाद भी बाबा साहेब ने उनके जीवन को बचाने का काम किया और एक करार हुआ। वह करार यही तो था कि लोकतंत्र के जरिए, विशेष अवसर के जरिए हम दलित की जिंदगी को बदलेंगे। आज उसकी जिंदगी कितनी बदली है, कहां बदली है? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में जो दलित लोग आ जाते हैं, वे पार्टियों के भीतर हैं, उनका पार्टियों में हौसला नही है और वे अपनी तबीयत से, अपने मन से अपने दिल की बात नहीं कह पाते हैं। उस समझौते में बाबा साहेब का रास्ता अलग था और महात्मा गांधी का रास्ता अलग था। बाबा साहेब चाहते कि इनका अलग से कलेक्ट्रेट बनाओ। मैं मानता हूं कि आज वे विंडिकेट हो गए कि अलग से कलेक्ट्रेट होता तो दलित यहां लोक सभा में, राज्य सभा में और विधान सभा में चुप नहीं बैठता। जो यह तर्क था कि मन बदलकर और हृदय बदलकर हम भारत के समाज को बदलेंगे और इसे संवारेंगे, तो सुधार क्या हुआ?

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि 2010 में हत्याएं 570 हुई हैं और यह आंकड़ा बढ़कर 2011 में 673 हो गया, 2012 में 661 हो गया, 2013 में यह आंकड़ा 676 हो गया। इसी प्रकार 2014 में यह आंकड़ा 744 हो गया। सन् 2010 में देश में कुल 1,349 बलात्कार हुए, 2011 में 1,557 हुए, 2012 में 1,576 हुए, 2013 में 2,073 हुए और 2014 में होम मिनिस्टर साहब, आप बताइए कितने बलात्कार हुए हैं? यह 2014 का आधा साल आपकी सरकार के समय का

[श्री शरद यादव]

है। यह आंकड़ा बढ़कर 2,452 हो गया है। इस तरह कुल 33,712 अपराध हुए, 2011 में 33,719, 2012 में 33,655, 2013 में 49,408 और अंत में, जिस में आधा पीरिएड आपका है, उसमें 47,064 अपराध हुए यानी इन में 19 फीसदी की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। देश में आज़ादी आगे बढ़ रही है, लेकिन ज़ुल्म और ज्यादती गरीबों व दलितों पर बढ़ती जा रही है।

महोदय, इस विषय पर हर सत्र में बहस होती है, लेकिन इस समस्या का समाधान इसलिए नहीं होता क्योंकि हमारी व्यवस्था न्याय नहीं देती। आज इन दलितों पर अन्याय हुआ और हम उस पर बहस कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अदालत में जब केस चलेगा तो कोई गवाही देने की हिम्मत नहीं करेगा क्योंकि इन लोगों को उसी खेत में काम करना है, उसी रास्ते से निकलना है, उन्हीं के यहां उनकी रोजी-रोटी है, फिर वह कैसे गवाही दे देगा? उपसभापति जी, यह अकेले गुजरात में ही नहीं होता, खैरलांजी में यह होता है, हरियाणा में होता है, महाराष्ट्र में, मध्य प्रदेश में, बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में होता है, तमिलनाडु व केरल में होता है। हिन्दुस्तान की कौन सी जगह है, जहां इस तरह की घटनाएं नहीं होतीं? हम कहते हैं कि देश मजबूत बनाएंगे और इन की देश में एक चौथाई आबादी है। हमारे देश में किसानों की भी एक बड़ी आबादी है। वे भी आत्महत्या करते हैं। जो मेहनत करने वाले हैं, रोज मेहनत करने वाले हैं, उनकी जिंदगी रोज नीचे सरक रही है, फिर यह देश कैसे मजबूत बनेगा? महोदय, यह जो घटना गुजरात में हुई है, वहां यह गौरक्षक संगठन किसने बनाया, क्यों बनाया? क्यों भारत सरकार इस पर बैन नहीं लगाती? महोदय, यह तमाशा इसलिए चलता है क्योंकि आज बेकार व बेरोजगारों की संख्या बहुत बड़ी है। किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं और दलित रोज हर तरह से अपमानित हो रहा है। यह अजीब देश है। आप इस की महान संस्कृति का बहुत वर्णन करते हैं लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इस संस्कृति में एक बड़ा दुर्गुण है कि ऊपर तो ये जो बड़ा है, उसे सलाम करते हैं और नीचे वाले को दुत्कारते हैं। यह हमारी जाति व्यवस्था का पक्का गुण है और यह गुण हमारे समाज में जीवन भर चलता है। अभी मायावती जी के बारे में जिस व्यक्ति ने अपमानजनक बात कही, लोग कहते हैं कि उस पर एफआईआर होनी चाहिए। यह देश के चुने हुए लोगों का सदन है, यहां आप किस बात की गवाही चाहते हैं? यहां हम सब बैठे हैं, सरकार बैठी है और जो आदमी बुरा बोलता है तो यह एससीएसटी एक्ट किसलिए बना है? यह बात उस व्यक्ति के बारे में कही गयी जो चार बार मुख्य मंत्री रही हैं और यहां हमारे साथ पूरे देश के लोगों के हक और हकूक की बात करती हैं। इस स्थिति में हम कैसे पहुंचे, इस बारे में सोचने का यह वक्त है? यह इस छोटी सी बहस से नहीं होगा, मैं चाहूंगा कि अलग से एक सत्र बुलाया जाए क्योंकि हमारे यहां कास्ट सिस्टम, जाति व्यवस्था की विषमता है। सर, अमेरिका में मार्टिन लूथर किग और अब्राहम लिंकन गोली से शहीद हुए और फिर उन्होंने वहां के व्हाइट हाउस में एक ब्लैक को बिठा दिया। हम उनके रहने, खाने, भाषा की बड़ी नकल करते हैं, लेकिन उनके यहां flexibility है। वहां 70 फीसदी व्हाइट लोग हैं। उन्होंने अपने यहां इस बीमारी को बहुत हद तक दूर कर दिया है। जिस सदन का नाम White House है, उन्होंने उसमें काले को बिठा दिया है, लेकिन हम यहां पर बदलने को ही तैयार नहीं हैं। हम बहस करेंगे और कल फिर कहीं से उड़ती हुई ख़बर आ जाएगी। हम यहां फिर बोलेंगे, लेकिन हमारी बोली हिन्दुस्तान की बीमारी के सामने इतनी छोटी है कि हम बोलते रहते हैं, पर समाज अपनी रफ्तार से चल रहा है। क्या मतलब है,

जो इन नौजवानों के ऊपर इस तरह से प्रहार किया गया है? आज वे अस्पताल में हैं, लेट नहीं सकते हैं। भाई, यह अजीब बात है? वे क्या कर रहे थे? उनका क्या गुनाह था? ये कौन-से गौ रक्षक हैं, कहां से पैदा हुए हैं? सरकार का काम है कि यदि कानून नहीं है, तो कानून बनाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पशु हो, पक्षी हो, जानवर हो या जंगल हो, ये सभी हमारे जीवन की प्रिय चीज़ें हैं। सबको बचाने का काम होना चाहिए, लेकिन किसी एक जानवर के नाम पर लोगों को तंग, तबाह और अपमानित किया जाए, यह उचित नहीं है। वे कितने इलाके हैं, जिनमें बीफ़ खाया जाता है? हमारे देश में ऐसी कितनी बड़ी आबादी है? हम बस विवाद-विवाद करके रह जाते हैं। आपने जो वादे किए, आप उनको पूरा नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपने कहा था कि आप 2 करोड़ लोगों को रोज़गार देंगे, आप काला धन वापस लाएंगे, आप किसान को उसके उत्पादन का डेढ़ गुना दाम देंगे, आप गंगा साफ़ कर देंगे। आप उन मुद्दों को क्यों नहीं उठाते हैं? आप उन मुद्दों को लेकर क्यों नहीं चलते हैं? उलटा ये लोग, ऐसे लोगों को.... मैं समाप्त करता हूं। ऐसे लोगों का हौसला बढ़ा हुआ है, इनका हौसला टूटना चाहिए। यदि इनका हौसला नहीं टूटा, तो मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आपका हौसला आगे आने वाले समय में टूट जाएगा। यदि आपने उठने का काम नहीं किया, आपने ठीक राह नहीं पकड़ी, आपने जनता से जो कहा है, वह नहीं किया, तो निश्चित तौर पर आप परिणाम देखेंगे। जिन लोगों ने इस काम को किया है, आप उनके साथ क्या करेंगे? श्रीमती आनंदीबेन पटेल के पूरे गुजरात में कितना उपद्रव हो रहा है। क्या मतलब है? इनको क्यों बिठाकर रखा हुआ है? वहां इनको क्यों बिठाकर रखा हुआ है? आनंदीबेन पटेल मुख्य मंत्री हैं, क्या आप उनको चाहते हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Sharadji.

श्री शरद यादवः मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने देख लिया है कि उनसे यह नहीं संभल रहा है। अगर उनसे नहीं संभल रहा है, तो उनसे कहिए कि ठीक से एक्शन लें। यह इतना गहरा चार्ज है, इसलिए उन लोगों पर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही हो। यानी इन पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई, सरकार अगले सत्र में इसका ब्योरा लेकर आएगी और आकर बताएगी कि हम कहां पहुंचे और इस अन्याय के खिलाफ कहां तक कार्य किया। अकेले एक तरफ नहीं, बल्कि चारों तरफ, चाहे वह हरियाणा में हो, गुजरात में हो, उत्तर प्रदेश में हो, महाराष्ट्र में हो, किसी जगह पर भी यदि दलितों के ऊपर कोई जुल्म होता है, तो सदन चलने के बाद, हर बार, सदन में पूरी सरकार को यह बताना चाहिए कि उसने किस रास्ते पर, कहां तक आगे बढ़ने का काम किया है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Sharadji. You took one name. I think it was in Hindi. If it is anything that is casting aspersions, then, it will be expunged. I couldn't follow a little bit of it.

श्री शरद यादवः मैंने सिर्फ इतना ही कहा है कि वहां पर रोज कांड हो रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापतिः ठीक है, then, no problem.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, may I request?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ahmed Patel.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: May I request, Sir? You made this complaint yesterday also or two days ago. When I spoke in Hindustani, you said that you couldn't properly hear the translation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, I heard. But some....

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, please direct the Secretary-General to improve the translation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you are correct because sometimes, the translation is in a very low voice. And I also feel that. It is good that you pointed it out. Now, Shri Ahmed Patel.

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय, जो वाक़या 11 जुलाई को, गीर-सोमनाथ जिले के मोटा समढियाणा स्थान पर हुआ है, उस घटना के बारे में और अब जो कुछ हो रहा है, उस पर अपनी बात कहने के लिए आपके सामने, सदन के सामने खड़ा हुआ हूं। मेरे ख्याल से इस घटना से न सिर्फ हम सबको बल्कि पूरे देशवासियों को अपमानित होने जैसी स्थिति महसूस हो रही है। इससे न सिर्फ मेरा, न सिर्फ दलितों का, बल्कि मैं समझता हूं कि हम सबका सिर शर्म से झुक जाना चाहिए। कोई वजह नहीं थी कि इन युवाओं को इस तरह से पीटा जाए। जैसा शरद जी ने बताया, ये लोग सालों से यह काम कर रहे हैं। जो मरे हुए पशु हैं, उनकी खाल उतारना, उनकी चमड़ी उतारना, यह सारा काम ये करते रहे हैं। वहां के लोग भी चाहते हैं और वहां के जो किसान हैं, उन्होंने पुलिस के सामने कहा है कि हमने इनको पशु को ले जाने और इस तरह का काम करने की सहमति दी है, लेकिन जैसे ही यह वाकया हुआ, उसके बाद जिनके सामने कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, वह तो हुई नहीं, बल्कि जिन लोगों ने यह कार्रवाई की थी, जिन्होंने युवकों को पीटा था, वे गाँव से इनको ऊना ले जा रहे थे, रास्ते में इनको पुलिस की गाड़ी मिलती है, पुलिस वाले उतर कर इनसे पूछते भी हैं कि क्या हुआ, उसके बाद इनको पुलिस थाने ले जाया गया। पुलिस थाने में ले जाकर इनके साथ जो व्यवहार किया गया, मेरे ख्याल से ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिए था। इनको बेरहमी से पीटा गया। यह हम सबके लिए शर्म की बात है। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि इनके जो मां-बाप थे, उनको भी पीटा गया। यह प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी थी कि उनको हॉस्पिटल पहुँचाया जाए, लेकिन नहीं पहुँचाया गया, बल्कि बाकी लोगों ने इनको हॉस्पिटल तक पहुँचाया। मेरे ख्याल से गुजरात की जो स्थिति है, वह बहुत ही विस्फोटक है। जैसा गुजरात में हो रहा है, आपने देखा कि कल हरियाणा में भी हुआ। खास तौर पर जब कोई जहरीली दवा लेकर आत्महत्या करने का प्रयास करे, तो मेरे ख्याल से इससे समझ जाना चाहिए कि स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर है। पहले की सरकार ने क्या किया था या आँकड़े देकर इसको डिफेंस की तरह इस्तेमाल किया जाए, यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर यह स्थिति नियंत्रण में नहीं लाई गई, तो मेरे ख्याल से स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर हो सकती है। अफसोस की बात तो यह है कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी, सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल और जहां से प्रधान मंत्री खुद आते हैं, उसी धरती पर यह सब हो रहा है। असल में आजादी की लड़ाई जिस चीज के लिए लड़ी गई थी और राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी कहा था कि आजादी की लड़ाई सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान को अंग्रेजों की गुलामी की जंजीरों से मुक्त करने के लिए नहीं है, बल्कि इसके साथ-साथ आजादी की लड़ाई ने हमें जो महान मानवीय

मूल्य दिए — सत्य, अहिंसा, सर्वधर्म समभाव, अस्पृश्यता निवारण — मेरे ख्याल से इतने सालों के बाद उन सिद्धांतों की रक्षा होनी चाहिए। इसके विपरीत आज उन सिद्धांतों, उन आदर्शों को तहस-नहस करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। वह भी गुजरात में हो रहा है, यह हम सबके लिए शर्म की बात है। जिस समाज के उत्थान के लिए बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर ने पूरा जीवन लगा दिया, खास तौर पर उनके जो आदर्श और सिद्धांत हैं और जिनके लिए बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर ने जो किया, उसी समाज के साथ जिस तरह का अन्याय हो रहा है और इन सिद्धांतों को, इन आदर्शों को जिस तरह से तहस-नहस करने की कोशिश की जा रही है, उसके बारे में सरकार को गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा। एक दलित महिला, जो चार बार मुख्य मंत्री रह चुकी हों, उनके बारे में इस तरह के अपशब्द कहना, मेरे ख्याल से इससे बड़ी शर्म की बात और कोई हो ही नहीं सकती है। इससे निम्न स्तर की कोई हरकत नहीं हो सकती। इन सारी चीजों के ऊपर मेरे ख्याल से गम्भीरता से सोचने की जरूरत है। खास तौर पर मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार यह कहे कि यह तो स्थानीय घटना है या प्रशासन की जिम्मेदारी है या इसे ignore किया जाए या इसको गम्भीरता से नहीं लिया जाए, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह बात ठीक नहीं होगी। मैं केंद्र सरकार को खास तौर पर इसलिए जिम्मेदार ठहराना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने जो चुनाव लड़ा था, उसमें उन्होंने 'सबका साथ सबका विकास' और 'गुजरात के मॉडल' की बात की थी। प्रधान मंत्री जी अब चुप हैं, वे दुखी भी होंगे, विचलित भी होंगे, क्योंकि उनके गुजरात मॉडल का जो असली रूप है, वह अब निखर कर आ रहा है। हम तो गुजरात में हमेशा कहते थे कि उनका जो 'गुजरात का मॉडल' है, वह सिर्फ चंद पूँजीपतियों के लिए है। मैं जानता हूँ, इनकी हमेशा जो रणनीति रही है, वह यह रही है कि खास तौर पर किस तरह से सोसायटी को विभाजित किया जाए, समाज को विभाजित किया जाए और किस तरह से सत्ता में आया जाए। पहले उनकी यह टेक्नीक रही या यह रणनीति रही, जिसमें हरिजन और मुस्लिम लोगों को एक दूसरे के सामने भड़का कर या कम्युनल रॉयट्स करवा कर वोट लेने और वोट बटोरने की कोशिश की गई। यहां पर भी आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि सबसे पहले किसको अरेस्ट किया गया? एक मुस्लिम को किया गया, जो ड्राइवर था। उस मुस्लिम को सबसे पहले अरेस्ट किया गया। आज जब खास तौर पर गृह मंत्री जी यहां पर हैं, तो मैं उनको आगाह करना चाहूंगा कि इस स्थिति का फायदा लेकर, चूंकि अगले साल गुजरात में चुनाव भी आ रहे हैं, कहीं फिर से इसको कम्युनल रॉयट्स में टर्न न कर दिया जाए। मेरे खयाल से यह सब देखने की जिम्मेदारी केंद्र सरकार की है।

आप सब अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि गुजरात में जिस तरह से एक स्पेशल कोर्ट के लिए एनाउंस किया गया था, वह हुआ, लेकिन सालों पहले जो कानून बना था, उस समय जब खास तौर पर दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहे थे, तब यह कहा गया था कि एक स्पेशल कोर्ट का गठन किया जाएगा, लेकिन सालों तक वह गठन नहीं किया गया। यह बहुत ही शर्म की बात है। 11 जुलाई को हादसा होता है और तब जाकर मुख्य मंत्री जी हाईकोर्ट के कंसल्टेशन पर एक स्पेशल कोर्ट का गठन करते हैं। अब उसकी जांच का काम किसको दिया गया? सीआईडी को दिया गया। मुझे पता नहीं है कि वह जांच कैसे होगी, वे क्या करेंगे, क्या वे उसके मेडिकल एक्सपेंसेज़ को भी बेयर करेंगे या नहीं? लेकिन 11 तारीख़ को यह हादसा होता है और 20 तारीख़ को मुख्य मंत्री जी वहां जाकर उसको देखते हैं। अब तक 9 लोगों को अरेस्ट किया गया है, लेकिन सबसे पहले, जो असली मसला है, मैं खास तौर पर दो चीज़ों की ओर केंद्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

करना चाहूंगा। वे दो चीज़ें हैं, आखिर यह केंद्र सरकार की ही जिम्मेदारी है, उनकी जिम्मेदारी इसलिए है, एक तो मैंने गुजरात मॉडल की बात कही। यह मामला सिर्फ दलित युवकों को पीटने या उनको अपमानित करने का नहीं है, बल्कि मैं समझता हूं कि इससे पूरा जो दलित समाज है और जो पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के लोग हैं, वे सभी स्वयं को अपमानित महसूस कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, अब बीजेपी के सामने दो आधारभूत सवाल हैं। एक सवाल तो यह है कि गुजरात और देश के अन्य हिस्सों में इस तरह का रोष पनपने की वजह या कारण क्या है? यह रोष न सिर्फ उस जिले में है, न सिर्फ गुजरात में है, बल्कि पूरे देश में इस तरह का रोष पनप रहा है। मेरे खयाल से केंद्र सरकार को इस चीज़ पर खास तौर से ध्यान देना पड़ेगा कि आखिर ये सारी चीज़ें क्यों हो रही हैं? जब से यह सरकार सत्ता में आई है, शासन में आई है, आप सब अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं, on July 14, 2014, this Government allowed SCs/STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Ordinance to lapse. अगर यह काम तभी हो जाता, तो मेरे खयाल से बहुत ही अच्छा होता, लेकिन यह काम तब हुआ, जब कांग्रेस ने इसके लिए दबाव डाला। जब कांग्रेस ने दबाव डाला, तो 2015 में, after a delay of eighteen months, कांग्रेस की तरफ से जब कांस्टोंट प्रेशर आता रहा, तब जाकर यह ऐक्ट पास किया गया। इसे इतना डिले करने की जरूरत ही नहीं थी।

उसके बाद क्या होता है? जनवरी 2016 में, रोहित वेमुला सुइसाइड का मामला सामने आता है। यह मैं इसलिए गिनवा रहा हूं कि पिछले दो सालों में, इनके शासन के दौरान ये सब कुछ हुआ है। जैसा शरद जी कह रहे थे, the Union Budget for 2016-17 has drastically reduced the Budgetary allocation for SCs to only 7.6 per cent when the due allocated amount should be 16.8 per cent. जो राशि 16.8 प्रतिशत होनी चाहिए, उसको घटाकर 7.6 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया।

In June, 2016, Ambedkar's Dadar office in Mumbai was demolished by the BJP Government. In July, 2016, *dalit* women were gang-raped in Haryana and Rajasthan; a *dalit* woman commits suicide in Madhya Pradesh and a *dalit* IAS officer protests against the M.P. Government for neglect of Backward Classes. यह क्यों हो रहा है? मैं सरकार से यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप ही बिल्कुल जिम्मेदार हैं, लेकिन इसकी वजह क्या है, इनके कारण क्या हैं, मूल कारण क्या हैं, उसमें जाने की जरूरत है, Conviction rates from the crimes against *Dalits* in Gujarat, जब हम इस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं, तो पूरे देश की बात कर रहे हैं, यह 7 परसेंट है। जो क्राइम होते हैं, उनमें सिर्फ 7 परसेंट को सजा होती है। Under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, Gujarat Government has to notify a Special Court. वह नोटिफाई किया, लेकिन जिस तरह से स्थाई होना चाहिए था, स्थाई नहीं है। Gujarat has the highest caste based income inequality in India. जो 63 परसेंट दलित हैं, वे घरेलू काम करते हैं। उनकी डेली की जो इन्कम है, जो आय है, उस पर वे जीवित हैं और 19 परसेंट, खास तौर से जो सरकारी हॉस्पिटल हैं और बाकी जो हॉस्पिटल हैं, वहां उनके साथ जिस तरह का व्यवहार हो रहा है, इन सारी चीजों को ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि ओवरनाइट यह सब ठीक हो जाएगा। हम सबको मिलकर यह जिम्मेदारी उठानी

होगी। खासतौर से इस सब के मूल में हमें जाना चाहिए और जैसा मैंने कहा कि जिस तरह से महात्मा गांधी जी, सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल और बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर साहब ने आजादी मिलने के बाद जिन उसूलों और जिन सिद्धांतों से इनको खड़ा करने की कोशिश की है, मेरे ख्याल से उनकी रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी हम सब लोगों की है।

महोदय, एक और चीज की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह के स्टेटमेंट्स आ रहे हैं, मेरे ख्याल से सरकार को इनको गंभीरता से लेने की जरूरत है। जब भी जो चाहे, कुछ भी कह देता है। कहीं किसी के लिए कोई लगाम नहीं है, कहीं किसी को कुछ कह दिया, कहीं किसी को कुछ कह दिया। जुलाई, 2014 में एससी, एसटी का ऑर्डिनेन्स लैप्स हो गया, मैंने वह बात की, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ सितंबर, 2015 में UGC withdrew the Fellowship of the Backward Classes. अक्तूबर, 2015 में किसी ने रिजर्वेशन के बारे में, आरक्षण के बारे में कोई विवादित बयान दे दिया, उसके बारे में जिस तरह से सरकार की तरफ से क्लैरिफिकेशन आना चाहिए था, वह नहीं आया। यहां के जो मिनिस्टर हैं, वे कभी-कभी दलितों की किसी के साथ तुलना कर देते हैं, कभी किसी के साथ तुलना कर देते हैं। ये सारी जो चीजें हैं, ये ऐसे ही नहीं हो रही हैं। इसलिए इस सरकार को इन चीजों की ओर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, मेरे ख्याल से गुजरात का जो हादसा है, गुजरात का जो वाकया है, हम सब के लिए ठीक नहीं है। भविष्य में ऐसी घटना की पुनरावृद्धि न हो, उसके लिए मैं खास तौर से सरकार से अपील करना चाहूंगा कि यह जो देश है, बहुत आबाद है, इसको समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। एकरूपता एकता नहीं होती है, विविधता ही हमारी एकता और ताकत है और उसी ताकत से ही यह देश एक रह सकता है। यह भारत उतना ही उनका है, जितना इनका भी है। यहां जो लोग रह रहे हैं, जिन पर अन्याय हो रहा है, जिनको डिप्राइव किया जा रहा है, यह देश उनका भी उतना है, जितना आपका है। किसी सरकार की ताकत बहुसंख्या के आधार पर नहीं आंकी जाती, बल्कि इससे आंकी जाती है कि उस सरकार का बर्ताव कमजोर वर्ग से क्या है! खास तौर से कमजोर वर्ग के साथ आज जो हो रहा है, बहुत ही दुखद है, तकलीफदेह है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि आपमें अच्छी भावना जागेगी, ताकि आप सबसे कमजोर लोगों को अधिकार देने के लिए अपने वैधानिक कर्तव्यों का पालन करेंगे और यह सुनिश्चित करेंगे कि लोगों को न्याय मिले, ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी कोई घटना फिर से घटित न हो। जब-जब इतिहास में ऐसा हुआ है, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि जब-जब किसी ने बहुसंख्या के आधार पर अपना अहं और अपनी ताकत दिखाने की कोशिश की है और बाकी जो कमजोर वर्ग है या दूसरे वर्ग हैं उनको इग्नोर करने की कोशिश की है, तो ऐसे लोगों को हमेशा शिकस्त मिली है और उनको मुंह की खानी पड़ी है।

बड़े नादान हैं जो करते हैं बुलंदी पर गुरूर,
हमने चढ़ते सूरज को भी ढलते हुए देखा है।

तो अहं और गुरूर करने की जरूरत नहीं है। आपकी बहुसंख्या है, आपकी मेजॉरिटी है, हम मानते हैं, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ हमारा जो कंस्टीट्यूशन है, हमारा जो संविधान है, उसको भी मद्देनजर रखना चाहिए, उसका भी ख्याल रखना चाहिए। तभी मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार में कोई भी हो, कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, हमेशा व्यक्ति के ऊपर समाज, समाज के ऊपर राष्ट्र और राष्ट्र के ऊपर मानव कल्याण को रखना चाहिए। जिस दिन यह चीज़ हम भूल जाएँगे, तब जिन लोगों ने

[श्री अहमद पटेल]

हमें सबक सिखाया है, वे लोग आपको भी सबक सिखा सकते हैं। खास तौर पर इस चीज़ पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। दो साल हुए हैं। दो सालों में जो घटनाएँ घटित हुई हैं, वे सचमुच में हम सब के लिए आँखें खोलने वाली बातें हैं। इसीलिए मैं अपनी बात डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की एक quotation को कह कर खत्म करूँगा। बाबा साहेब ने यह कहा था कि "Political tyranny is nothing compared to the social tyranny and a reformer who defies society is a more courageous man than a politician who defies Government." तो खास तौर पर इस चीज़ को ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है। सिर्फ आंकड़े से, कि उस सरकार ने वह किया था, हमारी सरकार यह कर रही है, इससे कोई स्थायी हल या जो भी सॉल्यूशन है, निकलने वाला नहीं है। जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि जिस तरह से एक घटना वहां पर हुई है, वह एक स्थानीय घटना है, ऐसा समझ कर उसे इग्नोर करने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी बहुत ही समझदार हैं, सुलझे हुए हैं, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ वहां जो हो रहा है, उसको सिर्फ यहां से नहीं, बल्कि किसी को वहां भेज कर बहुत ही बारीकी से मॉनिटर करने की जरूरत है, नहीं तो आने वाले दिनों में गुजरात की स्थिति बहुत ही विस्फोटक हो सकती है, जिससे फिर से समाज और सोसायटी के बीच में एक बड़ी खाई पैदा हो सकती है और उससे न सिर्फ गुजरात को नुकसान होगा, बल्कि पूरे देश को नुकसान होगा। मेरे ख्याल से वह सिर्फ दलितों का नुकसान नहीं करेगा, बल्कि आप सब को भी लेकर डूबेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं समझता हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार उसको गम्भीरता से लेगी, धन्यवाद।

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am told that when you first speak in this august House, it is called a maiden speech. I am happy that I am dedicating this maiden speech to none other than Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar. On the one hand, I am happy that I am speaking on the subject of social justice and, on the other, there is pain in my heart that I have to talk about a particular incident which deserves to be condemned.

Let me, at the beginning itself, while addressing this august House, also offer my salutations to all leaders over here, especially the hon. Leader of the Opposition, all the group leaders, the leaders on the Treasury Benchs and all my colleagues, because unless they tolerate me, I am sure, I cannot be speaking at length.

Respected Sir, I must at this time start my speech by condemning the incident at Una. इस घटना की जितने कड़े शब्दों में भर्त्सना की जाए, कम है। मैं इस सदन में नया-नया आया हूँ, तो हमारे घर के रिस्तेदार भी टीवी चालू कर के बैठते हैं और देखते हैं कि मैं कब बोल रहा हूँ। कल हमारे बूढ़े चाचा, जो मुम्बई में रहते हैं, वे भी देख रहे थे। कल का दृश्य तो ऐसा था कि उनको समझ में ही नहीं आया कि यह क्या हो रहा है? तो मैंने उनको कहा कि ऊना में जो घटना हुई है, उसके कारण इस पूरे सदन में बड़ा आक्रोश था, लोग बड़े चिन्तित थे और इसलिए वेल में आकर नारे लगा रहे थे कि 'फलां-फलां नहीं चलेगा, नहीं चलेगा'। तो उन्होंने पूछा कि ऊना में क्या हुआ है?

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** *पीठासीन हुए*]

मैंने उनको बताया कि चाचा जी, ऊना में जो हुआ है, वह कानून हाथ में लेने की एक जुर्रत की गई, कानून को अपना काम नहीं करने दिया और कुछ लोगों ने, दंगा करने वाले लोगों ने कानून को हाथ में लिया। तो चाचा जी ने बड़ी विनम्रता से पूछा, तो कल सदन में क्या हो रहा था, लोग तो कानून को ही हाथ में ले रहे थे, चेयर की भी नहीं चल रही थी, वे लोग तो कह रहे थे कि 'नहीं चलेगा, नहीं चलेगा'? मैं उनको समझा नहीं पाया। मैं किसी पर aspersion cast करना नहीं चाहता, मगर मैं उनको समझा नहीं पाया कि कानून हाथ में लेना कानून बनाने वाले सभागार में शायद चल सकता है, लेकिन देश की जनता इसको सहन नहीं करती और कानून की व्यवस्था भी इसको मंजूर नहीं करती, मान्यता नहीं देती।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज इस घटना के बारे में बोलते समय मेरा मन विदीर्ण है, क्योंकि यह जो घटना हुई है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि कानून हाथ में लेने के कारण हमारे समाज के उपेक्षित भाई-बहनों में से कुछ युवाओं को प्रताड़ित किया गया, बेरहमी से पीटा गया। हमने टीवी पर वे दृश्य देखे और जिसका दिल नहीं दहला होगा, मैं मानता हूँ कि वह मनुष्य नहीं है, क्योंकि बड़ी निर्ममता से और बड़ी बेरहमी से उनको पीटा गया। और इसलिए मैंने कहा कि मेरा मन विदीर्ण है। चर्चा मैं सुन रहा था, मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने काफी गंभीरतापूर्वक कुछ पुराने उदाहरण भी दिए। आदरणीय शरद यादव जी भी बोले, आदरणीय अहमद पटेल जी ने कुछ बातें कहीं। उन्होंने काफी सारे आंकड़े भी दिए। मगर मेरे मन में आता है कि भाई साहब, यह सवाल शायद आंकड़ों का नहीं है, अंतःकरण का है, वेदना का है। आंकड़े तो दिए जा सकते हैं। मैं यह भी कह सकता हूं कि हमारे कार्यकाल में गुजरात में इस तरह की घटनाएं कम हुईं..... तो कोई बोलेगा क्योंकि आपने अपराध दर्ज ही नहीं किए। तो यह आर्ग्युमेंट उल्टा भी जा सकता है कि आपके काल में शायद ज्यादा होते तो आप कह सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमने और ज्यादा अधिक अपराधों को दर्ज होने दिया। तो मैं मानता हूं कि आंकड़ों के खेल से ऊपर आकर हमें एक व्यापक धरातल पर और दलगत राजनीति से भी ऊपर उठकर इस सामाजिक समता के और सामाजिक न्याय के विषय को और चर्चा में लाना पड़ेगा। अगर मैं आंकड़ों की ही बात करूं, मेरे पास आंकड़े भी हैं, not that I do not have figures. Let me share with the hon. Members of this august House कि गुजरात में जहां तक 2014 की बात है, प्रति लाख जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में, अगर इस तरीके के जिसको हम गंभीर अपराध, घिनौने अपराध बोलते हैं, संगीन अपराध बोलते हैं, किसी एक समाज के संदर्भ में और उन अपराधों की अगर हम चर्चा करें, तो एक लाख की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में ये तेलंगाना में 2.4, बिहार में 5.4 हैं, जबकि गुजरात में यह केवल 1.5 है। मगर जैसा मैंने कहा कि मैं आंकड़ों की उलझन में नहीं फंसना चाहता। अनुसूचित जाति के खिलाफ कुल अपराधों की दर आंध्र प्रदेश में 48.7 परसेंट, बिहार में 47.6 परसेंट, ओडिशा में 31.5 परसेंट, तेलंगाना में 31.2 परसेंट है, जबिक गुजरात में it is only 27.7 per cent. But, as I said, the issue is not of Una or Gujarat. क्योंकि इन घटनाओं का एक लम्बा इतिहास है। हमें पता है कि इसी सदन में इसकी चर्चा हुई थी आज से कुछ 4 दशक पहले, जब इंदिरा गांधी जी हाथी पर बैठकर बेलची गई थीं। साढूपुर में ऐसा ही हुआ था, जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने यहां से लेकर साढूपुर तक पदयात्रा की थी। महाराष्ट्र में खैरलांजी में हुआ था। इससे पहले भी अनंत घटनाएं हुई हैं, जिसमें इस तरीके के अत्याचार हुए हैं, जिसका कोई समर्थन नहीं कर सकता, जिसकी जितनी निन्दा करें, कम है। सवाल यह है कि इसकी बुनियाद में क्या है? What is there at the basis of

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the entire issue? What is fundamental wrong? मैं मानता हूं कि यह सवाल जो अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के भाइयों पर, जैसे मैंने कई सारे उदाहरण दिए हैं, अभी-अभी मैं ओडिशा के कंधमाल में जाकर आया हूं। कंधमाल में 5 आदिवासियों को माओवादी ठहराते हुए, जबकि कोई अपराध नहीं, कोई कसूर नहीं, जिसमें 13 महीने का एक बच्चा है, जिसको मार गिराया गया। तीन महिलाएं, एक पुरुष जिनका कोई अपराध नहीं, कोई सूचना नहीं, इनका खुफिया तंत्र काम ही नहीं करता था। यह घटना 8 जुलाई की है, आज तक वहां के मुख्य मंत्री वहां जाकर कोई पूछताछ करें, उन्हें इसका अवसर भी नहीं मिला, यह जो संवेदनहीनता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, it is not so. ...(*Interruptions*)... An inquiry has already been ordered. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: I am not yielding, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am only saying the truth. ...(*Interruptions*)... You will have to tolerate it. ...(*Interruptions*)... मैं जो बोल रहा हूं, सत्य कह रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं जो कह रहा हूं, सत्य कह रहा हूं। आपको सत्य सहन करना पड़ेगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): He is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can speak when your turn comes. ...(*Interruptions*)... उनको बोलने दीजिए, जब आपकी बारी आए, तो बोलिए।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धेः आप कहते हैं कि मुख्य मंत्री को वहां जाना चाहिए तथा फलांने व्यक्ति को बोलना चाहिए। तो क्या वहां के मुख्य मंत्री का यह दायित्व नहीं था? इतना ही मेरा लिमिटेड प्वाइंट है। I hope, the hon. Member will appreciate it. My only point here is about the change in the mindset.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि इस पूरे घटनाचक्र के पीछे तीन महत्वपूर्ण कारण बनते हैं। एक तो सदियों से आया हुआ ऊंच-नीच का जो भाव है, इसको जब तक हम नहीं मिटाएंगे, हमारी सोच से, हमारी मानसिकता से, हमारे व्यवहार से, इसका जब तक अंत नहीं होगा, हमारे व्यवहार में जब तक यह पारदर्शी तरीके से दीखेगा नहीं, मैं मानता हूं कि इस तरीके की समस्याओं का हल नहीं निकल कर आएगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, दलित और उसमें मैं महिलाओं को भी ले लूंगा, इन सबकी जो vulnerability है, एक दृष्टि से किसी भी धोखे के लिए जो इनकी उपलब्धता होती है, धोखे का सामना करने की इनकी जो क्षमता है, इस vulnerability को भी कम करना चाहिए। ये जितने vulnerable रहेंगे, मैं मानता हूँ कि ऐसी घटनाओं के लिए अवसर मिलेगा।

तीसरी बात यह है कि कानून का एक डर होना चाहिए। Unfortunately, हम देखते हैं कि कोई deterrent रहा नहीं। अगर कोई कानून की इज्ज़त नहीं करेगा, कानून का एक तरह का खौफ पैदा नहीं होगा, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि ऐसी घटनाएं होती रहेंगी। अंत में सबसे पहले जरूरी है कि एक empathy हो। कल यहां पर चर्चा हुई कि बहन मायावती जी के बारे में बहुत गलत शब्दों का उपयोग किया। हम सबने अपनी भावनाओं से उनको अवगत कराया और हम उनके साथ हैं। मगर यह क्यों होता है? मैं मानता हूँ कि empathy नहीं है। जब तब हम उस समाज

के, उस व्यक्ति की जगह खुद को कल्पना के रूप में डालते हुए नहीं सोचेंगे, तब तक इस पीड़ा का अनुभव इस देश का वह वर्ग नहीं कर पाएगा, जिसको आज तक वंचना का कोई अनुभव ही नहीं है और इसलिए empathy की जरूरत है। हमें empathetically इन सारे विषयों के बारे सोचना चाहिए और हमें उस तरीके का संस्कार हमारी शिक्षा के माध्यम से भी मिलना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि दलित विषय को एक दृष्टि से राजनीतिक तरीके से भुनाया जाता है। यह बहुत गलत बात है। इसका मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है। मैं यह किसी को कठघरे में खड़ा करने के लिए या आरोपों की बौझार करने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ। It is with great pain in my heart I am saying that the issue of social equality is being exploited politically. दो दिन पहले मुम्बई में अम्बेडकर भवन के गिराए जाने के सिलिसले में एक बड़ा मोर्चा निकला। हमारे सदस्य जी ने यहां पर उसके बारे में पहले बता दिया था कि यह People's Improvement Trust की अपनी जायदाद है, जिसको गिराने में सरकार का कोई हाथ नहीं था। मगर उस पर लोगों को उकसाया गया, हजारों की संख्या में लोगों को रास्ते पर लाया गया। अगर इसको लेकर कानून-व्यवस्था का प्रश्न निर्माण होता, तो इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार होता? वहां पर हमारे साम्यवादी नेता भी उपस्थित थे। मुझे याद आ गया कि जब अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा था कि communism is, basically, all about lack of democracy and belief in all kinds of violent activities, तानाशाही और शास्त्र के आधार पर काम करना। यह डॉ. बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर ने उस समय कहा था और आज हम देखते हैं कि कैसी विचित्र स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है और कौन किसके सहयोग के लिए आगे बढ़ता है, क्योंकि राजनीतिक लाभ लेने की एक प्रवृत्ति होती है, उसकी भी, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सदन को एक मुख से भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए। यह विषय राजनीतिक लाभ-हानि से ऊपर सामाजिक न्याय का है। मुझे आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का स्मरण होता है, जिन्होंने इसी सदन में यह घोषणा की थी कि जो मंत्रालय अब तक एक सामाजिक कल्याण मंत्रालय यानी welfare के रूप में जाना जाता था, महोदय, you are aware that the concept of welfare is a little condescending. इसमें यह होता है कि कोई किसी का कल्याण करे। उन्होंने कहा, "This is not welfare; this is justice." Therefore, the Department was named as the Department of Social Justice और उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप स्वयं उस मंत्रालय का उस समय नेतृत्व कर रहे थे, हम सबको याद है। केवल इतना ही नहीं, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए भी श्रद्धेय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने एक अलग मंत्रालय बनाया, क्योंकि सामाजिक न्याय, सामाजिक समता, इन सारे विषयों के प्रति हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं। हमारे लिए ये राजनीति के विषय नहीं बन सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसके उपाय क्या हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि इस उपाय को देखते हुए आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'Skill India' के तहत और जो "Startup India, Standup India" कार्यक्रम शुरू किया, उसके तहत *dalit* entrepreneurship को बढ़ावा दिया। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि डॉ. बाबा साहब अम्बेडकर जी ने जो कहा था, उन्होंने हमारे दलित समाज के सारे भाई-बहनों से अपील की थी कि सीखो, संगठित हो जाओ और संघर्ष करो। उसमें जो 'सीखो' है, उसमें केवल किताबी ज्ञान को ग्रहण करने की बात नहीं थी, उसमें उन्होंने entrepreneurship के लिए भी कहा था। उन्होंने कहा था, नौकरी मांगने वाले मत रहो, नौकरी देने वाले बनो। Don't be just job seekers, be job givers. And, here is a person in the leadership of Shri Narendrabhai Modi who is trying to translate the message of Dr. Baba Sahib Ambedkar into reality.

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe]

3.00 P.M.

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पूरे विषय को सबको पढ़ना चाहिए। आज कल बाज़ार में एक किताब आई है 'Defying All Odds', which are all the stories about the first-generation *dalit* entrepreneurs. And let me tell you the number is growing. The tribe is increasing. Shri Devesh Kapur, Shri D. Shyam Babu and Shri Chandra Bhan Prasad ने इस किताब को लिखा है, जिसमें हमारे दलित भाई-बहनों ने कितनी विपदाओं का सामना करते हुए, पूरा धीरज रखते हुए, कैसी-कैसी परिस्थितियों को मात देते हुए entrepreneurship का एक उदाहरण खड़ा किया। ये इसके अनुकरणीय उदाहरण हैं।

इस विषय को बहुत सारे लोग जानते भी होंगे। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारा एमएसएमई मंत्रालय काम करता है, 62 परसेंट दलित entrepreneurship का रजिस्ट्रेशन उनके पास है। वर्ष 2001 में 1.5 मिलियन दलित entrepreneurs थे, जो विगत 15 सालों में बढ़कर 8.7 मिलियन हो गए हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसमें इस सरकार ने जो प्रयास किए हैं और इस सरकार ने दलित entrepreneurship को जो एक, उत्तेजना और प्रोत्साहन दिया है, उसका निश्चित रूप से एक बहुत बड़ा रोल है। यह केवल दलितों तक सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिए। श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के समय हमारी सरकार ने डिनोटिफाइड ट्राइब्स और घुमंतू जातियों के लिए भी एक आयोग बिठाया था। इन सारी जातियों तक यह फैलना चाहिए कि उनके अंदर जो एक प्रतिभा है, उनके अंदर जो सृजन की एक शक्ति है, उनके अंदर कुछ कर गुजरने की जो हिम्मत है, उसको एक अवसर मिलना चाहिए। जब उन्हें वह अवसर मिलेगा, तब यह आरक्षण के विषय से भी सामाजिक न्याय की लड़ाई और मीलों तक आगे जाएगी।

आरक्षण का विषय तो महत्वपूर्ण है ही, there is absolutely no doubt about it. There cannot be any compromise about it. We want reservation. But if we try to confine the debate and the discourse about social justice only to reservation, I believe, we are committing a grave mistake. It is much more beyond the reservation system. आरक्षण नौकरियों में तो होना चाहिए और वह जरूर मिलना भी चाहिए, मगर साथ ही साथ अपने दिल में भी तो आरक्षण होना चाहिए! अगर हमारे दिल में हमारे इन उपेक्षित भाई-बहनों के प्रति कोई संवेदना नहीं है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि आरक्षण व्यवस्था का जो तर्क है, जो आधार है, वह अधूरा रहेगा और यह भूल हम न करें।

अंत में, मैं केवल इस सदन के विचारार्थ और सरकार के माननीय प्रतिनिधि, जो यहां पर हैं, उनके विचारार्थ कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि जब आरक्षण की बात आती है तो हम सब संवेदनशील हो जाते हैं, जो कि स्वाभाविक भी है, but there is also a particular issue pertaining to the quota system, the reservation कि आरक्षित सीटों को भरा जाए, इसके लिए भी कुछ और अधिक कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए। सीटों को केवल आरक्षित करने से काम नहीं होगा। वे क्यों नहीं भरी जाती हैं? अगर वे नहीं भरी जाती हैं और उनके लिए क्षमता का अभाव है, तो उसको दूर किया जा सकता है, किसी soft skill की ट्रेनिंग दी जा सकती है। इंटरव्यू और ग्रुप डिस्कशन में अगर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के हमारे भाई-बहन सफल नहीं हो रहे हैं, तो उसके लिए कुछ किया जा सकता है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्रावासों के लिए भी

एक कारगर और व्यापक सुधार-योजना की आवश्यकता है। कई बार इन छात्रावासों को बहुत गलत तरीकों से चलाया जाता है। I believe there is much scope to improvise the situation in all the hostels where the students from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities, normally, live.

मान्यवर, मुद्रा योजना की चर्चा होती है। मैंने भी चर्चा की, मगर मैं मानता हूँ कि मुद्रा योजना में भी एक मेंटरशिप की आवश्यकता है। मुद्रा योजना के आधार पर अगर कोई ऋण लेकर अपना उद्योग खड़ा करना चाहेगा, उसके पीछे किसी को खड़ा तो रहना चाहिए। केवल लोन दिया और काम होगा, ऐसा नहीं होगा। They require mentorship. किसी को उसकी hand-holding करनी चाहिए, किसी को उसका मार्गदर्शन करना चाहिए। अगर इस व्यवस्था को हम अपने institutional design और ढांचे का आधार बना सकते हैं, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि ये सारे प्रश्न निश्चित रूप से समाधान की दिशा में बढ़ पाएँगे।

अंत में, we never consider issues about women as woman issues, and let us also not consider issues about the *Dalit*s and the under-privileged sections as those of those particular sections only. These are issues to be confronted by the entire society. मैं मानता हूँ कि जब तक पूरे समाज में यह धारणा नहीं बनेगी, तब तक इन सवालों का और इस तरीके के प्रश्नों का जो हल और समाधान हम खोजना चाहते हैं, वह खोजा नहीं जा सकेगा।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि समाज में जो परिवर्तन हो रहा है, उसकी परछाईं हमें लिट्रेचर, थियेटर, और सिनेमा में भी मिलती है, because, in a way, they hold the mirror to the society. इन दिनों "मसान" नाम की एक फिल्म आई है, जिसे आप लोगों ने देखा होगा और अगर नहीं देखा है, तो उसे जरूर देखिए। वह बहुत ही अच्छी फिल्म है, जिसे नीरज घायवान नाम के एक बहुत ही युवा निदेंशक ने बनाया है। उसमें वाराणसी के "डोम" समुदाय के एक व्यक्ति की aspiration को दर्शाया गया है कि कैसे वह संघर्ष करता है और उसकी अपनी परम्पराएँ, जो उसके ऊपर थोपी गई हैं, उस जीवन शैली से बाहर निकलकर कुछ नया कर गुजरने की हिम्मत रखकर वह आगे बढ़ता है। It is very interesting, very inspiring. मैं मानता हूँ कि ऐसी जो inspiring stories आ रही हैं, इनके कारण समाज में बदलाव हो रहा है। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने political democracy के साथ-साथ social and economic democracy की बात की थी। I believe the time has come, and I am happy under the leadership of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, we are also trying to achieve what can be described as the democracy of aspirations. आकांक्षा का जनतंत्र बन रहा है और समाज में हर किसी को अब यह सपना देखने की, सपने को साकार करने की हिम्मत जुटी है, एक आकांक्षा बनी है, यह बात मैं मानता हूं। इसीलिए आज की तारीख में ऊना जैसी घटनाओं को अगर हमें वाकई इतिहास से मिटाना है और आगे चलकर इस तरह के प्रसंग नहीं आने देने हैं तो इस aspirational democracy को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। बहुत दिन तक हम कहते रहे कि क्या बात है कि "हस्ती मिटती नहीं हमारी", आज सवाल है कि "क्या बात है कि पंछी उड़ता नहीं हमारा।" यह पंछी उड़ना चाहिए, उसके पगों में ताकत होनी चाहिए और वह ताकत पूरा समाज एक पद्धति से एकत्रित होकर, सामाजिक समता, समरसता और सामाजिक न्याय के भाव से दे सकता है। मुझे लगता है कि ऊना की घटना की चर्चा करते समय इन सारे व्यापक विषयों की चर्चा हमें जरूर करनी चाहिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे जी की आज मेडन स्पीच थी, इसलिए उसमें कभी भी कोई टोका-टोकी नहीं की जाती है। आज हम लोगों को यह पता चला कि वे अच्छा बोलते भी हैं, लेकिन दो बातों के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। पहला, दलित entrepreneurship की जो बात इन्होंने कही, वह मनमोहन सिंह सरकार की देन है। गवर्नमेंट परचेज़ में आरक्षण उसमें डाला गया था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपकी बारी आएगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: उसके बाद दलित entrepreneurship एमएसएमई सेक्टर में दी गयी। दूसरा, आरक्षण पर आदरणीय मोहन भागवत जी ने बिहार चुनाव पर जो बयान दिया था, उस पर इन्होंने कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की, ये दो चीज़ें बता दें। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह सवाल-जवाब का समय नहीं है। जब आपकी बारी आएगी, तब आप अपनी बात कहिए। आप जब कहते हैं, तो अच्छा कहते हैं।

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, the hon. Minister ...(*Interruptions*)…

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं allow नहीं कर रहा हूं। श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद।

SHRI RIPUN BORA:*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): I am not allowing you. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad. …(*Interruptions*)… विशम्भर प्रसाद जी, आप बोलिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दलित उत्पीड़न के विषय पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। माननीय शरद यादव, अहमद पटेल जी और हमारे बीजेपी के डा. सहस्त्रबुद्धे जी ने जो बात कही है, मैं स्वयं को उनसे संबद्ध करते हुए कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। चूंकि घटना गुजरात की है, इसलिए उन्होंने कुछ ज्ञान देने का काम किया है। इनको प्रेस करना चाहिए कि वहां की गवर्नमेंट कार्यवाही करे, कार्यवाही के बजाय वे ज्ञान देने की बात पढ़ा रहे थे।

महोदय, 11 जुलाई 2016 को जो घटना हुई, उसके बाद गुजरात में किस तरह से जीप के साथ बांधकर उन लड़कों को घसीटा गया, बारी-बारी से मारा गया। उन्हें फिल्मी स्टाइल में जिस तरह से बारी-बारी से लोग मार रहे थे, टीवी में लोगों ने देखा। हमारे गुजरात के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष सुरेंद्र यादव जी ने हमें फोन पर सारी घटना बतायी। वहां समाजवादी पार्टी की इकाई ने जगह-जगह आन्दोलन और धरने किए। उन्होंने बताया कि गुजरात की पुलिस कंट्रोल से बाहर हो गयी है। वहां पर हर पुलिसवाला कहता है कि मैं प्रधान मंत्री से कम नहीं हूं। "जिसके सइयां भए कोतवाल, उसको डर काहे का।" वहां एक तरह से आतंक छा गया है। वहां पर दलित सुरक्षित नहीं हैं, ओबीसी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं, केवल पूंजीपतियों की बात होती है।

* Not recorded.

इतना ही नहीं, अभी कुछ दिन पहले शिवपुरी, मध्य प्रदेश में कुसुम जाटव, जो उप-सरपंच बन रही थी, जबर्दस्ती उसके मुंह में गोबर डाला गया। इस तरह की घटनाएं चाहे जिस भी प्रदेश में हों, निंदनीय हैं। जो घटनाएं हो रही हैं और जो घटना करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको शह देने वाले लोगों पर निगरानी रखनी चाहिए, चाहे केंद्र सरकार हो या प्रदेश सरकार हो।

इसी तरह से हिसार में 2014 में घटना हुई थी। वहां पर चार दलितों को ज़िंदा जलाया गया। इस तरह की घटनाएं कब तक होंगी? हमेशा विधान सभाओं में और लोक सभा में चर्चा होती है और कड़े कानून बनाने के बावजूद भी ये अपराध क्यों नहीं रुक रहे हैं? हमें लगता है कि इसमें कहीं कुछ खोट है।

सर, संविधान मानने वाले लोगों के लिए दो तरह का संविधान है। एक भारतीय संविधान है और एक सामाजिक व्यवस्था का संविधान है। जो दलित लोग हैं, पिछड़े लोग हैं, वे तो भारतीय संविधान का सम्मान करते हैं, लेकिन जो वर्ण व्यवस्था के आधार पर संविधान बनाया गया है, उसके अनुसार जाति के आधार पर, पैदा होते ही नवजात को सम्मान मिलता है। पैदा होते ही उसको अपमान मिलता है, इसमें खोट है, इसमें सुधार होना चाहिए। जिन लोगों ने जातियां बनायी हैं, उन जातियां बनाने वालों से हम कहना चाहते हैं कि अब आज़ादी के 70 साल होने वाले हैं। वे उस संविधान को खत्म करें। हमारे देश में मानव अधिकारों का उल्लंघन करने की घटनाएं ज्यादा हो रही हैं, उनको खत्म करके हमें एक समरता का संविधान बनाना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम बताना चाहते हैं कि इस तरह की घटनाएं क्यों घटती हैं? हम देखते हैं कि जब कोई गरीब आदमी यौन उत्पीड़न का शिकार होता है, बार-बार उत्पीड़न का शिकार होता है, तो वह घर छोड़ देता है या आत्महत्या कर लेता है या हाथ में बंदूक उठा लेता है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा कि जब फूलन देवी जी के साथ उत्पीड़न की घटना हुई, उनको नंगा घुमाया गया, उनके साथ उत्पीड़न किया गया, तो उन्होंने हाथ में बंदूक उठा ली। वे लोक सभा की मेम्बर भी रही थीं। हम देखते हैं कि पूरे देश में बहुत सारे लोग उत्पीड़न के शिकार होते हैं। आज़ादी के बाद लाखों लोगों ने धर्म परिवर्तन कर लिया। हिन्दू धर्म के ठेकेदारो, बताओ जन्मजात व्यवस्था में कोई सम्मान मिलना होता है, तो वह कुछ लोगों को मिलता है और अपमान हमेशा दलितों को, बैकवर्ड और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को मिलता है, ऐसा क्यों है? मंदिर हम बनाएंगे, उसका माल कुछ लोग खाएंगे, इस व्यवस्था को बदलना पड़ेगा। हमारे भारतीय संविधान को एक तरफ रख दिया जाता है और हम लोगों को देखने के लिए मिलता है कि जगह-जगह उत्पीड़न और अत्याचार हो रहा है। एक रूलिंग कोर्ट से आ गई। माननीय शरद यादव जी ने तो कोर्ट के बारे में बताया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जब तक दलित, पिछड़े वर्ग की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी एक बिल पास करवाया है। हम उन्हें इसके लिए बधाई देंगे, लेकिन उसमें एक टिप्पणी आई, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जज साहब की तरफ से, तमाम लोगों की तरफ से कमेंट्स आए। जब तक बैकवर्ड, माइनॉरिटीज़ के लोगों की भागीदारी नहीं होगी, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों की भागीदारी जुडिशियरी में और अन्य सभी जगहों पर नहीं होगी, तब तक इनको न्याय मिलने वाला नहीं है। हम ओबीसी की कमेटी में हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप एचआरडी कमेटी के अध्यक्ष हैं। हम लोग मीटिंग्स में जाते हैं। उसमें देखते हैं कि कहीं भी ओबीसी का कोटा पूरा नहीं है, एस.सी. का कोटा पूरा नहीं है। लोग परेशान होकर आंदोलन करते हैं, यह भी एक उत्पीड़न है। उसकी तरफ कोई

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

ध्यान नहीं देता है। केंद्र सरकार सर्वे कराने के लिए, जांच पड़ताल कराने के लिए करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करती है और वहां कोटा पूरा नहीं होता है। इसी तरह से हम देख रहे हैं कि जो हमारी पिछड़ी जाति, बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोग हैं, जिनको केंद्र सरकार से स्कॉलरशिप मिलती है, जो दलित उत्पीड़न का पैसा मिलता है, प्रदेश सरकारें लगातार डिमांड करती हैं, पैसा मांगती हैं, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार कुम्भकर्णी नींद सो रही है। केंद्र सरकार समय से उनको मदद नहीं देती है। सबसे बड़ी विडम्बना यह है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूलिंग आ गई कि जो सात साल की सजा से नीचे के अपराध हैं, जिन अपराधों में सात साल से कम सजा होती है, उन मामलों में लोगों को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया जाएगा, जेल नहीं भेजा जाएगा। जब कोई गरीब आदमी मारा जाता है, उसके साथ अत्याचार होता है, तो वह थाने में जाता है, वहां उसे बताया जाता है कि हम आरोपी को गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकते हैं। उस गरीब आदमी को फिर से पीटा जाता है, उसके साथ कई बार घटनाएं होती हैं, ऐसे लोगों को बचाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार को बदलाव करना चाहिए, केंद्र सरकार को संविधान में संशोधन करना चाहिए, नया कानून बनाना चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा, तब तक कोई बदलाव नहीं होगा। चूंकि वे गरीबों के साथ हुए अत्याचार में साधारण इंजरी दिखा देते हैं, तो वह कोई संगीन अपराध नहीं है, इसलिए आरोपी को पुलिस गिरफ्तार नहीं कर सकती है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन सब कानूनों में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। हमारा समाज कहीं दलित है, कहीं बैकवर्ड है। यहां पर माननीय समाज कल्याण मंत्री जी बैठे हैं। हम बिल पेश करते हैं, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी विरोध करती है, अन्य दल अनुपस्थित हो जाते हैं और जब वोट लेने के लिए जाते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारे पक्षधर हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में मझवार, तुरैया, बेलदार है, मध्य प्रदेश में मांझी है, दिल्ली में मल्लाह है, पश्चिमी बंगाल में केवट, बिन्द हैं, ये सब शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की सूची में हैं। मान्यवर, जब उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष गिरिजापति बिन्द जी के यहां जाते हैं, तो दलित के यहां भोजन कर लिया तो पूरा भाजपामय हो गया उत्तर प्रदेश और जब विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद राज्य सभा में कानून बनाने के लिए बिल पेश करते हैं, तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी उसका विरोध करती है और कहती है कि हम इसमें संशोधन नहीं करेंगे। तो मान्यवर, दोहरी बातें हैं। चुनाव के समय कहते हैं कि हमने दलित के यहां भोजन किया, उत्तर प्रदेश में दलित के घर में भोजन करते हैं और यहां पार्लियामेंट में कहते हैं कि पिछड़ी जाति के हैं। जब तक ये लोग इस तरह की दोहरी बातें करेंगे, तब तक भला होने वाला नहीं है।

मान्यवर, मैं इसके अलावा यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज पूरे देश में जिस तरह की विसंगतियां हैं, लोग परेशान हैं, कानून बनने के बावजूद भी जो कानून को लागू करने वाले हैं, जब तक उस स्थान तक इनकी हिस्सेदारी नहीं होगी, तब तक उनको न्याय मिलने वाला नहीं है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट से लेकर जिला कोर्ट तक और सभी कार्य पालिका और न्याय पालिका के सभी विभागों में जो आरक्षण कोटा है, उसको कड़ाई के साथ लागू होना चाहिए।

महोदय, यह सुनने में आया है कि बुंदेलखंड में लोग आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। मैं अपने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा कि इन्होंने समाजवादी राहत की योजनाएं चलाई हैं। इसमें गरीबों को आटा, देशी घी, 5 किलो तेल, चावल और मसाले तथा सारी व्यवस्थाएं देने का

काम किया। मान्यवर, इसमें सबसे ज्यादा संख्या दलितों की है, जिनके घर में खाने को नहीं है, उनको समाजवादी पेंशन देने का काम किया। इस तरह से तमाम तरह की कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चलाईं। कम से कम 60-70 परसेंट योजनाएं दलितों व गरीबों को मिली हैं। इसलिए उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा विधायक समाजवादी पार्टी के दलित विधायक हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हम लोग मांग करते हैं कि गुजरात में जिस तरह की घटना हुई है, ऐसी और घटनाएं न हों, इन पर रोक लगाने के लिए सोचना चाहिए, पार्लियामेंट में बैठकर चिंता करनी चाहिए। लोग किसी के बारे में कोई टिप्पणी कर देते हैं, तो लोगों पर भी रोक लगानी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि जब से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी है, सत्ता में आने के समय जो वायदा किए थे और कहा था कि अच्छे दिन आएंगे, काला धन लाएंगे, किसानों को डेढ़ गुना ऋण देंगे, बेरोजगारों को कहा था कि हम रोजगार देंगे, उस मुद्दे से भटकाने के लिए कोई घटना करा देते हैं। सारा दिमाग उधर लग जाता है। टीवी, मीडिया, समाचारपत्रों में वह घटना छा जाती है, ताकि लोगों का दिमाग उधर डायर्वट हो जाए। इनकी जो मूल घोषणा थी, ...(**समय की घंटी**)... जो काम कांग्रेस की सरकार ने किया था, इनके * से भारतीय जनता पार्टी आई, इनकी अच्छे कामों से नहीं आई, बल्कि इनके कुकृत्यों की वजह से आई है, इसलिए आप कोई ऐसा काम मत करो कि आपको भी बाहर जाना पड़े। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात में जो घटना घटी है, उस पर कड़ी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। जिस भी प्रदेश में जिस किसी के ऊपर कोई घटना घटती है, चाहे वह महिला हो, दलित हो, अगड़ा हो, पिछड़ा हो, किसी के साथ कोई अमानवीय घटना होती है, उस पर कड़ी कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए, मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank the hon. Chief Minister, *Amma*. It is a highly sensitive matter. We strongly condemn the atrocities against the *dalits*. The Constitution abolished untouchability, but it has not yet been abolished in the true sense. Sir, I wish to point out the positive efforts taken by the hon. Chief Minister, *Amma*, for the upliftment of the *dalits*. In the whole history of India, for the first time, in an unreserved Parliamentary constituency, a *Dalit* Ezhilmalai was fielded on behalf of AIADMK, and he won the election also. Recently, a young boy belonging to the Scheduled Caste met hon. Chief Minister, Amma, and, reminded the story that she helped him and he became an IAS officer. He belongs to the *Dalit* community. I would also like to draw the kind attention of this hon. House regarding 69 per cent reservation she has made, which she has brought in through a special enactment for the first time in India. Because our Supreme Court has said that the reservation cannot exceed 50 per cent. She read the judgement very carefully, and, she has brought out this legislation, which is in force very successful because the Supreme Court has given an exception that for those communities which are not having sufficient representation in the services, any percentage of reservation can be made. That is the dictum laid down by the Supreme Court. Because of the

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]
ingenuity and the real concern for the poor people, especially *Dalit* people, because of the 69 per cent reservation, many *Dalit* lawyers have become Judges, many rural poor *Dalits* have become very, very successful doctors and surgeons, and, also they are holding high positions in civil services.

As far as Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission is concerned, 69 per cent reservation is being implemented in Tamil Nadu as per the provisions of the Act enacted by hon. Amma. I would like to point out and happily inform the House that as the Chairman and the Member of the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission, I came across many candidates belonging to the *Dalit* community, who have succeeded under the open quota in engineering, medicine and also in top-level civil services. This has been possible only because of the efforts taken by hon. Amma. In one of the medical examinations, the top ranks were secured by *Dalit* candidates. It is a good achievement. Sir, *Dalit* empowerment is the only way to abolish the untouchability in the real sense. Hence, in Tamil Nadu, hon. Chief Minister, Amma, empowered the *Dalit* community politically, socially and economically, and there cannot be any doubt about it. Sir, I would also like to inform this House that even Constitutional posts have been given by hon. Amma to the *Dalit* community. I will not name the persons now occupying the very great positions in Tamil Nadu. It is a matter of history. Above caste, above religion, above all other considerations, she is having the real concern for the poor, especially, for the *Dalits*. I would like to quote the strong statement which she has made with regard to those unjustifiable, unreasonable remarks, which cannot be accepted by any civilized person. We strongly condemn those remarks. Sir, I may be permitted to quote something from her statement. She said, and I quote, "My heart goes out to Ms. Mayawati, who has received such verbal whiplashes." Again, I quote, "Mayawati is respected by all as a fearless leader of the oppressed community." Such a very great personality, our hon. Chief Minister, Amma is! In the whole of India, no political leader has issued such a statement. Of course, hon. *Amma* has taken note of the regret expressed by our hon. Finance Minister, and, it is also referred to in her statement. Except the regret expressed by the Finance Minister, no other leader in India has issued any such statement. She has really issued a very strong statement. At the risk of repetition, I submit that she is working all the 24 hours for the upliftment of the *Dalit* community in Tamil Nadu. She has become the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu consecutively for two times because the *Dalit* community in Tamil Nadu is behind her. It is a well-known fact. So, on behalf of *Amma*, at the risk of repetition, I, again, strongly condemn the statement issued by this person. He must be dealt with very severely in accordance with the law. Of course, hon. *Amma* has taken note that his party position has been

taken away. And also, now, I came to know that he has been removed from the party for six years. But he must be dealt with in accordance with the law also. Once again, I would like to mention that the *dalit* community is facing this kind of atrocities which is not good for our development because they are all our own brothers, our own sisters. They are not foreigners. We must change our mindset. Without *dalit* community we cannot survive. So, it is a must. That is why there is an article in our Constitution regarding abolition of untouchability. But it must be abolished in true letter and spirit. Our hon. Chief Minster, hon. Amma, has taken all possible steps to abolish untouchability in Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu, the *dalit* communities are happy. Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, long after I leave the Parliament, once I finish my term as MP, and sit with my grandchildren or children, I will remember what happened yesterday at ten minutes past two in the afternoon. It was a great learning experience for me. Thanks to the technology that we can instantly even get Wi-Fied in Parliament. This message flashed, the video clip flashed about this obnoxious statement and the person this obnoxious statement was made about was sitting four seats away from me. We did not know what to do. I was too embarrassed to even go to *Behanji*, whom I respect so much, personally, politically, from everywhere, that I had to go to Satishji to share what was said. And a beautiful learning I learnt from Mayawati Behanji yesterday. Believe me, she did not want to take this issue up initially. She herself felt and we also felt strongly about it. All the parties across political divide literally had to because her initial reaction was of a great leader, of remaining calm and absorbing whatever you throw at her. But she knows, from what I heard in her speech, how to give it back. And *Behanji*, I want to congratulate you that you gave it back yesterday. We are all so happy that you gave us the chance. It was an honour, it was a privilege to work together with you for fifteen-twenty minutes.

Sir, I respect religious sentiments. I deeply respect the worship of the cow. But while venerating the cow, how can you mock and ridicule the oppressed whose only job is to skin the carcass when she dies? There are so many people, two-and-a-half lakh people, involved with the tannery industry in our country. How many of us here in the Rajya Sabha are wearing leather shoes? What is the problem with wearing leather shoes? We can all have our own beliefs. Some people have to do their job. They were only doing their job, and even from the commercial point of view, if we leave all the sentiments apart, leather export is a great part of our country, and these people have been doing this for generations. So, Sir, the question to be begged is, let us all venerate the cow, but why mock the cow worker? The animal is important, yes; but is the human being expendable? Sir, these are the big

[Shri Derek O'brien]

questions today which need to be answered. I heard the first speaker today from the BJP, and he continued the style which this Government has shown in the last two years -- superficial symbolism. Let's start first with the Dr. Ambedkar International Centre. Sir, it will be a very beautiful building; it will have lots of glass; it will be very, very showy. It is not far away from Janpath, very good. It was inaugurated. But, Sir, the speaker also spoke about the Prime Minister translating the vision of Dr. Ambedkar. I have no doubt that he is trying to translate the vision of Dr. Ambedkar. My problem is that sometimes in translation the meaning gets lost. And I am afraid it is bad translation of Dr. Ambedkar. I can go through a lot of numbers and what is happening with the *Dalits* in this country. One out of three *Dalits* lives Below the Poverty Line. One out of two *Dalits* is undernourished. Eight out of ten *Dalit* children die before they reach the age of one. One out of two *Dalit* children is illiterate. One out of four prisoners in jails in India is a *Dalit*. And there are three lakh cases of undertrials belonging to the SCs and the STs.

Sir, but all these numbers will be of little use, because I will not be able to express as to what the *Dalit* feels today because of my limited experience. I had to read one line from the suicide note of Rohith from Hyderabad. I was fortunate to be there, so I got a copy of that note. I had kept it carefully. This is what he had said in his suicide note. I quote it.

"Every time a *Dalit* student joins the university, supply him or her with a nice rope so he can use it to hang himself." This is the condition. What does he go on to say? "Please serve 10 mg Sodium Azide to all the *Dalit* students at the time of admission." Sir, today, what are we coming to? The latest I heard from Bengal is this. Today is our biggest Martyrs' Day Rally in Bengal. But Mamatadi said, "No. Don't come back." So, three of us, the MPs, in both the Houses are staying here to be on the issue. Now the latest we heard is that there are people, and I am not blaming any political party, they may be your sister organisations or whatever else, who have started cattle census. They are going house to house to find out how many cows you have. Whose business is this to find out how many cows I have or how many goats I have or how many dogs I have at home? There is a limit to it. This is a great India where it does not matter which community I come from. We are 75,000 people here in India. I can eat what I want to eat. I can drink what I want to drink. And the power of democracy is that it can still bring me to the Rajya Sabha. This is the India I know. This is the India which Mamatadi believes in. This is the unity in diversity I understand. And dare someone tries to spoil this away from us, any kind of community, be it *Dalit*, be it minority, be it the oppressed, or be it the woman.

Sir, I can stand here and give you three or four suggestions about what Bengal has done. But I am wondering should I give you these suggestions. Should I give, through you, Sir, these suggestions to the Government? I can tell you that there are seventy per cent extra seats today in Bengal in higher education without touching the General Category. I can tell you about a Scheme called *Shikshashree* which talks about SC and ST girls from Class VII and Class VIII. But I won't give you this because these numbers won't make any difference. I will tell you why I am saying this. The numbers will not make any difference.

Sir, I normally don't take extra time. Give me two minutes, please.

Sir, whatever numbers I will give you about the good work in Bengal, it won't make any difference. The problem is not with the numbers. The problem is with the mindset. It is a mindset problem. And what happens when you start using such words? I get very scared with them. The speaker used the word 'empathy'. What is empathy, Sir? The problem is that in the past, and I am not going to glorify these people by mentioning their names, there had been six or seven people from the Ruling Party who had made these obnoxious statements. Nothing has happened to them. It is good that at least one guy was thrown out yesterday. I don't want to get controversial. I want this to be clarified. And after this I would conclude.

In 2010, there was a controversial statement, which is still floating around in the media. We need to put an end to this because the Chief Minister of a State from Western India made a statement. And that Chief Minister, as reported in the media, said that the *Dalits* are 'mentally retarded'. This is in a book titled Samajik *Samrasta*. The book was being launched. Let us clarify that. I am saying that this is a media report which also needs to be clarified.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I will conclude. Unless we punish this mindset, the whole system will get polluted. Sir, I have two quick points in conclusion. If you are a *dalit* and if you are a Hindu, you get the benefits. That is excellent. That's the way it is in the Constitution. The Constitution was further modified in 1950 to include Buddhists and Sikhs to get all the benefits. Till today, if you are a Christian and you are a *dalit*, you do not get a single benefit. We need to address this law because it is also a minority.

Sir, in conclusion, the BJP – it has to be said – is excellent at searching for voters. But, maybe, it now needs to start seeking out citizens. Each vote counts, but so does each human life under this glorious Republican Constitution given to us by Dr. Ambedkar, a Constitution where we are all equal, a Constitution where even a humble *dalit* woman has the same dignity as a self-important and obnoxious politician has. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह चर्चा हो रही है, इसका immediate provocation तो था ही, लेकिन बहन जी के ऊपर जो इतनी अजीब क़िस्म की बात कही गई, उसको मैं किस तरीके से बोलूं, मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। जिस तरीके के अल्फाज़ों को इस्तेमाल किया गया, उसकी निन्दा हम सभी औपचारिक तौर पर तो कर ही रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके पीछे एक मानसिकता है, जिसको समझने की जरूरत है। इसकी निन्दा हम सबने की है, अब भी किया है, आगे भी करेंगे। हम यहां इनकी बगल में ही बैठते हैं, हमारे मन में इनके लिए जो इज्जत है, वह तो है ही, लेकिन इस तरीके की बात निकली कैसे? इसके लिए मानसिकता की तरफ जाने की जरूरत है, इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करूंगा कि मुझे दो-चार मिनट बोलने की इजाज़त दी जाए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)ः आप पांच मिनट बोल सकते हैं।

श्री सीताराम येचुरीः यह आगे की बात है, इसीलिए मैं यह पहले से ही कह रहा हूं।

महोदय, चूंकि सबसे पहले आंकड़ों की बात कही गई है, so, let us first come to the statistics. Now, since this Government has come into office in 2014, new avenues have been opened up for attacks on *dalits*. One of these new avenues, which everybody has dealt with, is the entire question of cow protection. Now, cow is a venerated animal in our country. All of us know that. But, they are making it an issue for such attacks and all of us know the absurd charges that were made against the people who skinned the dead cow for professional reasons. They have been attacked. We have been through all this. But this is a point to note that this is a new factor for attacking *dalits* which has come into existence.

Secondly, since this Government has come, there is a new attack on the academia. We have seen what happened to the universities. We have seen what happened to Rohith Vemula. We have heard his suicide note that has just been read out to us. All of us, who have been connected with universities, know that out of the 25 students who committed suicide in North India and Hyderahad, 23 were *dalits*. 23 *dalit* students in our country committed suicide last year out of a total of 25. They were *dalits*. Now, again, this opens up a new avenue of persecution and repression against *dalits* who are reaching positions of excellence. This is a new feature that is happening since 2014. Another thing is the comments that are being made. You had a Minister of this Cabinet – he is still a Minister – who compared *dalits* to*. 'गाड़ी चलती है, तो कुत्ते मर जाते हैं', उसी तरीके से यह भी हो गया। वे मंत्री अभी भी हैं, उन्होंने शपथ ली है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... I am sorry. ...(*Interruptions*)... Of course, I am saying that the Minister said that. It's not me. I am saying that a mindset has been created. That is why, I said that. Maybe, he is the MoS for External Affairs, not Defence. ...(*Interruptions*)... He said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You made your point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am not naming. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is why I am not naming. Then, you have the RSS chief calling for a review of the reservation policy. A mindset is being created which I think is important and, therefore, if you want to look at the statistics, let me tell you, between 2013 and 2014, there has been an increase of 19 per cent in the attacks on *dalits* that the National Crime Records Bureau has registered. The figures of 2015 have not come yet. In 2014, there were 47,064 crimes against the *dalits* – an increase of 19 per cent. Further, 1,27,341 cases are under trial. What has been the conviction rate? The conviction rate is less than five per cent, 5,102. This has never happened. In 2013, the conviction rate was 48 per cent. In 2014, the conviction rate was less than five per cent. So, 1,27,341 cases and the conviction, 5,102. This is statistics.

The Prime Minister talked very eloquently about *dalit* entrepreneurs, about giving funds for *dalits* to excel in industry, for coming into industry. What is the state of affairs of your Sub-Plan? Planning Commission has been abandoned. So, there is no plan in the country. So, if there is no plan, can you have a sub-plan for *dalits*? You still have it. What is the result of that Sub-Plan that you had between 2014-15? The Sub-Plan for *dalits* has been reduced by 38 per cent in this one year. If you look at the population-wise percentage, to whom it should reach, it has dropped from 20 per cent to 16.6 per cent.

Since you were talking about the State of Gujarat, let me take the cases of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana, all the BJP-ruled States; you see the incidents of these attacks growing. Now, if you want, I will give all the results. But I am sure you will not give me time for it. But there is a shocking thing from the Gujarat State Government's report concerning the *dalit* Sub-Plan. What does it say? I am quoting, it says: 'It was very difficult to take up area-based development exclusively for Scheduled Castes.' Shocking! You can never have a State Government to actually say that they cannot take this up. The Prevention of Atrocities Act says that there should be vigilance and monitoring. The Chief Minister should chair the meeting twice a year, once every six months. It has never happened in Gujarat and there is no panel of lawyers, assigned for *dalits* in the case of these attacks, so that they can call on them to defend them. The only State where there is no panel of lawyers. This is what is happening. If you want, I can give you the details. I have all of that here. This is what I have got from the Parliament Library on these attacks.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. STAYANARAYAN JATIYA): You have many good points. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. Please, Sir. Please hold on. I am not yielding. I am not yielding today because we have very many things.

Now, here coming down to the question of your mindsets – this is something which is very, very important – during the last two years, which we must take into account because whether you call it ideological, mythological, theological or philosophical, what has been happening now is that you have.....(*Interruptions*)... What has been happening now...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

...I was waiting for you to settle down, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. I was waiting for you to settle down in the seat. I interrupted myself. So, what I was talking about is, all the statistics part is one element. We have all the statistics here and the Parliament Library has given us all the statistics. That can be quoted. But the mindset, Sir, that is evident during the last two years, is something that really worries me. What has been bolstered in our country is, in a sense, obscurantism. You are going back into a sense of obscurantism, where you are reaffirming once again to them that the status that you have in society today is because of the sins of your past birth, that unless you go through that today, you cannot correct yourself and be reborn in a better caste for the next *janma*. This is number one. That is the theological, philosophical, ideological obscurantism with which you are doing there.

Second, that you will prevent any inter-caste exchanges or marriages with the *khap panchayats* and all that you have, that you would prevent any sort of a cross-mobility between these castes and treat them as four separate compartments. That is what the RSS always talked of, the *varna vyavastha* – 'The four-fold arrangement of the *Hindu* society'. 'The four-fold arrangement of the *Hindu* society' is the ideological backdrop that is creating this mindset. That is creating this mindset. The third point is that there is no upward mobility in terms of your profession. Manual scavengers will remain manual scavengers. They cannot move on to any other profession. Therefore, if anybody is educated, as a *Dalit* student, if they reach something higher, that has to be prevented and hence, the attacks on *Dalit* students in universities and educational centres. So these three put together, you have a theological, philosophical mindset of a question of birth-rebirth, that is depending on the sins of the past, and therefore, to atone the sins in the present, you will have to go through the status of being the *Shudra*.

Secondly, you will say about the four-fold order, the arrangement of the Hindu

society, you cannot move from one to the other. You cannot gain any knowledge whereby you will .go back to mythology. Go back to mythology and go back to all the stories in mythology where *Eklavya's* thumb will be cut. You will have *Shambhuk*; because he is a *Dalit*, he will be cursed. And go back to that mythological treating, this is the mindset. This is the ideological backdrop that is encouraging these attacks on the *Dalits* today. And this is what that needs to be confronted and fought. And this, if we do not, then your khap panchayats will grow; your upward mobility, in terms of profession, will not be allowed; your inter-caste marriages– already there is a big ban on it, or, a movement against it –that will be worsened and you will have all these campaigns like *Love Jihad* and all these things will be raked up, and this is what is creating the mindset where these statistics, which I quoted earlier, can confirm as to why this is happening. So, Sir, what is required to be done? Another discussion on atrocities against *Dalits* is not merely a discussion. I am sorry to say, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, sometimes, I keep wondering, and I don't want you to chide me and remove it as being unparliamentary, but, sometimes, we have a diarrhoea of words when we discuss, and there is constipation of action when it comes from the Government. And these are not unparliamentary words. These are not unparliamentary words, but, they are strong words and I am saying this because I feel very strongly. We can voluminously speak, but, then, what is the action, Sir? What is the action that should follow? If the conviction rate has dropped, if the pendency rate is, actually, five percent, if less than five percent of the cases are being tried in the courts -- my colleague, Shrimati Kanimozhi, corrects me that it is only three per cent-- if that is the case, Sir, what is the action that the Government proposes? Sir, we can all give excellent peroration, we can all talk of the ideals of society, but, in practice, what is happening? And the only one to correct it in practice is the Government, through actions. And that is why I am urging upon this Government — once again I am urging upon the Home Minister — not to please tell us that every single sub-caste or dimension of the Muslim society, we can find in India; every particular caste or angles of the Christian society, we find in India. That was the India that I remember. The India of the last two years is not that India. This is degenerating and, therefore, this ideological, theological mindset has to be corrected. And if that has to be corrected, then, it has to be matched with action in terms of practical terms of convictions, of prosecution of crimes, of the sub-plans that have to be implemented for the development, of protecting *Dalit* students and intellectuals, who are coming to the levels of an upward mobility, instead of attacking them. All this needs to be done along with giving the protection to people on the ground. Worst atrocities are being committed against them on the basis of allegations and rumours. Now, this has to be stopped. I will only end by making one last appeal. What is required is not a change of heart. Mahatma Gandhi gave us the slogan of

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

'*Harijan*'. Jyotiba Phule, Shahu Maharaj, Babasaheb Ambedkar. We had all these very, very big leaders, who continue to evoke sympathy and empathy amongst the people, where crores of people can be mobilized on their names. But why is the situation not changing on the ground? There what is required is the economic empowerment of *dalits*. Unless you economically empower *dalits*, mere change of heart is not going to help. A change of heart can help one generation maybe, but for the next generation the same thing will happen. Therefore, my appeal, through you, to the Government is that apart from taking firm action against the perpetrators of these crimes, apart from improving the rate of conviction, , apart from setting up all the legal mechanisms that have been mandated by the Constitution and the laws that we have passed in this House, apart from sticking to the Sub-Plan in terms of the *dalit* population and S.C. Sub-Plan to be properly implemented, apart from all these things, to also come back to the question of what the Constitution enjoins all of us to encourage the spirit of scientific temper. Encouraging the spirit of the scientific temper that is a job we are enjoying under the duties of the Constitution. Apart from a chapter on Fundamental Rights, there is a chapter on Fundamental Duties which we forget. As parliamentarians, it is our duty to ensure that. It is the duty of the Government to implement that, and that scientific temper needs to be brought into place, and the economic empowerment of the *dalits* has to be brought into practise. Otherwise, such atrocities against our respected leaders of what we have heard yesterday, are atrocious, obnoxious and cannot be acceptable. Such things will continue because they are emboldened by this mind set. These people are being emboldened by this mind set to say such things which were unheard of even a couple of years back. That mind has to change. For that I am urging, through you, upon the Government to take action on all these aspects, and come back to the question of encouraging the scientific temper. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Athawale, do you want to intervene?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

श्री रामदास अठावले: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, एक गंभीर विषय पर आज राज्य सभा में चर्चा हो रही है, सारे देश में भी यह चर्चा हो रही है। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है कि दलितों पर अत्याचार होने के बाद सभी पार्टियां उसकी निदा करती हैं, लेकिन इस अत्याचार को खत्म करने के लिए जातिवाद को कब खत्म करेंगी, इस विषय पर राजनीति करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जिनको ऊना में जाकर मिलकर आना है, वे मिलकर आ सकते हैं, लेकिन किसी भी पार्टी की राज्य में सत्ता हो, उस सत्ता के टाइम पर भी अत्याचार हुए हैं। 2013 में 45,000 से ज्यादा अत्याचार हुए

थे, 2014 में 46,000 अत्याचार हुए। जब हमारी सरकार आई, इसीलिए ज्यादा अत्याचार हुए हैं, ऐसा बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन आपके टाइम पर भी अत्याचार हुए थे। 45,000 अत्याचार 2013 में भी हुए थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ठीक है, मेरा नाम उधर नहीं भी आया होगा तो भी आपके पास मेरा नाम है। आपको पता है, मैं मैं हूं और तुम तुम ही हो। इसलिए जब मैं मंत्री पद की शपथ ले रहा था तब मैं अपना नाम ही भूल गया था, मुझे मालूम था कि मैं खड़ा हूं तो नाम लेने की क्या जरूरत है। ठीक है, आपने मेरे ध्यान में लाया।

मुझे लगता है कि इसी तरह जब ऊना में अत्याचार हुआ, वहा की मुख्य मंत्री आनंदीबेन पटेल वहां गईं, तथा उन्होंने उनको सांत्वना दी, उनको आर्थिक मदद भी दे दी है। जो पुलिस ऑफिसर जिम्मेदार हैं, उन पर कार्यवाही भी हुई तथा उनको सस्पेंड भी कर दिया है। सर, एक 'सैराट' नाम की फिल्म है, जो मराठी में है। वह फिल्म बहुत हिट हुई है, उसने 100 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का धंधा किया। नागराज मंजुले नाम के एक डायरेक्टर ने इस फिल्म को डायरेक्ट किया है। वे करमाला तहसील के रहने वाले हैं। उनकी यह फिल्म बहुत चली और इसने 100 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का धंधा किया। वह फिल्म इंटरकास्ट मैरिज पर थी। नौवीं क्लास में पढ़ने वाली पाटिल समाज की एक लड़की का दलित समाज के एक लड़के के साथ प्यार होता है। वे शादी करते हैं, वे हैदराबाद जाकर रहते हैं और आखिर में उन दोनों का मर्डर किया जाता है।

महोदय, इस तरह के अत्याचार की घटनाएं हमेशा से हो रही हैं। हमारे महाराष्ट्र के खैरलांजी में हुई, बेलची में हुई, कारमजड्डे में हुई, सादूपुर में हुई। हमारे महाराष्ट्र के खरना में नौवीं क्लास में पढ़ने वाले एक दलित लड़के की हत्या हुई, सोनाई में बाल्मीकि समाज के तीन लड़कों की हत्या हुई। इन सबका कारण इंटरकास्ट लव और इंटरकास्ट मैरिज था। मैंने इंटरकास्ट मैरिज की है। मैंने बोला कि मुझे कौन मारने के लिए आता है, मैं उसको देखता हूँ। मैंने एक ब्राह्मण लड़की से शादी की। इंटरकास्ट मैरिज के संबंध में बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने बताया कि रोटी और बेटी के भाववाद से कास्टिज्म नहीं जाएगा, उसके लिए अंतजार्तीय विवाह की आवश्यकता है और मैंने अंतजार्तीय विवाह किया। यहां कितने लोगों ने किया है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है। इसी तरह से हमें समाज को जोड़ने का काम करना है, इसमें राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि राहुल गांधी जी गए, यह अच्छी बात है। वे जाएं और वापस आएं। मुझे तो आपने बहुत बार दिया था धोखा, लेकिन नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने दे दिया मुझे मंत्री पद का मौका। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसी हाउस में मैंने बहुत बार आपको रोका, इसलिए नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने सोचा, अब तो हमको देना होगा मौका। ठीक है, यह कोई मंत्री पद की बात नहीं है, मंत्री पद तो अभी तीन साल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महोदय, ऊना का जो अत्याचार है, वह बहुत गंभीर अत्याचार है। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं। दलितों पर होने वाले अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए हम सबको एक साथ होना चाहिए, जिस तरह से हम लोग आतंकवाद के खिलाफ एक होते हैं, कश्मीर पर हमला होता है, तो हम सभी पार्टीज़ के लोग एक साथ उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार होते हैं, अगर पाकिस्तान हमारे ऊपर हमला करने के लिए आगे बढ़ता है, तो हम सब लोग एक हो जाते हैं, उसी तरह से इस विषय पर भी हम सबको एक होना चाहिए। अगर एक नहीं होंगे, तो आप बोलेंगे कि वहां पर बीजेपी की सरकार है, बीजेपी वाले बोलेंगे कि वहां कांग्रेस की सरकार है, कांग्रेस वाले बोलेंगे कि वहां समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार है, समाजवार्दी पार्टी वाले बोलेंगे कि वहां जेडीयू की सरकार है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की सरकार आने में अभी थोड़ा समय

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

4.00 P.M.

है। अगर रिपब्लिकन पार्टी की सरकार आएगी, तो उस समय ज्यादा अत्याचार होंगे, क्योंकि हमें सत्ता से बाहर करने के लिए लोग ज्यादा कोशिश करेंगे।

बहन मायावती जी के खिलाफ जिन्होंने अपशब्द का प्रयोग किया, बीजेपी वालों का मैं हार्दिक आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने मायावती जी के ऊपर अटैक करने वाले के ऊपर कार्रवाई की है। मायावती जी और मेरी नहीं जमती है, लेकिन मायावती जी हमारी लीडर हैं, क्योंकि वे बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर को मानती हैं और मैं भी बाबा साहेब को मानता हूँ। उनकी बहुजन समाज पार्टी है और मेरी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी है, लेकिन बहुजन समाज पार्टी से पुरानी पार्टी आरपीआई है, क्योंकि यह पार्टी 1957 में स्थापित हुई। चरण सिंह जी की सरकार में रिपब्लिकन पार्टी के चार मंत्री हुआ करते थे, उस समय हमारी पार्टी से 19 एमएलएज़ चुन कर आए थे। बाद में हमारा हाथी आपने छीन लिया। यह ठीक बात है कि आपके पास हाथी है, आप हाथी चलाइए। आपको मौका मिला है। अगर आपके ऊपर कोई इस तरह का अटैक करता है.... अगर किसी ने बोल दिया कि वह दौलत की बेटी है, दौलत की बेटी होगी, लेकिन वह दलित की बेटी है। मतलब आप लोग पैसा कमाइए और हमारे समाज का एक आदमी पैसा कमाए, तो उसको बोला जाता है कि वह दौलत की बेटी है। हमें इस तरह का अटैक नहीं करना चाहिए। मैं बीजेपी वालों का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसी फिजूल बातें करने वाले कार्यकर्ता, नेता पर कार्रवाई की है। हम सब लोग एक-दूसरे की रिस्पेक्ट करते हैं। भारत की राजनीति एक-दूसरे की रिप्सेक्ट करने वाली है।

महोदय, बाबा साहेब ने लोकतंत्र दिया है, अपोजिशन को भी उतना ही अधिकार है, सत्ताधारी पार्टी को सपोर्ट करने का पूरा अधिकार आपको है, विरोध करने का भी आपको अधिकार है, लेकिन जब बिल आता है, तब आपको सपोर्ट करना चाहिए, लेकिन आप सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। जबकि यहां आपकी मेजॉरिटी है। एक भी बिल पास नहीं हो रहा है। मैं भी सोच रहा हूँ कि मैं यहां क्यों आया हूँ, मैं लोक सभा में जाता तो अच्छा होता। ठीक है, आपका अधिकार है। मुझे लगता है कि दलित अत्याचार के संबंध में कड़ा क़ानून बनना चाहिए। वह किसी पर अन्याय करने के लिए न हो, क्योंकि The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 भी है। जो लोग दलितों पर अत्याचार करते हैं, उनके ऊपर कार्रवाई करने का सरकार को अधिकार है। हमारा जो सामाजिक न्याय मंत्रालय है, हमारा जो गृह मंत्रालय है, उसमें हमारे राजनाथ सिंह जी एक मजबूत होम मिनिस्टर हैं। हमारे समाज कल्याण मंत्री भी मजबूत हैं और मैं भी मजबूत हूँ। हमारी सरकार आप सब लोगों को सपोर्ट करने वाली है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जब हम मजबूत हैं तो सरकार मजबूत है, नरेंद्र मोदी जी मजबूत हैं। मतलब, नरेंद्र मोदी जी जगा रहे हैं भारत सारा, इसलिए बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का सपना एक दिन होगा पूरा। हम सब लोगों को दलित-सवर्ण की एकता का देना होगा नारा और अत्याचार करने वालों को उखाड़ देना होगा सारा। जो कुछ भी हुआ है, इसमें राजनीति नहीं करनी चाहिए। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि भारत सरकार की उन नौजवान लोगों के प्रति पूरी sympathy है, जिनकी पिटाई की गई है। जिन्होंने उनकी पिटाई की है, उनके ऊपर कठोर कार्रवाई करने का निर्णय राज्य सरकार ने लिया है और भारत सरकार ने भी उस आशय के आदेश दे दिए हैं। कोई आदमी चाहे किसी भी जाति

का हो अथवा किसी भी संगठन का हो, उसको सपोर्ट करने की हमारी भूमिका नहीं है। राजनाथ सिंह साहब ने लोक सभा में भी यह बताया कि हमारी सरकार दलितों के प्रति सहानुभूत व्यक्त करती है और हमारी सरकार दलितों का सपोर्ट करती है। सपोर्ट करती है, मतलब, जब दलितों ने आपको सपोर्ट किया है तब आप उनका क्यों नहीं सपोर्ट करेंगे? आपको चुनाव में दलितों का सपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी तरह से मिला और बीजेपी को 282 सीटों लाने में दलित आपके साथ रहे। उत्तर प्रदेश में तो एक हंगामा हुआ। हंगामा इसलिए हुआ कि वहां 80 सीट्स में से 73 सीट्स मिलीं। 71 सीटों पर बीजेपी के सदस्यों का चुनकर आना, यह बीजेपी के सपने में भी नहीं था और मेरे सपने में भी नहीं था, लेकिन नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने कमाल कर दिया। नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने कमाल किया और आप लोगों ने धमाल किया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए कांग्रेस के मित्रों से मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि आपका सहयोग हमें चाहिए। आपके सहयोग के बिना सरकार नहीं चलेगी, ऐसा नहीं है। वह चल रही है, लेकिन काम होने के लिए, बिल पास होने के लिए आपकी आवश्यकता है और इसी तरह हम सब लोग बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के द्वारा दिए हुए संविधान का भारत खड़ा करने की कोशिश करेंगे। चुनाव आएगा तो हम एक-दूसरे के साथ झगड़ा करेंगे, लेकिन हाउस में ज्यादा झगड़ा मत कीजिए। आप नारे लगाइए, लेकिन डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, रोज नारे लगाना ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि नारे लगा-लगाकर मैं यहां आया हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं बाहर रोज नारे लगाता था। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): इससे सरकार का नजरिया दिखाई पड़ता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I want to say something ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, when everything in the House is in order, why do you want to raise a point of order and under what rule?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I think, it falls within the definition of 'collective responsibility' which comes under section 75...(*Interruptions*).... According to this, it is the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, the hon. Minister while speaking here, while making his statement here, was congratulating the BJP for abusing a senior leader because he has taken action ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Oh yes. He said it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. He did not say it ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: He said it. ...(*Interruptions*)... ऐसे गंभीर विषय पर, जहां पर इतनी अपमानजनक टिप्पणी की गयी हो, दलितों के खिलाफ अत्याचार पर बात कर रहे हैं, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार का एक मंत्री उस पर मज़ाक की तरह चर्चा कर रहा हो। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः यह सरकार के लिए शर्म की बात है कि इतने गंभीर विषय पर मंत्री जी किस तरीके से मज़ाकिया लहज़े में बात कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः तिवारी जी, बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः यह मंत्रिमंडल के बारे में सच्चाई बयान करता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji no, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... He only congratulated the BJP for taking action. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down now. ...(*Interruptions*)... For taking action against that person ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रामदास अठावलेः सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई मज़ाक की बात नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः बैठिए, बैठिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैंने करेक्ट कर दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप बोलिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... कुछ नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, you allow him to clarify. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः उन्होंने congratulate किया। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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) : This allegation is completely incorrect. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a derogatory statement, which is very wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)... ...(*Interruptions*)... एक दलित नेता हैं, वे बोलना चाहते हैं, बोल रहे हैं और आप उनको रोकना चाहते हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...बहुत derogatory और false statement दे रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः वहां आपकी सरकार है ...(**व्यवधान**)... ऐसे गंभीर विषय पर आपकी सरकार का यह ..(**व्यवधान**)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have... ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair has corrected it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः यहां पर दलितों के उत्पीड़न पर हम लोग बात कर रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, sit down, what are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः पहले तो हमें मरवाया गया, हमें **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, you are attributing something which ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः उसके बाद आपका एक मिनिस्टर यहां पर बैठकर दलितों पर अत्याचार का मज़ाक उड़ाए, **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiwariji, what are you doing? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: No, Sir, I am speaking from my heart. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is my heart. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Everybody has a heart. ...(*Interruptions*)... Not only you, everybody has a heart. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are attributing something which he has not said. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... Listen, listen. ...(*Interruptions*)... I also heard. ...(*Interruptions*)... I was listening to the translation. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is very clear. ...(*Interruptions*)... What he said is that he congratulated BJP for taking action against that person who abused ...(*Interruptions*)... He did not congratulate that person. ...(*Interruptions*)... You should listen to the speech. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't create problem unnecessarily. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is no point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... अठावले जी, अभी आपने खत्म नहीं किया? कृपया जल्दी कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अठावलेः सर, यहां पर प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर व्यक्त करने का अधिकार हर किसी मेम्बर को है, लेकिन जिसमें प्वाइंट ही नहीं, उस ऑर्डर का क्या मतलब है? मैंने अत्याचार करने वालों को बधाई दी है क्या? मैं तो दलित समाज का हूं, मेरा भी दिल जल रहा है। **...(व्यवधान)...** मेरे समाज के लोगों पर हमला हुआ है, इसलिए मैंने कहा कि संगठन के कोई भी लोग हैं, जिन्होंने अत्याचार किया है, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय लिया है, उन्हें सस्पेंड कर दिया है, इसीलिए मैंने यह बात कही। इसमें अभिनंदन की कोई बात नहीं है और मज़ाक की बात नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** यह मज़ाक की बात नहीं है। यहां हमारे नौजवानों पर हमला हुआ, हर रोज़ हमले हो रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापतिः अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अठावलेः डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन कांग्रेस के लोगों को इतना ही बताना चाहता हूं कि देश में casteism को बढ़ावा देने का काम किसने किया?..**(व्यवधान)**.. आज तक सत्ता आपके हाथ में थी, गांव-गांव के सरपंच आपके थे। जिला पंचायत आपकी थी, सभी राज्यों में आपकी सरकारें थीं। बीजेपी की सरकार अभी आयी है। इसके पहले आपकी सरकार थी, इसलिए सबकी जिम्मेदारी है। केवल आप जिम्मेदार हैं, मैं ऐसा नहीं बोल रहा हूं। सरकार अत्याचार करती है, ऐसा भी नहीं है, लेकिन कोई भी सरकार हो, उस सरकार के टाइम में नीचे के लोग अत्याचार करते हैं, तो उनको सबक सिखाना चाहिए, उन्हें कठोर सज़ा देनी चाहिए, यही मेरा कहना था। यह मज़ाक की बात बिल्कुल नहीं है। मैं मज़ाक

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

वाला आदमी नहीं हूं। आप लोग ऐसा समझते होंगे, लेकिन मैं बहुत सीरियस हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं बहुत सीरियस हूं, मंत्री बनने के बाद मुझे सीरियस होना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... इसलिए मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेते हुए इस अत्याचार का निषेध करता हूं।

श्री आनन्द भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): फिर हंस क्यों रहे हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)... ऐसे मामले में आप हंस रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right.

श्री रामदास अठावले: भारत सरकार और राज्य की सरकार जरूर कठोर कार्यवाही करेगी और किसी को छोड़ने का काम नहीं करेगी, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, जय भीम, जय भारत।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा) : उपसभापति महोदय, प्राचीन भारत से हम अच्छी सभ्यता, इंसानियत सीखते आ रहे हैं और दुनिया को सिखा रहे हैं। Foreigners हमारी सभ्यता को सीखने के लिए भारत आते हैं, यह बात हम गर्व के साथ कहते हैं। महोदय, ईश्वर भी कहते हैं कि जो मानव की सेवा करता है, वही मेरा सच्चा भक्त है, लेकिन मैं दुख के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि जो दलितों के प्रति अत्याचार हो रहा है, यह हमारे देश का मुद्दा है और एक sensitive मुद्दा है। महोदय, दलितों और आदिवासियों की सुरक्षा के लिए कानून बनाए जा चुके हैं, लेकिन जमीनी स्तर पर हालत अभी भी नहीं सुधर रही है। यही नहीं, दलित और आदिवासी चाहे नौकरी में हों, समाज में हों या राजनीति में हों, उन्हें अपमान और भेदभाव झेलना पड़ता है। हमें गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए कि आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? मेरे ख्याल से, इस अत्याचार का सबसे बड़ा कारण समाज में कानून का कोई खौफ न होना, खराब मानसिकता, भेदभाव एवं कुछ लीडर्स के बयान हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कुछ दिनों से टी.वी. न्यूज़ में क्लिप देख रहा हूं कि एक आदमी चार दलितों को मार रहा है। दलित केवल दर्द सह रहे हैं और वह उनको गब्बर की तरह मार रहा है। यहां पर मानसिकता क्या है? आप देखिए, दलितों का मनोबल कितना डाउन है और जो मार रहा है उसका मनोबल कितना ऊंचा है। उनके अरेस्ट होने की बात ठीक है। आज भी लोगों में कानून का कोई खौफ नहीं है। आप देख लीजिए कि वे उनको मारने का वीडियो क्लिप बना रहे हैं, उसके बाद यूट्यूब पर डाल रहे हैं। उनको कानून की कोई परवाह नहीं है। कानून भी सचमुच एक दलित बन गया है, एक आदिवासी कानून बन गया है और जस्टिस जंगल में रह गया है, ऐसा लग रहा है।

हमने कल राज्य सभा में दलितों के ऊपर चर्चा की। बहन जी के बारे में इतनी अभद्र भाषा का इस्तेमाल हुआ, जिस पर कल चर्चा हुई, लेकिन आज सुबह हम टी.वी. में देख रहे हैं कि 22 दलितों को पीटा जा रहा है। इससे साफ मालूम पड़ रहा है कि हमारे यहां कोई सभ्यता नहीं है, कोई इंसानियत नहीं है और कानून का कोई खौफ नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि आज भी रूरल एरिया में 38 परसेंट जो दलित बच्चे गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, उनको सेपरेट बैठाया जाता है, जो दलित बच्चे हैं। आज भी रूरल एरिया में 27.6 परसेंट दलित पुलिस स्टेशन में जाने से डरते हैं। आज भी 33 परसेंट पब्लिक

हैल्थ वर्कर दलितों के घर जाने से मना कर देते हैं और 48.4 परसेंट दलित बच्चों को जब वे पानी पीने के लिए जाते हैं, तो उनको मना कर दिया जाता है तथा 70 परसेंट बच्चे उनके साथ में बैठकर खाना नहीं खाते हैं। महोदय, आज भी हमारे देश में यह हाल है, तो हम कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि हमारे दलित बच्चे आगे बढ़ेंगे? स्कूल के बच्चों को सेपरेट बैठाया जा रहा है, वे बच्चे कल को आगे कैसे बढ़ेंगे, उनको सभ्यता और संस्कार कैसे मिलेंगे?

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसके बारे में सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि एक सेपरेट फंड बनाया जाए। जहां पर दलित रहते हैं या आदिवासी रहते हैं, वहां पर आप ऐसी एक्टिविटी चलाइए, कल्चरल एक्टिविटी चलाइए, स्पोर्ट्स एक्टिविटी चलाइए, तभी मैं समझता हूं कि कुछ डेवलपमेंट हो पाएगा। हमारे यहां पर दलित लोग पुलिस स्टेशन जाने से डरते हैं और उनको पुलिस के पास जाने से रोका भी जाता है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इसके लिए पुलिस स्टेशन में एक सेपरेट दलित सेल बनाइए, ताकि दलित लोग आसानी से वहां जा सकें और अपनी कम्पलेंट लिखा सकें।

उपसभापति महोदय, हमारी बीजेपी के स्पीकर ने ओडिशा के बारे में कहा, हमारे मुख्य मंत्री के बारे में कहा, left-wing extremism के बारे में कहा। यह बीजेडी का मुद्दा नहीं है, यह बीजेपी का मुद्दा नहीं है, यह कांग्रेस का मुद्दा नहीं है या स्टेट का मुद्दा नहीं है। हम इंटरनेशनल फोरम में इसकी चर्चा कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत ही सेंसिटिव इश्यू है। हमारे ओडिशा में घटना हुई है, लेकिन वह जान-बूझकर की गई घटना नहीं है। एस.टी. कमीशन ने भी कहा है कि एक्सीडेंट के बाद मुख्य मंत्री और उनकी सरकार ने अच्छा कदम उठाया है। इसको पोलिटिकल न बनाया जाए। कई सारे स्टेट्स में हमारी तरह नक्सलवाद की प्रॉब्लम है या माओवादियों से प्रॉब्लम है। मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत दुखदायी घटना हुई है। मैं समझता हूं कि आदिवासी लोगों को अपनी जान गंवानी पड़ी। हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने उन लोगों के परिवारों को 7 लाख रुपए का कम्पंसेशन दिया। इसके साथ-साथ उनके परिवार के लोगों को गवर्नमेंट जॉब भी दी जा रही है। इसके लिए तुरंत एक SIT का गठन करके उसकी जांच की जा रही है। उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद मुख्य मंत्री जी आवश्यक कदम उठाएंगे।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी ओडिशा सरकार ने एक बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है, जिसको देखकर मुझे लग रहा है कि ओडिशा में पॉपुलेशन के हिसाब से कानून बनाया गया है और रिजर्वेशन दे रहे हैं। इसमें SC/ST के लोगों के लिए 23 per cent reservation है, और SC के लिए 17 परसेंट जो कि एक बहुत अच्छा काम है। हमारे यहां जितनी भी यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, उसमें इन लोगों को पढ़ने का मौका दिया गया है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि देरेक ओब्राईन जी कह रहे थे कि जो दलित क्रिश्चियन हैं, उनको SC की मान्यता नहीं दी जा रही है। वे सब भी गरीब लोग हैं, इसलिए मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उन पर ध्यान दिया जाए और दलित क्रिश्चियन को भी SC की सूची में शामिल किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, देश में जो दलित वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो मुझे अपना स्वाभिमान का प्रतीक समझते हैं और कल भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक सदस्य द्वारा जिस तरीके की अशोभनीय, अमर्यादित भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया गया, उससे पूरे देश में दलित वर्ग के लोगों के स्वाभिमान को जबर्दस्त ठेस पहुंची हैं। इसमें अच्छी बात यह रही कि

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कल पूरे सदन में सभी दलों के नेताओं ने, नेता पक्ष और विपक्ष, सभी ने उसको कंडेम किया और आज भी दलित एट्रोसिटीज़ के ऊपर जो चर्चा हो रही है, तो इस चर्चा में भी सभी दलों में माननीय नेताओं ने उस घटना का उल्लेख करते हुए, उसको कंडेम किया है। खास तौर से हमारे देश की महिलाएं, जो राजनीति में काफी आगे बढ़ रही हैं, तमिलनाडु की मुख्य मंत्री हैं, पश्चिमी बंगाल की मुख्य मंत्री हैं और जो अन्य महिलाएं हैं, उनको भी काफी बुरा लगा तथा कल जो कुछ भी हुआ, उसका विरोध किया और उसको कंडेम किया। आज भी माननीय सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष तथा विभिन्न दलों के नेताओं ने उसको कंडेम किया है। मैं सत्ता पक्ष, विपक्ष और सभी दलों तथा सभी दलों के नेताओं का इसके लिए आभार प्रकट करती हूं। इतना ही नहीं, इन्होंने इसका विरोध करते हुए, इसको जबर्दस्त तरीके से कंडेम किया है, तो इससे इन्होंने मेरे मनोबल को और बढ़ाया है। इन्होंने मुझे दलितों के स्वाभिमान के लिए लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए मेरी हिम्मत व हौसला और बढ़ाया है, मैं इसके लिए भी बहुत आभारी हूं।

मान्यवर, आज अखबारों में और मीडिया में खबर आई है कि बीजेपी ने उस व्यक्ति को पद से हटाया है, पार्टी से निकाला है, यह उनका अच्छा कदम था, मैं उसकी सराहना करती हूं, लेकिन अच्छा होता कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी उसको पद से हटाने के साथ-साथ उसके खिलाफ FIR दर्ज कराती, तो मैं समझती हूं कि बहुत अच्छा होता। अगर भारतीय जनता पार्टी उसके ऊपर SC/ST Act के तहत मुकदमा दर्ज कराती, तो उचित होता। हम देर रात तक इंतजार करते रहे, जब बीजेपी ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो हमारी पार्टी के लोगों ने लखनऊ में देर रात तक इस मुद्दे को लेकर SC/ST Act के तहत मामला दर्ज कराया। लेकिन इस घटना को हर तरफ से condemn किया गया है। महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, आज पूरे देश के अंदर हमारी पार्टी ने, हालांकि मैंने कोई अपील नहीं की, उनसे कोई दरख्वास्त नहीं की, लेकिन चूंकि उनके स्वाभिमान को इस से ठेस पहुंची, देश के ज्यादातर राज्यों में लोग सड़कों पर उतरे और अपना विरोध दर्ज किया। इसके लिए उनका भी मैं आभार प्रकट करती हूं।

मान्यवर, आज की बिजनेस लिस्ट के मुताबिक देश के विभिन्न भागों में दलितों पर अत्याचार की हाल की घटनाओं पर नियम 176 के तहत चर्चा हो रही है। यह विषय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। यह बात भी सभी को मालूम है कि जब भी सत्र शुरू होता है तो किसी-न-किसी घटना को लेकर, दलितों के ऊपर हो रही atrocities को लेकर हाउस में चर्चा होती है। उस पर चर्चा होती है और सभी दलों के नेता अपने सुझाव देते हैं। सरकार भी अच्छी-अच्छी बातें रखकर अपना performance बताती है और आश्वासन देती है कि हम इन atrocities के मामले में काफी गंभीर हैं, लेकिन practical में उसके बाद कुछ नहीं होता है और सब हवा-हवाई बनकर रह जाता है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज देश के विभिन्न भागों में दलितों के ऊपर अन्याय, व अत्याचार हो रहा है, उसे लेकर नियम 176 के तहत हाउस के अंदर चर्चा हो रही है। मेरे बोलने से पूर्व विभिन्न दलों के माननीय नेताओं ने काफी डिटेल में अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। उन्होंने इस संबंध में पिछली गवर्नमेंट के और इस गवर्नमेंट के भी आंकड़े दिए हैं और बताया है कि दलितों के ऊपर कितना अन्याय व अत्याचार हुआ है। मैंने उन सब की बातों को काफी ध्यानपूर्वक सुना है और काफी गंभीरता से लिया है।

मान्यवर, मैं इस संबंध में सब से पहले यह कहना चाहूंगी कि हमारे देश को आज़ाद हुए लगभग 69 वर्ष और भारत के संविधान को लागू हुए लगभग 66 वर्ष अब तक बीत चुके हैं। इस अवधि में केंद्र में विभिन्न पार्टियों की सरकारें रही हैं, लेकिन इस अवधि में सब से ज्यादा लंबे अरसे तक कांग्रेस पार्टी की हुकूमत रही है, लगभग 54 वर्षों तक कांग्रेस पार्टी का राज रहा है। साथ ही आजादी के बाद अधिकांश राज्यों में भी इसी कांग्रेस पार्टी का राज रहा है। इस बार बीजेपी की पूर्ण बहुमत की सरकार बनी है और इन दो सालों को मिलाकर अब तक बीजेपी 8 वर्षों तक केंद्र में सत्ता में रही है। मान्यवर, कई राज्यों में अभी भी बीजेपी की सरकार है, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि देश का संविधान लागू होने के बाद की इस लंबी अवधि में भी देश में खासकर चाहे कांग्रेस की हुकूमत रही हो या बीजेपी की रही हो या कुछ समय के लिए अन्य पार्टियों की हुकूमत रही हो या राज्यों के अंदर कांग्रेस, बीजेपी या अन्य विभिन्न पार्टियों की हुकूमत रही हो, लेकिन दुख की बात है कि इस लंबी अवधि में देश में खासकर दलित व आदिवासी वर्ग के लोगों का हर स्तर पर अभी तक उत्पीड़न होना बंद नहीं हुआ है। इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने भारतीय संविधान में खासकर एससी व एसटी वर्ग के लोगों को सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक क्षेत्र में इनकी स्थिति में सुधार के लिए इन्हें जो कानूनी अधिकार दिए थे, आजादी के बाद या भारतीय संविधान लागू होने की इस लंबी अवधि में इन वर्ग की स्थिति में 50 प्रतिशत भी बदलाव नहीं आया है। मैं आपको वास्तव में बता रही हूं कि इन वर्गों की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थिति में 50 परसेंट भी बदलाव नहीं आया है, क्योंकि बाबा साहेब डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने कहा था, उन्होंने जब इन वर्गों के लोगों को कानूनी अधिकार दिए थे तो एक बात कही थी कि, "मैंने कानूनी अधिकार तो इन लोगों के वर्गों को दे दिए हैं, लेकिन कानूनी अधिकारों का लाभ इन वर्गों को तभी मिलेगा, जब इनको ईमानदारी और निष्ठा से implement किया जाएगा।" सर, इनको ईमानदारी और निष्ठा से implement नहीं किया गया और उन्हें कानूनी अधिकारों का पूरा लाभ भी नहीं मिला।

बाबा साहेब डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने इन्हें खास कर सरकारी नौकरियों में रिज़र्वेशन दिया था, लेकिन उसका कोटा भी पूरा नहीं किया गया।

पदोन्नति में आरक्षण, जो इन लोगों को लंबे अरसे से मिल रहा था, सेंटर में, जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, तब इनकी थोड़ी लापरवाही की वजह से यह हुआ कि इस मामले के विरोध में जब कुछ लोग कोर्ट में गए, तो वहां पर सही पैरवी न करने की वजह से, माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पदोन्नति में आरक्षण का मामला भी निष्प्रभावी हो गया। हालांकि, हमारी पार्टी ने पिछली गवर्नमेंट में इस मामले को उठाया था। राज्य सभा में संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक पास हुआ, ताकि इन्हें पूरा लाभ मिल जाए, लेकिन यह विधेयक राज्य सभा में तो पास हो गया, पर लोक सभा में लटक गया। हम यह सोच रहे थे कि जब केंद्र में बीजेपी की सरकार आएगी, क्योंकि लोक सभा में इनका पूर्ण बहुमत है, तो लोक सभा में इस मामले को, जो पदोन्नति में आरक्षण का मामला है, इसको जरूर गंभीरता से लेगी और जो संवैधानिक संशोधन विधेयक आया है, उसको पास कराएगी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, इतना ही नहीं, मैं इन बीजेपी वाले लोगों से, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि इस साल जब बाबा साहेब डॉ. अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जयंती थी, तो इन्होंने उनकी जयंती मनाने के लिए पूरे देश के दलितों को किस्म-किस्म के लालच दिए कि हम

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यह करेंगे, हम वह करेंगे। एक तरफ तो इन लोगों ने बाबा साहेब डॉ. अम्बेडकर की जयंती मनाने की आड़ में दलितों को किस्म-किस्म के आश्वासन दिए, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ केंद्र की सरकार ने, बीजेपी के नेतृत्व में जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट चल रही है, उसने अपनी सरकार के ज्यादातर कार्य प्राइवेट सेक्टर को देकर एस.सी./एस.टी. के लिए जो आरक्षण की व्यवस्था थी, एक प्रकार से उसको निष्प्रभावी बना दिया और उनको न के बराबर अधिकार दे दिया, जबकि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इन वर्गों के लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

ज्यूडिशियरी की बात कहें, तो जब हम atrocities की बात करते हैं, शोषित दलित समाज पर, एस.सी./एस.टी. लोगों पर atrocities की बात करते हैं कि इन लोगों के ऊपर आए दिन जुल्म, ज्यादतियां बढ़ रही हैं, तो पाते हैं कि इन्हें न्याय नहीं मिलता है। जिनके ऊपर जुल्म ज्यादतियां होती हैं, इन लोगों के मामले कोर्ट-कचहरियों में बरसों तक चलते रहते हैं। जिनके ऊपर जुल्म, ज्यादतियां होती हैं, वे बेचारे मर जाते हैं और केस अपने आप रफ़ा-दफ़ा हो जाता है। ज्यूडिशियरी में इनके साथ बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है। वहां पर इनके लोग नहीं हैं। हायर ज्यूडिशियरी में रिज़र्वेशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। ये बेचारे लोग काफी दुखी हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह बताना चाहती हूं कि इन सबका मुख्य कारण यह है कि आज़ादी के बाद से लेकर अब तक, केंद्र व राज्यों में जिन पार्टियों की भी सरकारें रही हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश सरकारों की इन वर्गों के प्रति अभी तक भी हीनता और जातिवादी मानसिकता का पूरी तरह से नहीं बदलना है। यानी कि केंद्र और राज्यों में जिन पार्टियों की सरकारें रही हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश केंद्र और अधिकांश राज्यों की सरकारों की दलितों और आदिवासियों के प्रति जो हीन और जातिवादी मानसिकता चली आ रही है, संविधान लागू होने से पहले से जो पुरानी मनुवादी व्यवस्था थी, उनकी वह सोच अभी तक नहीं बदली है। संविधान तो लागू हो गया है, लेकिन प्रैक्टिकली तो आज भी जो मनुवादी व्यवस्था है, ये लोग उसको लागू करते हैं और उसी सोच के तहत इनका उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। सर, यही मेन कारण है कि संविधान तो लागू हो गया है, लेकिन संविधान को लागू करने वाले ज्यादातर लोग मनुवादी मानसिकता के हैं। ये पुरानी हीन व जातिवादी मानसिकता के लोग हैं, जिसकी वजह से इनका उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। यही मुख्य वजह है कि देश के किसी भी राज्य में, जब भी दलितों के ऊपर कोई जुल्म या ज्यादती होती है, उनका उत्पीड़न होता है, तो न्याय देना तो बहुत दूर की बात है, उनकी एफ.आर.आई. भी जल्दी से नहीं लिखी जाती है। मैं आपको सही रिपोर्ट बता रही हूं। इस बात का ताजा उदाहरण गुजरात के ऊना का दलित उत्पीड़न प्रकरण है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, जैसा कि यह सर्वविदित है, इस बार सेंटर में बीजेपी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनी और इस सरकार को बने हुए दो साल से ज्यादा समय हो गया है। पिछले लगभग डेढ़ साल के अन्दर गौ रक्षा के नाम पर पूरे देश के अन्दर सबसे पहले धार्मिक अल्पसंख्यक समाज में से मुसलमानों के ऊपर बड़े पैमाने पर अन्याय और अत्याचार हुआ और अब तो दलितों को भी नहीं छोड़ा जा रहा है। गौ रक्षा के नाम पर अब तो दलितों के साथ भी बड़े पैमाने पर इसकी आड़ में अन्याय और अत्याचार हो रहा है। अकेले गुजरात में ही नहीं, खास तौर से देश में जो बीजेपी शासित राज्य हैं, वहां पर बड़े पैमाने पर गौ रक्षा के नाम पर दलितों का उत्पीड़न हो रहा है। पहले मुसलमानों के साथ जुल्म-ज्यादती हुई, वह तो खैर बंद नहीं हुई, अब दलितों को भी नहीं छोड़ा गया। ऊना के अन्दर क्या हुआ? गुजरात

स्टेट में जो ऊना है, वहां पर गौ रक्षा के नाम पर जो असामाजिक तत्व हैं, जो दलित विरोधी तत्व हैं, उन्होंने जब वे लोग चर्मकारी का काम कर रहे थे, उनके साथ जो जुल्म-ज्यादती की, मैं उसके ज्यादा डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहती, यह बात मैंने काफी कुछ 18 तारीख को माननीय सदन में रखी थी, लेकिन माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा यही कहना है कि उनका वहां पर शोषण किया गया और सरकार चुप रही। जब इस मामले को मीडिया ने, चैनलों ने दर्शाया और खास तौर से जब 18 तारीख से पार्लियामेंट का सत्र शुरू हुआ और जब यह मामला हमारे संज्ञान में आया, तो मैंने पहले प्रेस नोट जारी किया और फिर मैंने 18 तारीख को यह मामला पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर उठाया। इतना ही नहीं, 18 तारीख के बाद गुजरात के अन्दर जो दलित वर्ग के लोग हैं, उनकी थोड़ी हिम्मत बढ़ी, उनका हौसला बढ़ा, तो वे लोग जुल्म-ज्यादती के खिलाफ सड़कों पर आए। उनको न्याय देने के लिए सरकार आगे आने के बजाय उनका मुँह बंद करने के लिए किस्म-किस्म के हथकंडे इस्तेमाल कर रही है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यह कहना है कि यह मामला अति गम्भीर है। वहां पर आपकी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह वहां की सरकार से बात करके जिन लोगों के साथ गौ रक्षा की आड़ में जो उत्पीड़न किया गया है, उनके स्वाभिमान को जो ठेस पहुँचाई गई है, उस पर कार्रवाई करे। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यह कहना है कि वहां आपकी सरकार है, आप सरकार से बात करें और उनको न्याय दिलाएँ। हालांकि आपने अपने मुख्यमंत्री को वहां पर भेजा है, यह अच्छा कदम है, लेकिन मुख्यमंत्री को भेजने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। वहां पर जब यह घटना घटी, तो जिन अधिकारियों ने लापरवाही बरती, जिनको तुरंत मौके पर एक्शन लेना चाहिए था, जिन पुलिसकर्मियों ने लापरवाही बरती है, सरकार ने उनको निलंबित तो किया है, लेकिन उनको निलंबित करने से काम नहीं चलेगा, वे साल-दो साल में फिर reinstate हो जाएँगे, इसलिए माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा यह कहना है कि आगे दूसरे अधिकारी अपनी जिम्मेदारी को, अपनी ड्यूटी को ईमानदारी और निष्ठा से निभाएँ, यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहे कि उन अधिकारियों को नौकरी से बर्खास्त करके उनको जेल की सलाखों के अन्दर भेजना चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस प्रकरण को लेकर हमारी मांग यह है कि...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

सुश्री मायावतीः सर, एक मिनट, मेरी एक डिमांड है। सरकार से मेरा यह कहना है कि वहां की सरकार ने इस मामले की सीआईडी से जांच के आदेश दे दिए हैं, लेकिन सरकार को मालूम है, राजनाथ सिंह जी को भी यह मालूम है, ये उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री रहे हैं, ये अभी गृह मंत्री हैं, ये अच्छे तरीके से जानते हैं कि सीआईडी जांच का मतलब क्या होता है। जो सीआईडी जांच होती है, उसमें जो दोषी लोग होते हैं, उनको बचाने का मामला होता है या मामले को लटका कर उसको बचाने का मामला होता है। सीआईडी में ज्यादातर जब जांच होती है, तो जो पीड़ित लोग होते हैं, उनको न्याय नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से मेरा यह कहना है कि वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बात करे और इस मामले की सीआईडी से जांच कराने के बजाय, क्योंकि जब मीडिया में सब कुछ दिखा दिया गया है, सब कुछ पूरे देश ने देखा है कि किन लोगों ने उनकी पिटाई की है, बेहतर यही है कि वहां की सरकार जो सम्बन्धित थाना है, उस थाने के

[सुश्री मायावती]

अन्दर ईमानदार पुलिसकर्मी को बैठाए और वे लोग मामले को देखें। जल्दी से जल्दी इस मामले की फाइनल चार्जशीट लगनी चाहिए और चार्जशीट के बाद फिर यह मामला फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट के जरिए सुना जाना चाहिए। यह मामला फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट के जरिए सुना जाना चाहिए। सीआईडी में जाने का मतलब है कि वह मामला लटका रहेगा। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इस मामले की सुनवाई समयबद्ध होनी चाहिए और इस कोर्ट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का एक जज जरूर होना चाहिए। हालांकि एक ही जज होता है, लेकिन यदि सरकार चाहे तो रिक्वेस्ट कर सकती है और इसमें दो जज हो सकते हैं, एक जज आप जनरल का ले लीजिए और एक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का ले लीजिए। इसमें एक के बजाए दो जज रखे जा सकते हैं। इसके साथ ही यह सुनवाई वहां के हाई कोर्ट के एक सिटिंग जज की निगरानी में होनी चाहिए, ऐसी हमारी पार्टी की मांग है, वरना असली दोषियों को जल्दी सजा नहीं मिल पाएगी। यदि ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो इसके साथ यह केस भी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please conclude.

सुश्री मायावतीः दो-तीन मिनट और दीजिए। यदि ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो यह केस भी हैदराबाद में हुए रोहित वेमुला कांड की तरह ही लटक कर रह जाएगा। मैं इसकी समयबद्ध सुनवाई के लिए क्यों कह रही हूं, इस संदर्भ में मैं याद दिलाना चाहती हूं कि सन् 1997 में महाराष्ट्र में बीजेपी व शिवसेना की मिली-जुली सरकार के दौरान मुम्बई की रमाबाई कॉलोनी में कुछ असामाजिक व दलित विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा, वहां जो बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर की प्रतिमा लगी हुई थी, उस प्रतिमा के ऊपर पर जूतों की माला पहनाई गई। इससे लोगों में गुस्सा पैदा हुआ और लोगों ने एजिटेशन किया, जिससे वहां पर गोली चली। इसका नतीजा क्या हुआ? इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां मौके पर ही दलित वर्ग के दस लोग मार दिए गए। उस समय यूपी में मेरी सरकार थी। मैं वहां पर गई और मैंने उनकी आर्थिक मदद की। काफी लोगों ने इसमें एजिटेशन भी किया, लेकिन फिर भी जो दोषी लोग थे, उनको सज़ा दिलवाने में कई साल लग गए थे। यह महाराष्ट्र की घटना है।

इतना ही नहीं, सन् 2006 में, जब महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में कांग्रेस पार्टी के नेतृत्व की सरकार चल रही थी, उस दौरान विदर्भ के भंडारा जिले के खैरलांजी गांव में एक ही परिवार के साथ असामाजिक व दलित विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा काफी शर्मनाक व अमानवीय उत्पीड़न की घटना हुई। एक बच्ची थी, महिला थी, पहले उसका रेप किया गया और फिर उसको मारा डाला गया, साथ ही दो और आदमियों को मारा गया। इसमें चार लोगों की निर्मम हत्या की गई। इसके बाद यह मामला कई सालों तक कोर्ट में चलता रहा, तब जाकर जो दोषी लोग थे, उनको उम्र कैद की सज़ा हुई। वे लोग अब माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गए हुए हैं।

दलितों के मामले में मेरा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से यही कहना है कि आप सभी दलों की कोई मीटिंग बुलवाइए और कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालिए कि जब देश के अंदर दलितों और शोषितों के ऊपर उत्पीड़न के गंभीर मामले होते हैं, तो उन मामलों की सुनवाई स्पेशल कोर्ट के जरिए होनी चाहिए, ताकि जो दोषी लोग हैं, वे जल्दी से जल्दी पकड़े जाएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

सुश्री मायावतीः इससे जो आपराधिक तत्व हैं, उनकी जल्दी से हिम्मत न हो सकेगी कि वे उनको जुल्म और ज्यादती का शिकार बनाएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kumariji, please conclude.

सुश्री मायावतीः मैं और ज्यादा इग्ज़ाम्पल नहीं देना चाहती, हालांकि ऐसे और अनेकों उदाहरण हैं, लेकिन मैं उनकी डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहती हूं। इसके साथ ही मैंने यह भी देखा है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

सुश्री मायावतीः एक मिनट और दीजिए। महोदय, जब केंद्र में कांग्रेस पॉवर में होती है और बीजेपी वाले विपक्ष में होते हैं, ऐसे में जब देश के किसी भी राज्य में दलितों के ऊपर उत्पीड़न होता है या कोई गंभीर घटना होती है, तो बीजेपी वाले उस मामले को उठाते हैं और उसका राजनीतिकरण करने का प्रयास करते हैं। जब बीजेपी वाले सत्ता में होते हैं, कांग्रेस वाले विपक्ष में होते हैं, तो वे उसका राजनीतिकरण करते हैं। यह राजनीतिकरण करना बंद होना चाहिए। दलितों को राजनीतिक हथियार बनाने के बजाए, उनके ऊपर हर स्तर पर आए दिन जो जुल्म ज्यादती हो रही है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. That is okay.

सुश्री मायावतीः मैं समझती हूं कि कांग्रेस को और बीजेपी को इसे गंभीरता से लेते हुए, इनको जुल्म और ज्यादती से निजात दिलाने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is the point.

सुश्री मायावतीः अगर इस मामले में कोई सरकार आगे आती है और पहल करती है, तो हमारी पार्टी और हम आपको पूरा सहयोग देंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

सुश्री मायावतीः पूरे देश के अंदर दलितों के ऊपर, हर स्तर पर जो जुल्म और ज्यादती हो रही है, यह अति चिंता का विषय है। यह जुल्म और ज्यादती कम होने के बजाए, दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं समझती हूं कि सभी दलों को दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर इन लोगों के बारे में सोचना चाहिए। ये जो लोग हैं, ये भी इसी देश के नागरिक हैं, इसी देश के मूल निवासी हैं। ये मेहनतकश लोग हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the real point. Deal with all these rising above politics.

सुश्री मायावतीः ये लोग किसी के स्वाभिमान को ठेस नहीं पहुंचाते हैं। ये मेहनत मजदूरी करके अपना जीवनयापन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर उनके ऊपर जुल्म-ज्यादती होती है, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह ठीक नहीं है। आप कोई रास्ता निकालिए, दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर कोई रास्ता निकालिए, ताकि इनके ऊपर जुल्म-ज्यादती होने से रोका जा सके। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपकी बहुत आभारी हूं, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is well said. Deal with this rising above politics. Very correct. Now Shri Majeed Memon.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): हमारे ख्याल से आप बाकी मेंबर्स को भी इसी तरह टाइम देंगे। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I hope you are going to be generous to him as well. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you object to be generous to women? ...(*Interruptions*)... Jaya Bachchanji, do you object to be generous to the women?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Not at all. Not at all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: *

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I completely support, and I understand and I really feel bad for whatever atrocities are going on against *dalits*. But I am just saying it, Sir, because you stop me so many times. You always press the bell one minute before the time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, I am just making an observation. I hope it is taken in the right spirit.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jayaji, honestly, I can tell you, I did not find anything irrelevant in what she has spoken to stop her. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, we are not debating that. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are not debating that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever she said was relevant. So, I did not stop her. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, अगर वे नहीं उठाएंगी, तो कौन उठाएगा? ....(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: We are not debating that. हम उस बात पर तो डिबेट ही नहीं कर रहे हैं, सर। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know what we are discussing, and certainly the subject has also certain value.

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, निर्भया कांड के वक्त जो आपने मुझे रोका था, उस बात को मैं जिंदगी भर नहीं भूलूंगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPTY CHAIRMAN: You see, I don't remember these things.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: But I do because I felt the atrocity was on me at that time. I do. I will never forget that, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Yes, it is on record. You can see here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know what do you mean and what you said. I don't know. Usually, I am trying to be fair to every Member, every Member, irrespective of whether he is ...(*Interruptions*)... I am trying. But one thing is also there. See, to err is human. Sometimes, even if you want to be perfect, the human nature is, you may commit some error. But my intentions are always correct, to be fair to everybody and I know now I was only fair to Kumari Mayawati, which she deserved. I did that. That's all. Now, Memonji, please.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, let me begin with the remembrance to the Constitution of India under which we, all the Members, have taken oath before entering this House. The Constitution opens with 'we, the people', and that 'we, the people' phrase, I believe, and I firmly believe, includes 170 million *dalit* Indians. They cannot be distinguished or discriminated against as far as all the facilities of the country are concerned. Article 14 of the Constitution talks of equality before law but when two persons are placed before a court together, one *dalit* and second non-*dalit*, basically, they are not equals when they are before the court because they are socially unequal, they are economically unequal, they are educationally unequal and therefore, the whole spirit of equality before law gets wounded. So, it is the society which has to treat a *dalit* and a non-*dalit* equally – socially, economically and educationally -- which unfortunately is not happening.

Now, there are a number of other provisions with regard to protection, and a helping hand to be extended to *dalits* because, admittedly, they are left behind from mainstream. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, way back, had said that we need to bring them up in the mainstream for which extra efforts are required to be taken. Under the Constitution, we find that we have National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have Appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of Scheduled Castes under Article 341. We have various provisions under the Constitution, and I am afraid that when today we are discussing atrocities on *dalits* and Scheduled Caste people, we are believed to be violating those Constitutional provisions. We are infringing upon the Constitution and I am afraid that some of us may even have an introspection to see that are we committing the breach of Oath that we have taken in this House and, more particularly, those who are in

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power. Now, I would say that as far as the present incident is concerned, caste-related violence has occurred and occurs in India in various forms. According to a report by Human Rights Watch, *dalits* continue to face discrimination, exclusion and acts of communal violence. Laws and policies adopted by the Indian Government provide a strong basis for protection, but are not being faithfully implemented by local authorities. For the last few days in Gujarat *dalit* community has been seething with anger over the public flogging of a group of *dalits* who were skinning a dead cow in Mota Samadhiyala, a village near Una town in the Saurashtra region on July 11. Four of them were brutally beaten with steel pipes and iron rods, stripped, tied to an SUV and paraded in the main market near the local police station in Una by members of the local cow vigilante group *Gau Raksha Samiti* (Cow Protection Committee). The flogging was filmed and posted on Facebook as warning to other *dalits* to show that if they repeat such acts, they would be treated like this. The video went viral, filling the community with anger and led to an eruption of protests across the State in which more than 20 attempted suicide, dozens of vehicles were torched or vandalized, highways were blocked and one policeman died of injuries sustained during stone-pelting. What transpired at Una was only the latest atrocity on the Scheduled Castes, which form around 7.5 per cent of the total population in the State of Gujarat.

Earlier, in July, a *dalit* farmer was killed by villagers when he tried to cultivate a common grazing land in a village near Porbandar. Only in April this year, a 31 year old *dalit*, Ketan Koradia, a Clerk in a local court in Ahmedabad, committed suicide alleging discrimination in the work place where he had constantly faced caste abuse.

According to leading social activist, Martin Macwan, whose organization *Navsarjan Trust* is the largest *dalit* body and which works in 3,000 villages in Gujarat, *dalits* face rampant discrimination at all levels in Gujarat. "Most of them (*dalits*) are not allowed entry into temples in villages. They have their own crematoriums because upper castes don't allow *dalits* to be cremated in common crematoriums," Mr. Macwan said.

In 2012, three *dalit* youth were killed in police firing in Thangarh town of Surendranagar district. The State Government, then headed by the Chief Minister, the present hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, had set up a three member-committee to inquire into the incident and submit a report. Till date, the Government has not made that report public. According to Mr. Macwan, atrocities against *dalits* in Gujarat are committed "with impunity". However, there is one difference this time. "Social media has made the difference and, for the first time after 1985, Gujarat is witnessing such a strong protest by the *dalit* community in the State."

According to the National Campaign for *Dalit* Human Rights, every year, 13,000-15,000 cases of atrocities against *dalits* and 3,000-3,500 cases of 'untouchability' are registered in India. Even after the abolition of the caste system, *dalits* or 'untouchables' continue to face caste discrimination.

Over one-sixth of India's population, about 170 million people, live a precarious existence, shunned by much of Indian society because of their rank as 'untouchables' or *dalits*, literally meaning 'broken' people, at the bottom of India's caste system. *Dalits* are discriminated against, denied access to land and basic resources, forced to work in degrading conditions and routinely abused at the hands of police and dominant caste groups that enjoy the State's protection.

Historically, the caste system has formed the social and economic framework for the life of the people of India. In its essential form, this caste system involves the division of people into a hierarchy of unequal social groups where basic rights and duties are assigned based on birth and are not subject to change. *Dalits* are outcast, falling outside the traditional four classes of Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. *Dalits* are typically considered low, impure and polluted based on their birth and traditional occupation. Thus, they face multiple forms of discrimination, violence and exclusion from rest of the society. *Dalit* women face the triple burden of caste, class, and gender. *Dalit* girls have been forced to become prostitutes for dominant-caste patrons and village priests. Sexual abuse and other forms of violence against women are used by landlords and the police to inflict political "lessons" and crush dissent within the community. Less than 1% of the perpetrators of crimes against *dalit* women are ever convicted.

The plight of India's "untouchables" elicits only sporadic attention within the country. Public outrage over large-scale incidents of violence or particularly egregious examples of discrimination fades quickly, and the state is under little pressure to undertake more meaningful reforms. Laws granting *dalits* special consideration for government jobs and education reach only a small percentage of those they are meant to benefit. Laws designed to ensure that *dalits* enjoy equal rights and protections have seldom been enforced. Instead, police refuse to register complaints about violations of the law and rarely prosecute those responsible for abuses that range from murder and rape to exploitative labour practices and forced displacement from *dalit* lands and homes. Laws and Government policies on land reforms and Budget allocations for the economic empowerment of the *dalit* community remain largely unimplemented. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Dalits who dare to challenge the social order have often been subject to abuses by their dominant-caste neighbours. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... *Dalit* villages are collectively

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penalized for individual "transgressions" through social boycotts, including loss of employment and access to water, grazing lands, and ration shops. For most *dalits* in rural India who earn less than a subsistence living as agricultural labourers, a social boycott may mean destitution and starvation. Baba Saheb Ambedkar brilliantly said long ago, which is so relevant even today, and I quote it: "My final words of advice to you are educate, agitate and organize; have faith in yourself. With justice on our side I do not see how we can lose our battle. The battle to me is a matter of joy. The battle is in the fullest sense spiritual. There is nothing material or social in it. For ours is a battle not for wealth or for power. It is a battle for freedom. It is the battle for reclamation of human personality. It is in the fullest sense spiritual." Thank you, very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Memonji, the Chair is expected not to encourage written speech. When a person like you can make an extempore speech, what is the need of reading a speech? This I am talking about everybody. ...(*Interruptions*)... Even those who can make a very good extempore speech, sometimes they also prefer reading. That is not actually expected. That is all I am saying. I am not casting any aspersion on anybody. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): It is fine, but it is to be observed for everybody. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is for everybody. What I said is, 'the Chair is expected not to encourage...' That means you can look at the paper, take the points and speak; but reading ditto is not expected. That is what I am saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, sometimes you give shorter time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can go through it, but ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Sir, I would have spoken an extempore if you were gracious enough to grant me twenty minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Definitely, I would have given more time. Whenever somebody is reading, I am forced to ring the bell. If it is extempore speech, if it is a prepared speech, then I will naturally allow more time.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: This was only substance of what I wanted to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. I am not blaming anybody. I am not

blaming you also, but this is a guidance for every Member. As far as possible, come prepared and make your speech rather than reading a written speech.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Shri D. Raja always makes an extempore speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is why, he gets the privilege. All *rajas* are privileged people, and he is even more privileged. Therefore, I am calling Shri D. Raja now. Mr. Tulsi is not here.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with a sense of sadness and shame, with a kind of anger and agony, I would like to participate in this debate. I have spoken on *dalit* question and the way forward on several occasions in this august House. Today, I really speak with shame and a kind of sadness. How long will we be discussing this question? What do *dalits* want? Do they want sympathy of others? No; not at all. Do they want empathy from others? Not at all. Do they want pity? Not at all. *Dalits* want that they must be treated as human beings. That is what *dalits* want. They should be treated as human beings. Sir, pity is degrading the human being. I am compelled to quote one famous Russian author, Maxim Gorky. He said, "Human being must be respected, not pitied. Pity is degrading the human being." So, *dalits* do not want pity. *Dalits* do not want sympathy. *Dalits* do not want any empathy from anybody. They want that they should be treated as human beings. That is what they want. Does the so-called grand ancient civilization of India treat them as human beings? That is the question we should pose.

Sir, the hon. Home Minister is present here. I am glad that he has been present here throughout the debate. He is in charge of internal security. But which is the most challenging task before the Home Ministry for securing the internal security? I must say that he must stop the lynching of *dalits* that is going on in the country. Look at the nature of crimes. Look at the nature of atrocities. As Tamil Nadu Chief Minister called, there was verbal whiplash against one of the topmost leaders of our country, Sushree Mayawati. And, look at the incidents that have taken place in different parts of the country. Sir, in Madhya Pradesh, the shadow of one *dalit* girl fell on a so-called non-*dalit* person. She was lynched. In Maharashtra, in Shirdi, one *dalit* boy was having a telephone which had Ambedkar ringtone. He was lynched. In Haryana, a *dalit* girl was gang-raped three years back and she migrated from her native place to another town. You all know which that town is - Rohtak. She gathered strength to overcome that trauma and she started going to the college. The same accused came out on bail and pressured her to withdraw the case. When she refused, again they subjected her to gang rape. What is happening in our country? I can go on narrating.

[Shri D. Raja]

5.00 P.M.

What is skinning of cows? The Government has not banned the leather industry. The Government has not ordered the closing down of tanneries in the country. But skinning of cow becomes a crime! What is happening in Gujarat? Sir, take the example of the Hyderabad Central University. That was also lynching of Rohith Vemula. He was forced to commit suicide because he was a *Dalit*. This is the issue, which the Home Minister should take note of.

Sir, in fact, I was hoping that at some point, the hon. Prime Minister will come to this House and listen to the debate. Sir, the Prime Minister went to the U.S. He went to the U.S. Congress. I am happy that the Indian Prime Minister went to the U.S. Congress and made a speech. What did he speak in the U.S. Congress? He said, "Constitution is the holy book for India". He took the name of Dr. Ambedkar; he took the name of Mahatma Gandhi. I felt happy when the Prime Minister took the name of Dr. Ambedkar, when the Prime Minister took the name of Mahatma Gandhi, and, said, "Constitution is the holy book for India". So, I say that for some time, the Prime Minister should have come here and listened to the anguish of the *Dalits* in this country. What is happening today? There are attempts to subvert the Constitution. There are attempts somehow to replace the Constitution of India with the ideals of *Manusmriti*. I am making this statement very consciously and I can refer to the books as to how it is happening. Sir, it is very shocking; it is very challenging, and it is a challenge to the very Constitution. We all take the name of Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar said, "Fraternity is another name for democracy." Democracy is the way of life. Do we understand the meaning of democracy? I am asking this august House. Dr. Ambedkar talked about 'fraternity'. That 'fraternity' can be guaranteed only when there is liberty, only when there is equality. Fraternity, Liberty, and Equality form a trinity, and they cannot be separated from one another. That is the understanding of Dr. Ambedkar. But what is happening today? It is a lofty declaration in the Constitution. We, the people, secured fraternity, liberty, equality, all these things but do the *Dalits* have the equality, do the *Dalits* have the liberty to enter into temples, do the *Dalits* have the liberty to walk on any street, even educated *Dalits*? Now, we keep talking about reservation and *Dalits* have emerged as a new section. A new section has emerged. Do they have dignity in social life? I am asking as to why there are modern forms of untouchability practised in India. I was not shocked when *Dalits*, the black people came on the streets challenging the American authorities. I am not surprised. It is happening in America. How long the *Dalits* can go through these sufferings, go through these hardships? I am asking today. Everyone should listen to his conscience and speak out. Why are our own citizens, our own fellow human beings subjected to such unimaginable crimes and atrocities? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, let me quote something. Why do I want the Prime Minister to come and listen to this debate? In 2004, the Madhya Pradesh Government — you all know, which was the Party in power in 2004 — issued an Ordinance banning cow slaughter.

The Ordinance interestingly refers to *Manusmriti,* and I am quote, "*Manusmriti* ranks the slaughterer of cow as predator and prescribes hard punishment for him." *Manusmriti* has said it, so it has to be done. What happens to the Indian Constitution? The Prime Minister went to US Congress. I wish he should have gone to Columbia University where Dr. Ambedkar studied. In Columbia University, there is a bust of Ambedkar. Before that bust of Ambedkar, there are two books. I saw those books. One is the earlier edition of the Indian Constitution and the other book is 'Annihilation of Caste'. It is symbolic. It conveys a message. If this Constitution has to survive, if this Constitution has to be upheld, establishing equality ...(*Time-bell rings*)... is an imperative.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, finally, I will finish with one thing. There are Right Wing forces. They may be called fringe elements. But they are organized Right Wing forces in the country. They believe in *Manusmriti* and they want to take this country backward in history. This country can never be taken backward. This country will have to move forward. Sir, let me quote one thing, even you will like it. There are people in power, there are people very close to power, who are influenced by the Bunch of Thoughts of Mr. Golwalkar. I quote what Mr. Gowalkar has written in the Bunch of Thoughts. "The Hindu people, they said, is the *Virat Purusha*, the Almighty manifesting Himself. Though they did not use the word 'Hindu', it is clear from the following description of the Almighty in *Purusha Sukta* wherein it is stated that the sun and the moon are His eyes, the stars and the skies are created from his *nabhi* and *Brahmin* is the head, *Kshatriya* the hands, *Vaishya* the thighs and *Shudra* the feet. This supreme vision of Godhead is the very core of our concept of 'nation' and has permeated our thinking and given rise to various unique concepts of our cultural heritage." ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, this is the challenge we face today. We can argue for economic empowerment of *dalits*. There should be a Scheduled Caste sub-plan. There should be a Central legislation for them. We can go on demanding. Now there is NITI Aayog. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, now conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir.

In the absence of Planning Commission, NITI Aayog is responsible for plans or not, I don't know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you bring NITI Aayog here?

SHRI D. RAJA: So, Sir, that is one issue. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Economic empowerment, social empowerment and political empowerment of *dalits* are important, for which the Government will have to act. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... This Government will act or not, the Home Minister should explain, the Prime Minister should explain. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajaji, that is enough. You have spoken enough. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI D. RAJA: Those who commit these heinous crimes are close to them, they are close to power. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... That is where I am questioning the Government. There is an Act, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. ..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, that is enough. You have spoken enough. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI D. RAJA: So, Sir, we can go on discussing these issues. Finally, as a nation, as Parliament, how are we acting on these issues? ..(*Interruptions*).. Will the Government act or not, that is the issue.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः उपसभापति महोदय, अभी जो चर्चा हो रही है, वह बहुत अच्छी हो रही है, बहुत ही सकारात्मक हो रही है। बहुत अच्छी तरह से सभी वक्ताओं ने दलितों के सरोकार से संबंधित बात रखी, लेकिन मेरी एक रिक्वेस्ट है कि लगभग सवा तीन घंटे हो गए हैं और अभी चर्चा चल रही है, इसलिए माननीय वक्ता समय सीमा का ध्यान रखकर आगे चर्चा करें क्योंकि इसके बाद एक बिल और होगा।

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद)ः सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप बिल पास करिए, लेकिन इस तरह के बहुत कम मौके आते हैं। आप सबका इंटरेस्ट देखिए, उनकी रुचि देखिए, सब लोग बैठे हुए हैं। जिस वक्त सरकारी बिल होता है, उस वक्त एक-चौथाई सदस्य भी नहीं होते हैं। पार्लियामेंट की तरफ पूरा हिन्दुस्तान और पूरी दुनिया देखती है।

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی ازاد):** سر، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اپ بل پاس کرئیے، لیکن اس طرح کے بہت کم موقع اتے ہیں۔ اپ سب کا انٹرسٹ دیکھیئے

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

ان کی روچی دیکھیئے، سب لوگ بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ جس وقت سرکاری بل ہوتا ہے، اس وقت ایک چوتھائی بھی نہیں ہوتے ہیں۔ پارلیمنٹ کی طرف پورا ہندستان اور پوری دنیا دیکھتی ہے۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः मैं इससे बिल्कुल सहमत हूं। I agree with you, Sir.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः जो देश में हो रहा है, हमारी नज़र में उसकी क्या भावना है। मेरी चेयर से रिक्वेस्ट होगी कि डेढ़ घंटा लगे, दो घंटे लगें, ढाई घंटे लगें, इस पर बहस करवाइए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**جناب غلام نبی ازاد:** جو دیش میں ہورہا ہے، ہماری نظر میں اس کی کیا بھاؤنا ہے میری چئیر سے ریکویسٹ ہوگی کہ ڈیڑھ گھنٹا لگے، دو گھنٹے لگیں، ڈھائی گھنٹہ لگے، اس پر بحث کروائیے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः कोई बात नहीं है, कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। जनरली जो शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन होता है, वह दो-ढाई घंटे में खत्म होता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप आराम से बोलिए, खूब आराम से बोलिए। मुझे इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, आप रात 12.00 बजे तक बोलिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Usually for a Short Duration Discussion, we have two-and-a-half hours to three hours. Today, the subject is special, so I was also liberal to every Member. Only after I got a little bit of criticism, I started controlling and Mr. Raja was the target of that. He is the first one. I think we will be a little liberal. The Government wants its Business to be transacted. The House will do that also, if not today then tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Today, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... This discussion will conclude today and then Shri Jairam Ramesh will make his maiden speech.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): This discussion is very important. It is very crucial. It is more important than the CAMPA Bill which the Government wants to push through. My request is, please allow everybody to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am doing that.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Don't get the Bill in a hurry. If the Bill has to come tomorrow, let it come tomorrow. ...(*Interruptions*)... Heavens are not going to fall...(*Interruptions*)... But if this discussion does not take place, heavens will fall.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with you.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Jairamji, I know what you want.

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† Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am liberal with regard to the Bill. However, try to be brief. We should also know to say what we want to say within the allotted time. That is also needed. पुनिया जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। मुझसे पहले हमारे सभी वरिष्ठ, योग्य साथियों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। आज देश में दलित उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं, अत्याचार की घटनाएं बहुत तेजी से बढ़ी हैं। यह हम सब के लिए चिंता की बात है। बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने संविधान बनाते समय, यह देखते हुए, जानते हुए कि देश की सामाजिक व्यवस्था किस तरह की है, उन्होंने आवश्यक प्रावधान किए। उसमें उन्होंने छुआछूत को बैन किया, गैर-बराबरी खत्म करने के लिए विशेष अवसर प्रदान किए और उसके बाद 1955 में Protection of Civil Rights Act आया, 1989 में SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act आया और अभी 2015 में जो पहली यूपीए सरकार के समय में ऑर्डिनेंस बना था, उसके आधार पर अमेंडमेंट करके बिल पास हुआ और उसके नियम बने। उससे बहुत अच्छा संदेश गया, लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भी उत्पीड़न की घटनाओं में, अत्याचार की घटनाओं में कोई कमी नहीं आयी, बल्कि उसमें हमेशा बढ़ोतरी होती रही है। जो आंकड़े हैं, उनसे पता चलता है कि 2012 में 33,655, 2013 में 39,408, 2014 में 47,064 और 2015 में 54,355 घटनाएं हुई हैं। इन घटनाओं को देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि हम जितना इलाज करते जाते हैं, मर्ज़ उसके हिसाब से बढ़ता जाता है। यह बहुत ही चिन्ता की बात है। देश में विभिन्न जगहों से उत्पीड़न की बहुत गंभीर, अत्यंत गंभीर घटनाएं प्रकाश में आयी हैं। हरियाणा में एक दलित बालिका के साथ तीन साल पहले बलात्कार की घटना हुई और वह मामला न्यायालय में लम्बित है। उस दौरान आरोपी उस बालिका पर दबाव बनाते रहे कि मामला वापस ले लिया जाए, समझौता कर लिया जाए। मना करने के बाद, उन्होंने फिर वही हरकत की और दोबारा उसके साथ बलात्कार हुआ। शर्म की बात यह है कि रिपोर्ट दर्ज होने के बाद पुलिस प्रशासन उस अपराधी को बचाने के लिए एविडेंस इकट्ठे कर रहा था। 11 तारीख को रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं हुई, बल्कि उससे अगले दिन रिपोर्ट दर्ज होती है। मैंने राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग में रिपोर्ट तैयार की थी। मुझे बताया गया कि कुछ ऐसे सुबूत दे रहे हैं कि वे दूसरी जगह पर मौजूद थे। मैंने कहा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूलिंग भी देख लीजिए, कानून भी देख लीजिए। जो पीड़िता है, आपको उसके बयान के ऊपर कार्रवाई करनी है। उसके बाद अगर कुछ होता है, तो वे न्यायालय में अपने सुबूत देंगे, न्यायालय से उनको जो भी राहत मिले, वह मिलेगी, लेकिन यह हरकत की गई। जब चारों तरफ से दबाव बढ़ा, तो तीन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और बाकी लोग अभी गिरफ्तार नहीं हुए हैं।

महाराष्ट्र के अहमदनगर में एक बड़ी वीभत्स घटना घटी है। एक नाबालिग लड़की के साथ बलात्कार होता है। उसके दोनों हाथों को तोड़ा जाता है, पैरों को तोड़ा जाता है और उसके शरीर में जगह-जगह जख्म किए जाते हैं। रिपोर्ट दर्ज होने के बाद बड़ी मुश्किल से अपराधियों को पकड़ा जाता है।

अभी ओडिशा का जिक्र कर रहे थे। मैं भी कंधमाल गया था। वहां पर पुलिस का कहना साफ नहीं है कि वे नक्सलाइट थे। उसका कहना है कि नक्सलाइट्स से हमारा क्रॉसफायर चल रहा था और क्रॉसफॉयर में ये लोग बीच में आ गए। ये निर्दोष लोग हैं, ये मारे गए, लेकिन इस तरह का

कोई एविडेंस नहीं है। न तो कोई नक्सलाइट मरा और न ही किसी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के आदमी को चोट आई। वहां पर कोई क्रॉसफॉयर नहीं था। एकदम शुद्ध रूप से हत्या थी। हमने कहा कि उस मामले में कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। तिर्की जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने बताया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्कीः मैं इस मामले में यह कहना चाहूंगा....

SHRI P. L. PUNIA : I am not yielding. मैं खुद वहां गया था। वहां पर दो दलित और तीन आदिवासी मारे गए और सात लोग इंजर्ड हैं। इनके साथ एक बच्चा भी इसमें मारा गया। ऐसे मामलों में शीघ्रता से पुलिस के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट दर्ज कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

अभी गुजरात में भी एक घटना घटी है। वहां पर दलितों की किस तरह से निर्मम पिटाई की गई और किस तरह से कार्रवाई में विलम्ब हुआ? बताया गया कि रिपोर्ट दर्ज करते हुए, हमने पूरी कार्रवाई की है। पांच लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया और एक वीडियो भी उनके पास है। उस वीडियो में 30-35 लोग हैं और सब पहचाने जा रहे हैं। उन लोगों को किस वजह से बचाया जा रहा है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। पहले पांच लोग गिरफ्तार किए और अब 16 लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया है, लेकिन अभी आधे और बचे हैं। वे भी अच्छी तरह से पहचाने जा रहे हैं। वे क्राउड नहीं हैं, वे पीटने वाले हैं। उसी वीडियो में पुलिस के लोग भी नजर आ रहे हैं। वे क्या कर रहे थे? क्या वे तमाशबीन थे? जिन batons से उनको मारा जा रहा है, वह police baton है। वे सादी वर्दी में पुलिस के लोग थे या पुलिस ने अपने batons दिए थे कि इनको मारो। तो इसमें पुलिस की शुद्ध रूप से मिली-भगत है, इसलिए उन लोगों के खिलाफ भी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act में Section 4 है। यह इसी तरह के केसेज के लिए बना हुआ है कि अगर पुलिस अधिकारी या कोई और अधिकारी इनके अधिकारों की जान-बूझकर उपेक्षा करता है, तो उसके खिलाफ Section 4 में भी FIR दर्ज करके उनको जेल भेजा जाए। किस बात का विलम्ब है? कल आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी ने गुजरात सरकार के बारे में कहा, उनको बधाई भी दी कि उन्होंने अपराध नियंत्रण करने में बहुत कदम उठाए हैं और उनसे अपराध गिरा है। मैंने पिछले सत्र में सवाल पूछा था कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में 2014 में कितने केसेज हुए और 2015 में कितने केसेज हुए? उन्होंने रिपोर्ट दी और स्टेट वाइज भी रिपोर्ट आई, Unstarred Question No. 403. यह प्रश्न 27 अप्रैल, 2016 को आया है। इस में आंकड़े दिए हैं, जिसके अनुसार गुजरात में 2014 में 1130 मामले और 2015 में 6655 मामले आए। मैं समझता हूं कि ये आंकड़े सही नहीं होंगे — या तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो बात बतायी है, वह सही है या यह सही है। अगर ये गलत है, तो उसका समाधान होना चाहिए था। इस तरह से आप सरकार या गुजरात मॉडल के बारे में जो भी बताएं, लेकिन ऊना में जो केस हुआ है, उसमें पुलिस की लापरवाही है, मिलीभगत है और उस पर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। महोदय, मैं आंकड़ों पर कतई नहीं जाना चाहता। गुजरात से जो रिपोर्ट आ रही है, उसके अनुसार दलित समाज में बहुत गुस्सा है। वे लोग जहर खाकर आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। मेरी उनसे अपील है कि जान देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। समाज के एक होकर, इकट्ठे होकर लड़ने की आवश्यकता है। वहां के पूरे दलित समाज ने इकट्ठे होकर जो समर्थन दिया है, इसी की आवश्यकता थी। जब बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने कहा कि संगठित हो जाओ, तो उन्होंने संगठित होने का यह मतलब नहीं लगाया था कि आप मूर्खों की तरह से बैठे रहिए और पिटते रहिए। अगर आपके ऊपर हमला होता है, तो बचाव के लिए एक हो जाओ, संगठित हो जाओ और संघर्ष करो। बाबा साहेब ने यह कहा

[श्री पी. एल. पुनिया]
था और इसके लिए मैं वहां के संघषर्रत नौजवानों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि इसी तरह से ये लोग सब जगह पहले संगठित हो जाते, तो उनके ऊपर इतने अपराध नहीं होते।

दूसरी बात, यह बात कही गयी कि लोगों की मानसिकता में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। बाबा साहेब डा. भीम राव अम्बेडकर ने संविधान सभा में बोलते हुए कहा था कि सामाजिक व आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी हमारे लिए अभिशाप है। उसे मिटाना चाहिए। अगर वह खत्म नहीं होती है, तो पूरा संवैधानिक ढांचा ध्वस्त हो जाएगा। उसी के लिए अनेक योजनाएं बनीं। आजादी के बाद जितनी सरकारें आईं उन्होंने दलितों के empowerment के लिए कुछ-न-कुछ किया। उसमें चाहे पंचायतों में आरक्षण हो, विधान सभा व पार्लियामेंट में आरक्षण हो, शिक्षा के लिए आरक्षण हो या सेवाओं में आरक्षण हो, चाहे स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान हो, चाहे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो — ये सब हुआ है। मैं मानता हूं कि अब तक काफी परिवर्तन हुआ है, लेकिन बहुत कुछ अभी होना बाकी है। अब तक होने के लिए भले ही और समय लगे, लेकिन हमारी मंशा सही होनी चाहिए और मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि पिछले साल सरकार ने जो बजट दिया, स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान में 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए कम कर दिए। Special Component Plan में जो Social Welfare Schemes हैं — शिक्षा है, हाउसिंग है, sanitation, drinking water, women and child development- ये जितने भी प्रोग्राम्स हैं, उनमें 66 हजार करोड़ की कटौती की। तो ये इनके कल्याण के लिए है या इन्हें पीछे ले जाने के लिए हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Puniaji, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री पी. एल. पुनियाः सर, आपको याद होगा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बिहार में कहा कि मैं आरक्षण के लिए जी-जान लगा दूंगा। मैं कहता हूं कि जी-जान लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन आरक्षण के लिए आपने क्या किया है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your Leader and Deputy Leader, both have also to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री पी. एल. पुनियाः सर, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Both of them have to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री पी. एल. पुनियाः बैंकों में डिप्टी जनरल मैनेजर यानी लेवल 6 तक पदोन्नति में आरक्षण था, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रिव्यू पिटीशन लगाकर इस आरक्षण को खत्म करा दिया। रिजर्वेशन इन प्रमोशन के लिए बिल पास हुआ था, आज वह लैप्स हो गया है। सरकार की तरफ से एक शब्द नहीं कहा जा रहा है कि वह क्या करना चाहती है? आप बिल लाएंगे कि नहीं लाएंगे?

महोदय, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं, बाबा साहेब डा. भीम राव अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि हम जिन लोगों की सदियों से गुलामी कर रहे थे, उन्हें 15 अगस्त, 1947 को आजादी मिल गयी है लेकिन हमें कब आज़ादी मिलेगी, हम इसकी प्रतीक्षा करेंगे। यह प्रतीक्षा करके यदि आज़ादी के मायने वही होंगे और दलित उत्पीड़न का एक भी मामला हमारे सामने, इस देश के सामने नहीं आएगा, तभी मैं समझता हूं कि दलित उत्पीड़न खत्म होगा और बराबरी होगी। बाबा

साहेब डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक ग़ैर-बराबरी खत्म होने के बाद ही यह कार्य इस तरह से संभव होगा और दलित समाज का empowerment भी इसी के माध्यम से संभव होगा। उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज पूरे गृह में गुजरात के ऊना ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्कीः उपसभापति जी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mahant Shambhuprasadji. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्कीः उपसभापति जी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dilip Tirkey, you have spoken. You have clarified, that is enough. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay; I will allow you after him.

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः सर, मैं गुजरात के ऊना में दलितों के प्रति हुए अत्याचार के संदर्भ में कहूंगा कि इस बात की पूरे गृह में चर्चा चल रही है। सभी सदस्य अपने-अपने विचार रख रहे हैं। यह बात देखने को मिल रही है कि यहां पर दलितों के प्रति सभी की संवेदनाएँ प्रकट हुई हैं। सर, मैं गुजरात से सांसद हूं, इसलिए उस घटना के संदर्भ में कुछ बातें करना चाहूंगा। जब 11 तारीख को यह घटना घटी, जिस घटना के प्रति यह पूरा सदन शर्मिन्दगी अनुभव करता है और हम इस जघन्य अपराध का कृत्य करने वाले सभी लोगों की कठोर व कड़ी निन्दा करते हैं, उस 11 तारीख को जब यह घटना घटी, तो उसके बाद तुरंत यहां कमेटी की बैठक थी। मैं दिल्ली में था, मुझे मैसेज मिला और मैं तुरंत 13 तारीख को सीधा यहां से वहां पहुंचा। जिस गांव में यह घटना घटित हुई थी, मैं उसी गांव में 14 तारीख को बड़े सवेरे पहुंच गया और मैंने देखा कि वहां दलितों की बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति थी। जैसा उनको पीटा गया था, उनको देखकर ऐसा लगा कि यह बहुत ही दुखद बात है। सर, आज यहां जो चर्चा हो रही है, मैं उसके संदर्भ में कहना चाहूंगा कि इस घटना के घटते ही, जब 11 तारीख को यह हादसा हुआ, उसके बाद 14 तारीख को संसदीय सचिव राज्य सरकार, वहां पहुंच गए, मैं पहुंच गया, अन्य सांसद पहुंच गए और वहां के एम.एल.एज. भी पहुंच गए। वहां सभी लोग पहुंचे थे, अन्य एन.जी.ओज. भी पहुंचे थे और सभी दलों के लोगों ने वहां जाकर अपनी बातें रखीं, अपनी भावनाएँ प्रदर्शित कीं, जिससे भी जो कुछ हो सका, उसने वह किया।

सर, राज्य सरकार के हिसाब से, वहां जाने के बाद इस घटना को घटित करने वाले, इस कृत्य को करने वाले जो भी गुनहगार थे, उनकी एहितयात की गई और धरपकड़ करके तुरंत हिरासत में ले लिया गया। उनकी एफ.आई.आर. तो तुरंत हो गई थी। उसके बाद राज्य सरकार के सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग की ओर से पीड़ित परिवार के जो सात लोग थे, उन सातों व्यक्तियों के लिए, राज्य सरकार की ओर से चार-चार लाख रुपये के रूप में आर्थिक सहायता मंजूर की गई।

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** *पीठासीन हुए*]

इसके अंतर्गत, उसी दिन राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से, मेरे हाथों से एक-एक लाख रुपये का चैक दिया गया। आने वाले दिनों में दो-दो लाख रुपये भी मिलने वाले हैं, जो चार्जशीट जब

[महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया]

बनेगी, तब तुरंत मिलेंगे। इसके लिए हम खुद बहुत फास्ट निगरानी रख रहे हैं और बहुत ही स्पीड से उसका निर्णय लेने वाले हैं। हम वहां जल्द ही चार्जशीट रखने वाले हैं। राज्य सरकार के हिसाब से, इतना करने के बाद, जिस तरह से ये बातें सोशल मीडिया में वायरल हुईं और अन्य मीडिया में भी आईं, हमारी आदरणीय बहिन कुमारी मायावती जी ने 18 तारीख को यह विषय संसद में इस सदन के सामने रखा। जब यह विषय मीडिया में गया, तो पूरे देश का ध्यान आकर्षित हुआ। उसके बाद सभी लोगों ने अपनी-अपनी स्टेटमेंट्स देनी शुरू की। हालांकि हकीकत यह है कि इस घटना को घटे तो एक हफ्ता हो गया है, लेकिन मैं यहां पर यह बात दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं कि गत समय में, कांग्रेस के काल में या फिर अन्य राजनैतिक दलों के काल में ऐसी कई घटनाएँ गुजरात में हुई हैं। मैं गुजरात से आया हूं, तो मैं खासकर गुजरात के संदर्भ में बात करूंगा। एक समय गुजरात में, रणमलपुरा में बहुत ही बड़ा हत्याकांड हुआ था। एक समय चार-चार दलितों की निर्मम हत्याएँ की गई थीं। खम्भात तारापुर में चार-चार दलितों की हत्याएँ की गई थीं, उस समय कोई कुछ नहीं बोल रहा था। कोई वहां गया भी नहीं था। आज तक वे सभी केसेज पेंडिग हैं। उनमें कुछ-कुछ लोगों को न्याय मिला है, कुछ लोगों को उनमें सजा भी मिली है, मगर जो अटैक करने वाले लोग थे, 80-80 की तादाद में लोग आए थे, उनमें से मुश्किल से 5-6 लोगों को सजा मिली है। मेरे पास एविडेंस है। उसके सामने आप देखें, हमें शर्मिंदगी है कि थानगढ़ में ये घटनाएँ घटी हैं। मैं ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहता कि ये जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं, हम उनके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। जो भी शासन में होता है, उसकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि वह अपना काम करे, मगर ये घटनाएँ क्यों घटती हैं? मैं दलित समाज से हूँ, मैं मानता हूँ, जानता हूँ, समझता हूँ। यह परंपरा सदियों से चली आ रही है। पहले हिन्दू शासकों का राज था, तब भी यह दलित समाज उनकी गुलामी कर रहा था, बाद में मुगल काल आया, उस समय भी उनके माथे पर यही मैला ढोने का काम आ गया। उसमें भी उनके साथ यही हुआ है। मेरे आदरणीय सांसद महोदय, देरेक ओब्राईन जी कह रहे थे कि जो दलित क्रिश्चियन बन गए हैं, उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन का प्रावधान किया जाए। मैं उनसे यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि क्या आपको यह सही लगता है कि जो व्यक्ति मैला ढोता है, किसी मरे हुए पशु के शरीर पर से चमड़ा खोलने का काम करता है, वह काम कितना घिनौना या फिर कितनी गंदगी वाला होता है? जो यह काम करता है, उसी को मालूम पड़ता है कि इसमें कितनी तकलीफ होती है। इसका कारण यह सदियों से चली आ रही परंपरा है। यह दो समाजों के बीच का परंपरागत रिस्ता है। गुजरात में लोग मरे हुए पशु को खींच कर ले जाते हैं, वहां उसका चमड़ा खोलते हैं, उसका चमड़ा निकाल कर उसका उपयोग करते हैं और पशुओं के लिए, खेती के लिए जो औजार होते हैं, उसी से बनाते हैं। जिसका पशु मर जाता है, उसी को वह कृषि कार्य के लिए दे देता है और उसका मेहनताना उसको मिलता है। यह परंपरागत रूप से चली आ रही बात है। इसमें तकलीफ इस बात की है कि कुछ लोगों ने मिल कर दलितों के ऊपर इस नाम से अत्याचार किया कि ये जिदा गायों को काट रहे हैं। सर, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से शर्मिंदगी के साथ यह कहता हूँ कि यह जघन्य अपराध है। मरे हुए पशु का चमड़ा निकालना और उस चमड़े का सदुपयोग करना, कृषि के काम में उसको उपयोग में लाना, यह तो रचनात्मक कार्य है। उनके साथ ऐसा जघन्य अपराध करना निदनीय कार्य है। मैंने कहा कि दो समाजों के बीच में ये घटनाएँ क्यों होती हैं? अगर मैं अपने गुजरात की बात करूं, तो गुजरात के दलितों की स्थिति भारत के दूसरे राज्य के दलितों के मुकाबले थोड़ी अलग तरह की है। गुजरात में एक हजार साल पहले मुक्ति का आंदोलन चला

था। वहां एक हजार साल पहले मुक्ति का आंदोलन चलाने वाला जो मुक्तिदाता था, उसका नाम महावीर मेघमाया था। उन्होंने एक हजार साल पहले उस राजा के साथ अपनी चर्चा रखी। अवंतीनाथ सिद्धराज जयसिंह, त्रिभुवन गंड सिद्धराज जयसिंह के नाम से पूरा भारतवर्ष अवगत है। उनके समय में यह घटना घटी। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में लंबी बात में नहीं पड़ना चाहता, मगर जब पूरे सदन में दलितों के संदर्भ में ये बातें चल रही हैं और अपनी भावनाएँ रखने का उनको समय दिया जा रहा है, तो मैं अपनी भावना यहां रखने का प्रयत्न कर रहा हूँ। उस समय नरमेध यज्ञ किया गया, उसमें नर बलि देनी थी। उसमें किसी ने कहा कि कहीं से कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति लाए, जो महात्यागी हो और वह आकर नरमेध यज्ञ के लिए अपना शरीर दान दे। तब गुजरात से मेघमाया नामक एक व्यक्ति आया, जो दलित समाज का था। वह मेरे दलित समाज से था। उसने राजा से मिल कर कहा कि मैं अपना शरीर दान देता हूँ और आप नरमेध यज्ञ करवाइए, मगर मेरी एक शर्त है। सर, उसने शर्त रखी। उस समय, एक हजार साल पहले उसने शर्त यह रखी थी कि मैं दो गांवों की दो हदों के बीच में रहता हूं, गांव में मेरा कोई निवास नहीं है। मेरे गले में कुलड़ी है, पीछे झाड़ू है। मैं थूकता हूं, तो मेरी कुलड़ी में थूकता हूं। मेरे पैरों के निशान मिटाने के लिए मेरे पीछे झाड़ू लटका दिया है। गांव में मेरा निवास नहीं है। मैं इन्सान की तरह जीता भी नहीं हूं, ये सब खत्म करो। हमारे पास हजार साल पहले का वह लेख मौजूद है, उस समय के राजा ने ताम्र-पत्र पर लिखवाया था। हमारे बारहटों के चौपड़ों की पुस्तकों और ग्रंथों में यह लिखित पड़ा है। उस समय उन्होंने इसको मान्यता दी थी।

दूसरा, उसने कहा कि मुझे तुलसी और पीपल की पूजा का अधिकार दो, तीसरा, उसने कहा कि मुझे गांव में निवास दो, तो पूर्व दिशा में दो, ताकि मैं सूर्य की उपासना कर सकूं। चौथा, उसने कहा कि मुझे ब्राह्मण दो। खास तौर पर गुजरात और राजस्थान के हिस्सों में और मध्य प्रदेश का भी कुछ हिस्सा है, जो गुजरात से सटा हुआ था, वहां दलितों में भी ब्राह्मण मिलते हैं, गर्गाचार्य गोत्र के ब्राह्मण। इस तरह उन्हें ब्राह्मण मिले। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे इतिहास को लिखने वाला एक इतिहासकार दो, तो गुजरात के दलितों को हजार साल पहले इतिहासकार दिया गया। फिर उसने कहा कि शिक्षा-दीक्षा के लिए मेरे लिए कोई साधू या गुरु दो, वह भी दिया गया। यह सब गुजरात में हजार साल से चला आ रहा है। गुजरात में ऐसा वातावरण नहीं था, वहां पर बहुत ही अच्छा वातावरण था। सभी लोग साथ में मिलजुल कर रहते थे। हमने एक हजार साल पहले गांव में प्रवेश ले लिया था।

देश को आज़ाद हुए आज इतने साल हो गए हैं, भारतीय संविधान बनने और भारतीय दंड संहिता लागू होने के इतने सालों के बावजूद भी, इस तरह की चर्चाएं होने के बावजूद, 70 साल बीत जाने के बाद भी गुजरात को छोड़कर ऐसे कितने ही राज्य होंगे, जिनके कई गांवों में आज भी दलितों को प्रवेश नहीं मिलता होगा। भारत में ऐसे गांव भरे पड़े हैं।

मैं यह विषय इसलिए रख रहा हूं कि यहां सभी लोग कायदे कानून की, rules and orders की बात कर रहे हैं, मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात में मेरे अनुभव में यह आया है कि अगर कहीं पर स्वीकृति लेनी है, दो समाजों के बीच में कोई टकराव पैदा हुआ है, उस टकराव को अगर दूर करना है, तो उसके लिए कोई रूल काम नहीं करेगा। अगर उसमें कोई कायदा या कानून लगाओगे तो वह नहीं दबेगा, लेकिन अगर व्यक्ति-व्यक्ति में आपस में दिल जुड़ जाएं, आत्मा से लगाव हो जाए, व्यक्ति को सात्विक और आत्मिक स्वीकृति मिल जाती है, तो वह

[महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया]

सम्मानपूर्वक अपना जीवन जी सकता है, जैसा गुजरात में हुआ है।

कोई माने या न माने मगर मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ये जो घटनाएं घटती हैं, उनमें कहीं न कहीं आत्मिक एवं सात्विक स्वीकृति का अभाव दृष्टि में आता है। इन घटनाओं में यह नजर आता है कि घृणा कैसे होती है। आज दलितों के संदर्भ में कहीं कोई बात उठती है, जैसे अभी-अभी आदरणीय सदस्य तिर्की जी कह रहे थे कि ओडिशा में चार-पांच लोगों की पुलिस फायिंरग में हत्याएं हुईं। वे अभी यह कह रहे थे कि इसको राजकीय टॉपिक न बनाया जाए, लेकिन इस विषय पर संसद में क्या हो रहा है? जो लोग ओडिशा में मरे थे, क्या वे दलित दलित नहीं थे और जिन्हें यहां पीटा गया, वे दलित हैं? वहां मरने वाले लोग क्या दलित नहीं थे? यहीं भावनाओं का सवाल पैदा होता है। जहां तक कानून और व्यवस्था का सवाल है, सामाजिक सुरक्षा का सवाल है, उसको लागू करवाने के लिए लोगों के हृदय में कितनी सच्ची भावनाएं हैं, यह सबसे महत्तम जिम्मेदारी की बात है। उसको देखते हुए गुजरात की तत्कालीन सरकार ने जो काम किया है, वह देखने वाला है। यह घटना 11 तारीख की है और आज 21 तारीख है, अभी 10 दिन हुए हैं और 10 दिन में भारतीय जनता पार्टी का, जिस पार्टी का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं, एक भी व्यक्ति ऐसा नहीं है, जिसने उस गांव में जाकर उन लोगों से मुलाकात न की हो। सबने वहां रूबरू जाकर ब्यौरा किया है और दलितों के साथ में बैठकर आत्मिक एवं सात्विक व्यवहार करके उनकी हिम्मत बढ़ाने का काम किया है। मुख्य मंत्री जी तुरंत वहां पहुंचे और ब्यौरा करने के बाद उनको जांच का आदेश दिया, हाई कोर्ट के परामर्श में रह कर, अलग से एक डेज़िग्नेटेड कोर्ट बनाने का आदेश दिया। इसके लिए स्पेशल प्रॉसिक्यूटर मुहैया करवाया। उन्होंने एक बात रखी कि सात दिन में हम चार्जशीट करवाएंगे, बल्कि यह उससे पहले हो जाएगा, मुझे इसका पूरा विश्वास है। जितने भी पीड़ित लोग थे, उनके लिए अलग से प्रावधान किया गया। उनका जो रोज़गार का काम था, वह रोज़गार टूट चुका है। जिस गांव में वे गए थे, मैंने खुद देखा है, वहां दलितों की दशा बहुत दयनीय है। अगर उनके झोंपड़ों को कोई जाकर देखेगा, तो उस आदमी को भी ऐसा लगेगा कि एक ठीक आदमी अपने पशु को भी ऐसे झोपड़े में नहीं रख सकता। जब उनका काम अटक गया, उनकी रोजी-रोटी खलास हो गई और जब यह विषय माननीया मुख्य मंत्री जी के ध्यान में आया तो उन्होंने निर्णय लिया कि जितने दिन वे हॉस्पिटलाइज रहते हैं उतने दिनों तक प्रति दिन का उनको मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। ऐसे ही बहुत से निर्णय उन्होंने पॉजिटिव एटीट्यूड से लिए हैं।

महोदय, मैं पहले यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ये जो घटनाएं घटी हैं, उसमें सभी को जिम्मेदारी से अपनी अंतरात्मा से विचार करना चाहिए कि क्या हम इसे राजनीति का विषय बनाना चाहते हैं, क्या ऐसे ही दलितों के खून ऐसे ही होते जाएंगे और इसको लेकर हम राजनीति करते रहेंगे? मैं इस सदन से करबद्ध प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि दलितों के अधिकार के विषय में हमारा दिल बड़ा होना चाहिए, हमारी भावनाएं शुद्ध एवं सात्विक होनी चाहिए और हमारे हृदय में यह भाव होना चाहिए कि हम सामाजिक न्याय का हिस्सा बनकर सभी दलितों के लिए विचार करें। जिस तरीके से हम सभी राज्यों से आते हैं, हम दलितों के लिए अच्छा काम करें, अच्छी भावना रखें और पूरे देश में सामाजिक न्याय के लिए क्रांति की बात लेकर जाएं। यही मुझे कहना है।

महोदय, आपने आज मुझे अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ और इस सदन के माध्यम से सभी सदस्यों, जिन्होंने इस पर अपने विचार रखने का काम किया है, उनको भी मैं प्रणाम करता हूँ। जय हिंद।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्कीः सर, हमारे कांग्रेस से एक स्पीकर ने कहा कि बार-बार कहा जा रहा है कि उड़ीसा में जो कंधमाल में घटना हुई है, उसमें हत्या की गई है। कहीं भी हत्या नहीं हुई है। जो घटना हुई, वह दुखदायी घटना है, यह हम जरूर मानते हैं, लेकिन वहां पर जो पुलिस ऑफिसर्स थे, सब आदिवासी ही थे, तो ऐसी घटना में आदिवासी को जानबूझ कर कभी नहीं मारा जाएगा। मैं यह ऑलरेडी कह चुका हूँ कि हमारे मुख्यमंत्री जी ऑलरेडी ऑर्डर दे चुके हैं, एसआईटी बनी हुई है, उनकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर जो भी उचित होगा, वे निर्णय लेंगे।

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Thank you, Sir. At the very outset, let me thank the hon. Chairman for allowing me to participate in this discussion on a subject of greatest contemporary relevance today. On July 11th, four men, said to be tannery workers by police, were stripped, flogged with iron rods and paraded by cow *rakshaks* or self-styled cow protectors in Una in Gujarat. The cow vigilante then put up the video online as a warning. The protest against this incident across Gujarat has snowballed, one police man was killed in stone throwing and twelve *dalit* men have attempted to commit suicide over the past one week, and several buses have been burnt.

Sir, this Una incident in Gujarat is the most despicable and horrific incident, and it is a national shame, and we need the strongest possible, the most stringent action against this incident, and that too, on a fast track. I do not want to see this incident from a political point of view. To my mind, this incident is symptomatic of a deeper malady that has plagued our country for a very long time. What is the broad picture of *dalit* atrocities in our country? The National Crime Records Bureau, NCRB, that data is available only up to the year 2014. The number of crimes against Scheduled Castes in the year 2014, as reported by NCRB, were 47064, and the hon. Member, Shri Punia, has now indicated that in the year 2015, the number had increased to 54,355. What is interesting and important to see is the distribution of these crimes against Scheduled Castes across various States in our country, and for that, the best indicator is the rate of crime, that is, the number of crimes committed against Scheduled Castes per one lakh population. If you look at the State-wise distribution, you will see that this malady is across the entire country. In fact, in the year 2014, the top three States, where the rate of crime against the Scheduled Castes was the highest, happened to be Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar. Gujarat, on which so much attention has been paid now, actually has much lower rate of crimes against the Scheduled Castes, *i.e.*, 2.4 per cent whereas Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar are all in the range of 17 to 18 per cent. What are the basic reasons for these

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atrocities taking place? To my mind, Sir, there are three major reasons why atrocities on *Dalits* take place. The most important one is this. The dominant castes in our country tend to re-inforce the hierarchical caste-based power structure and suppress *Dalit* rights assertions. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, way back in 1936, had described that the Indian society is based on the caste system. His words were, "The caste system in India is a form of graded inequality with ascending order of reverence but a descending order of contempt." This indicates the mindset that is behind all these atrocities. Now, *Dalits* have been asserting for their Fundamental Rights which are given to them by the Indian Constitution and this is what is being resisted by the so-called upper caste and that has been leading to atrocities.

The second reason as to why the atrocities are taking place in our country is that the access to justice for Scheduled Castes is abysmally low. If you look at the general conviction rate in our country under the Indian Penal Code, it is 45 per cent, whereas the conviction rate for the crimes committed against Scheduled Castes is very low. The national average is 22.4 per cent. If you see the distribution of the conviction rate across States, what we find is that the minimum conviction rate — minimum is very bad — happens to be in Bihar and also happens to be in Gujarat. In Gujarat, the conviction rate is only 2.9 per cent which means that it is way below the average and conviction is not taking place in Gujarat for a very long time.

The third reason for these atrocities is the severe lack of empathy on the part of the administrators, police and other authorities that tend to carry their biases and this is also a big mindset problem.

Sir, under the circumstances, what needs to be done? If you look at the radical level, the recommendation was made way back in 1936 by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. He said in his famous speech that was printed as a book called - 'Annihilation of Caste', "The only way to annihilate caste in our country is to put explosives to Dharma Shastras". Now, that is at a radical level. One doesn't want to go that far but within the Constitutional framework, to my mind, Sir, there are four action points that I want to say.

The first one is the enforcement of the law, particularly, the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act which was amended and passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in 2015. That is very important. The second one is the promotion of inter-caste marriages. Even today the honour killings take place which is a matter of shame. The third one is possibly thinking about in terms of promoting non-usage of the surnames because they identify you by the caste and the fourth one is proper implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Sub-Plan. As you are aware, there was a reference made here that the share of the population of the Scheduled Castes in the overall population is about 16.8 per cent and long time back, under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, there was this policy of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) that was introduced and it says that the allocations should be earmarked, the funds should be earmarked to the Scheduled Castes for their welfare in proportion of their share in the population. This was long time back in 1979. It was pointed out today that in Gujarat, and in the last couple of years, the proportion of allocation for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan has come down, which is a fact. However, I hasten to add that this is not what has happened now. Over the years, the proportion of the amount of money earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan has never crossed nine per cent. This has happened in the earlier regimes also; and today also it is declining, which is a matter of grave concern. I want to emphasize, Sir, that the track record for all Central Governments in terms of implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan has been uniformally bad; adequate allocation is not made; and then there is a massive diversion that takes place. So, in that case, there needs to be an immediate correction in terms of implementation of the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan adequately and effectively, and, at the same time, there is need for taking the most stringent action against the perpetrators of the heinous crime that took place in Una, Gujarat. Thank you.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to start with the quote of Babasaheb Ambedkar. He said, "I like the religion that teaches liberty, equality and fraternity." Today, we are in a position, throughout the world, where religions are far moving away from teaching us liberty, equality and fraternity.

Sir, yesterday, what happened here was deplorable and it was condemned by everybody. The Leader of the House condemned it. Bahenji was insulted. Our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, today, has condemned what has happened. He has said that she has followed the path of Babasaheb Ambedkar and Kanshi Ramji and that is why they have actually targeted her and insulted her. Actually, it is something she should be proud of. If she has been targeted because she is following the footsteps of Babasaheb Ambedkar and Kanshi Ramji and people are trying to threaten her — because she is working for the upliftment of people who have been suppressed for centuries — she should be proud of it, and we are standing one with her to continue her great work. This thing of insulting women, their character assassination, has been used as a weapon against women in public life, and this has to stop.

Sir, we have been talking about what happened in Gujarat. The youth were insulted, flogged and beaten up. This did not happen just for a few minutes. It happened for hours together. The youth were actually dragged on the street. There were so many people standing there as mute spectators, watching it, egging the people

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

on. Where were the authorities; where was the police? They were the people who had to keep the law. They had to take action on these people, who were insulting these *Dalits*. They were nowhere. For hours together, this happened. But why is it that nobody called the police authorities? Why didn't the police come? I would like to ask: Who are these self-proclaimed cow protectors? Everybody who spoke here asked whether it was a crime. It was not a crime actually to remove the carcass and remove the skin. Even if it was a crime, even just looking at a cow was a crime, even touching it was a crime, who are these self- proclaimed protectors to take law into their hands? Why aren't we banning organisations like this? We banned books; we banned writers from writing. So many writers have even given up writing. In Tamil Nadu, it happened. There is a writer who said, "I will not write anymore, I am dead." But why are we not saying anything against organisations like this, which take law into their hands?

Sir, I would like to quote an incident here. A lot of Members here spoke about converts. When a *dalit* converts to Christianity or Islam, the society does not change. The society still looks at him as a *dalit*. It does not say, "Okay, you have got converted, now I treat you equally." It does not solve anything. That is why, our leader, Dr. Kalaignar, time and again has written and insisted that the *dalits*, who convert, have also to be given reservations and protected. An incident will make you understand. In Tirunelveli, a sixty year-old *dalit* woman was raped. The police, instead of filing an FIR, were keener on saying that she was not a *dalit* because they wanted to avoid a few Sections. That was the intention. In enforcing the law, they were not interested in finding out what had happened.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): That is not done intentionally, but that is the law. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: One minute, please. Let me finish, Sir. I am not talking about you but I am talking about what had happened. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please be seated. When your turn comes, you may speak.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: They were more interested in saying that she was not a *dalit*. After the Collector over there intervened, it was finally found out that she was a Hindu *dalit* woman. This is how the law has been used against *dalits*. The society has not changed. If *dalits* are educated, if they have gone up in status, is the world looking at them differently? No; there is the case of Rohit Vemula.

Sir, according to NCRB, in 2014, out of 1,27,341 cases which went for trials

for atrocities against *dalits*, only 5,103 were convicted. Out of 1,27,000, only 5,000 were convicted! Sir, the *dalits* are economically depressed. They depend on upper caste Hindus for their survival, for their livelihood. This has to change. We can't talk of growth which is not inclusive. Has development reached them? Has development been inclusive of the *dalits* in this country? No.

Sir, we are talking about reservation. We say that in many institutions the seats allotted to the *dalits* are not filled. There is a school headmaster in a State who says, "For forty-two years, we have made sure that no *dalit* student entered our school." It is in India, a headmaster proudly says, "For forty-two years, we have made sure that no *dalit* student entered our school." How do these students get a chance for education? How do they enter colleges? How do they get justice?

In Anganwadis, there are different plates for *dalit* children.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, please allow me. In Anganwadis, where the children go, there are different plates for the *dalit* students and upper caste Hindus. How can a child ever forget this scar for his entire life? How will a child who is bearing this burden ever be considered equal in the society? How can they ever forgive us?

Sir, in Tamil Nadu schools, children come with different coloured threads in their hands.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, that has not happened. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the whole problem.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: One minute, Sir. This is not against the State Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down. (*Interruptions*) She is not yielding, please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mrs. Kanimozhi, please conclude.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I am talking about my State. I have every right to talk about it.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: It is not 'your' State, but 'our' State. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): What is this, Sir?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I am not talking about the State Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

6.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You will get a chance when your turn comes. You may please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, they have not heard what she said.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: They can't understand what she is saying. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: I can explain if you don't understand. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please address the Chair and conclude.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: This has nothing to do with the Government. It is an individual who makes decisions. Why are they getting up?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): If you have to make your point, please address the Chair.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, there are students who come with different coloured bands to indicate which community they belong. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am talking about the society, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: What is this, Sir? It is not true. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: She is talking about the condition which is prevailing there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shrimati Kanimozhi, please conclude in one sentence.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, no; Sir, the Chairman of the National Commission for SC/ST community spoke just now. He was there when this incident happened in Tamil Nadu and he has commented upon it. It was very unfortunate that a hundred-year old man was not given a decent burial. He was there. It happened in Nagapattinam district. Sir, this person from Mayiladuthurai was a man who was hundred years old. He died in 2016 and his grandson moved the High Court because he knew that they would not be allowed to go to the burial ground through the common pathway. The grandson knew that... ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not saying that it is happening in Tamil Nadu alone. It is happening in many places. It is happening everywhere. There is discrimination even in cremation grounds. You can't be buried, you can't be burnt without discrimination. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: They interrupted me, Sir. Why did you let them interrupt me?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): All of you sit down. I am not allowing anybody to speak. I am asking Shrimati Kanimozhi to complete in one sentence.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, let me finish. They were interrupting and I was not allowed to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You address the Chair.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Yes, Sir. I am not talking to them. I am addressing you and talking to you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Yes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: She is taking more time.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I have been interrupted so many times. Sir, he moved the High Court and got a favourable order that there is no legal bar to use the common pathway and to undertake the funeral procession. But what happened? They were not allowed to use the common pathway.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, इनका समय बढ़ा दिया जाए।

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد):** سر، ان کا وقت بڑھا دیا جائے ---(مداخلت)---

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है, हो जाएगा। सदन की सहमति से समय बढ़ा दिया जाए, धन्यवाद। Please continue.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: The Government officials, after that, invited the *dalits* and the caste Hindus and held talks. However, the caste Hindus refused to accept the HC order and reiterated that they would not allow the *dalits* to carry the dead body through the common pathway. The officials, instead of implementing the High Court order, took the stance to appease the caste Hindus by creating a new pathway. The High Court has given an order that the officials...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: They have to maintain the law and order. So the... ...(*Interruptions*)...

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): She is concluding now.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: What she is saying is not correct. It has nothing to do with the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Finally the *dalits* were not allowed to take the body through the common pathway and the Police carried it to the cremation ground. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I must appreciate here that we referred to the States of BJP. Nobody reacted. There were States referred to where the Congress is ruling. Nobody reacted because nobody can give guarantee about their people, about who is doing what. So, I don't know. She is saying something that is happening in Tamil Nadu. In Kashmir, something is happening. In Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, something is happening or, in Karnataka, something is happening. These things are not happening in one particular State or where a particular Party is ruling a particular State. These things are happening, unfortunately, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari ruled by all the parties. So, I don't think we should be so sensitive when a person from their State speaks. That is my submission. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is happening there. They cannot comment like this. She is representing Tamil Nadu. She is speaking about her State only. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): You have made your point. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, I am asking the Minister to intervene ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, such things are happening...(*Interruptions*)...it is an incapable Government ...(*Interruptions*)... If you intervene like this, we will say that ...(*Interruptions*)... A Member has to address only the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...They are interrupting ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please, sit down... (*Interruptions*)...I am asking everybody to sit down ...(*Interruptions*)... Mrs. Kanimozhi, please, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I cannot sit...(*Interruptions*)...You have to let me complete my speech...(*Interruptions*)...I cannot sit...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): I am not allowing anybody...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Let the hon. Member speak, for God's sake. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, she cannot say like that to a popularly elected Government ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Yes. I am asking everybody to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not allowing anybody. Mrs. Kanimozhi, I am asking you to conclude ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I just want to bring to the notice of this House how insensitive the officials can be and how insensitive law enforcement authorities can be. Somebody also mentioned it here that unless we sensitize the authorities, judiciary, police force, politicians, society, the caste system and untouchability can never be eradicated.

I would like to conclude my speech with another quote of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. He said, 'Despotism does not cease to be despotism because it is elective. Nor does despotism become agreeable because despots belong to our own kindred."

Thank you.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज इस सदन में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा हो रही है, गंभीर चर्चा हो रही है। सबने एकमत से, दलितों पर जो उत्पीड़न होता है, उसके प्रति चिंता व्यक्त की है और उसे रोकने के लिए अनेक सुझाव भी दिए हैं। इसका पूर्ण जवाब तो आदरणीय गृह मंत्री जी देंगे, लेकिन चूंकि मेरे विभाग की भी कुछ भूमिका इन वर्गों के हित संरक्षण की है, इसलिए मैं कुछ मुद्दों पर चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। आज हमें भारत के संविधान निर्माता डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का एक कथन याद आता है। संविधान बनाकर जब सरकार को सौंपने की कार्यवाही हो रही थी, उस वक्त उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि संविधान चाहे कितना भी अच्छा हो, अगर अमल करने वालों की नीति और नीयत ठीक होती है तो इस पर अमल होता है और जो संवैधानिक प्रावधान है, उस पर अमल होता है। जब अमल होता है तो जिन उद्देश्यों से संविधान बना है, उनकी पूर्ति भी होती है। आज हमारे सामने यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न खड़ा हुआ है। 70 साल की आज़ादी में सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, राजनैतिक आदि सभी प्रकार की विषमताओं को दूर करने के लिए संविधान में प्रावधान किया गया है, फिर भी आज देश में लोगों की मानसिकता, उनकी मनःस्थिति संविधान के अनुरूप क्यों नहीं बनी? हर सरकार ने किसी न किसी प्रकार से अनेक प्रकार के उपाय किए, परन्तु आज भी हमें दलितों पर उत्पीड़न की चर्चा करने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? हम अगर बारीकी से इसका अध्ययन करें और निष्कर्ष निकालें तो ऐसा लगता है कि हम भाषण तो देते हैं, हम एक-दूसरे को सुनते भी हैं, लेकिन जब आचरण करना होता है तब आचरण करते समय या तो स्वयं का फायदा देखते हैं या हम जिस राजनैतिक दल के लोग हैं, उस राजनैतिक दल का फायदा देखते हैं। अभी हाल ही में जो घटनाएं घटी हैं, उनसे यह भी परिलिक्षित होता है। गुजरात की घटना पर हम बात कर रहे हैं, वह दुखद है, निदनीय घटना हुई है, नहीं होनी चाहिए। इस संबंध में बहुत सारी चर्चा हो गयी। वहां की सरकार ने त्वरित कार्यवाही की है, कठोर कार्यवाही करने का काम किया है। आईपीसी की धारा 307, 323, 324 आदि अनेक धाराएं लगी

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ पीड़ित परिवार के लोग दलित वर्ग से हैं, इसलिए Atrocities Act भी लगा है। इस Atrocities Act में यह व्यवस्था है कि पीड़ित परिवार को आर्थिक सहायता भी दी जाएगी, अगर उनको आवश्यकता होगी, तो स्पेशल कोर्ट की सुविधा भी उपलब्ध करायी जाएगी, आवश्यकता होगी तो सरकारी वकील के अतिरिक्त भी वकील की मदद दी जाएगी। वहां की सरकार ने आर्थिक सहायता भी देने की बात कही है। मैंने भी गुजरात सरकार से सम्पर्क करके उसके साथ चर्चा की थी। हमने 2014-15 से लेकर अभी तक दो कानूनों पर सक्रियता से अमल करने की कोशिश की है। पहला अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम, जिसका उल्लेख आदरणीय येचुरी साहब ने भी किया था और अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी किया था। उन्होंने कहा कि आर्डिनेंस जारी किया था, परन्तु आर्डिनेंस को लेप्स होने दिया गया था। मैं सदन को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि जैसे ही हमारी सरकार बनी और वह जानकारी सामने आयी, आर्डिनेंस लेप्स हो उसके पहले ही संसद के सदन में वह बिल पेश हो गया था। किसी कारण से वह बिल पास नहीं हो सका और आर्डिनेंस की अवधि समाप्त हो गयी थी। वह बिल 2015 में पास हो गया, 1 जनवरी, 2016 से उसका गजट नोटिफिकेशन हो गया, वह 26 जनवरी से लागू हो गया और उसके बाद उससे संबंधित जो नियम बनते हैं, वे नियम भी बन गए और 14 अप्रैल, 2016 अम्बेडकर जयंती से वह नियम सहित लागू हो गया। हमने इस Atrocities Act में जो प्रावधान किया है, उसकी परिभाषा में मुख्य रूप से परिवर्तन करने का काम किया है। पहले बहुत सारे अपराध उस परिधि में नहीं आते थे, इसलिए अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लोगों के साथ, दलित वर्ग के लोगों के साथ उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं होती थीं और उत्पीड़न करने वाले कानूनी दायरे में नहीं आते थे, जैसे किसी की मूंछ मूंड़ दीं, किसी का सिर मूंड़ दिया, मुंह काला कर दिया, जूतों का हार पहना दिया, निर्वस्त्र करके गांव-गली में घुमाया, वोट डालने से रोकने का काम किया, अपने खेत-खलिहान में जाने से रोकने का काम किया, चुनाव लड़ने से रोकने का काम किया, इस प्रकार के अनेक अपराध ऐसे थे जो उस Atrocities Act के दायरे में नहीं आते थे, हमने उसमें संशोधन किया और यह इस उद्देश्य से किया कि इनके साथ जो उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं हो रही हैं, उनमें कुछ न कुछ इनको राहत मिले, न्याय मिले। अब कानून तो है, आईपीसी की धाराएं तो हैं, Atrocities Act भी है। उसके बाद भी घटनाएं घटित हो रही हैं, यह दुख की बात है। हमने उसमें यह भी प्रावधान किया है कि पीड़ित परिवार को न्याय मिले, इसके लिए जो सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं, उनका मैंने उल्लेख किया है। उनको आर्थिक मदद देने की जो व्यवस्था है, वह पहले 75,000 रुपये से लेकर 7,50,000 रुपये तक की व्यवस्था थी, अब हमने 85,000 रुपये से लेकर 8,15,000 रुपये तक की धनराशि देने की व्यवस्था करने का प्रावधान किया है। मैंने गुजरात सरकार से सम्पर्क किया है और उससे कहा है कि अगर आप आवश्यक समझें, तो हम भी उसमें आर्थिक सहयोग देने का काम करेंगे। हालांकि राज्य सरकार जो आर्थिक सहयोग देती है, वह प्रस्ताव भेजकर हमसे धनराशि मांगती है और हम वह धनराशि देते भी हैं। हमने एक कठोर कानून बनाने का इसीलिए प्रयास किया है जिससे कि उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं कम से कम हों। अगर इसके बावजूद भी उत्पीड़न की घटना हो जाए, तो अपराधी को कठोर दंड मिले और पीड़ित परिवार को न्याय भी मिले। पहले 10 साल से अधिक की सजा का प्रावधान आईपीसी की धाराओं में होता था, उसी पर यह Atrocities Act लगता था — अर्थात आईपीसी की धाराओं में 10 साल से कम की सजा का अपराध Atrocities Act की धाराओं के अतंर्गत नहीं आता था। श्री नरेंद्र मोदी साहब की सरकार ने यह कठोर कानून बनाकर दलित वर्ग के लोगों को न्याय

दिलाने का प्रयास किया है। गुजरात की घटना को सभी कह रहे हैं कि यह दुखद है, मैं उससे आगे बढ़कर कहता हूं कि यह निंदनीय घटना थी, ऐसी घटना नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। परन्तु घटना घटने के बाद तुरंत कार्रवाई हुई। उसके बाद भी इस घटना को राजनीतिक रूप देने की कोशिश की गई। इसको राजनीतिक रूप देने की कोशिश की गई, इसलिए कह रहा हूं, क्योंकि आज का विषय हाल ही में घटित घटना पर आधारित है। कणार्टक में एक दलित वर्ग की डिप्टी एसपी ने वहां के गृह मंत्री के द्वारा प्रताड़ित करने के कारण आत्महत्या की। उन्होंने अपने सुसाइड नोट में लिखा। कार्रवाई ठीक से होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हुई। अभी जो लोग गुजरात जाने की बात कर रहे हैं, ...(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः रेजिगनेशन दिया है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः वह बाद में हुआ। ....(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री जयराम रमेशः पिता जी ने कुछ और कहा है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, मैं अभी तक सदन की सब बातें आराम से सुन रहा हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)ः बीच में देखकर नहीं बोलना। आप सीधे बात करिए। बीच में देखकर मत बोलिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः वह कदम बहुत बाद में उठाया, कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई और केस पर भी ठीक से कोई इंवेस्टिगेशन नहीं हुआ, कांग्रेस की सरकार है, परन्तु अन्य राजनीतिक दलों के विशेषकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी से संबंधित लोग तो वहां ऐसे नहीं गए। इसके बाद आगरा में घटना हुई थी। आगरा में एक दलित वर्ग के व्यक्ति को चौराहे पर मार-मार कर हत्या कर दी। हम तो वहां वातावरण खराब करने के लिए नहीं गए। इसके साथ ही साथ केरल में एक युवा महिला दिशामाल के साथ बलात्कार हुआ और बलात्कार के साथ उसकी क्रूर हत्या हुई। उसके बदन पर चाकुओं के 38 वार थे। वह छलनी हो गई थी। हमने तो राजनीतिकरण करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की। कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं वही बता रहा हूं। हमने वहां माहौल खराब करने की कोशिश नहीं की, हम वहां नहीं गए। इस सदन में उस पर चर्चा हुई और सब माननीय सदस्यों ने चिंता व्यक्त की और आसंदी से उपसभापति महोदय ने मुझे सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री होने के नाते निर्देश दिया कि आप वहां जाकर घटना के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करो और सदन को अवगत कराओ। हम तब वहां गए, हम वातावरण खराब करने के लिए नहीं गए। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात की घटना 11 तारीख को हुई, 17,18 तारीख तक वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ, न तोड़फोड़ हुई और न आगजनी हुई। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्राः न FIR दर्ज हुई।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः FIR तो तत्काल उसी दिन 11 तारीख को ही हो गई। FIR तत्काल हुई, Prevention of Atrocities Act तत्काल हुआ और तत्काल धारा 307, 323 और 324 लगी। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): No cross talking, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्राः न कोई कार्रवाई हुई, न कोई एक्शन हुआ और न ही कोई गिरफ्तारी हुई।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः और शुरू के दिन ही ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please, please. He is not yielding. Please sit down. ..(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, 13 तारीख तक वहां गिरफ्तारियां हो गई। उसके बाद 14,15 को और गिरफ्तारियां हो गई। मैं सदन के सामने यह प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूं कि वहां पांच-सात दिनों तक शांति बनी रही, वहां की मुख्य मंत्री संबंधित लोगों के परिवारों से मिलीं और उनको आर्थिक सहायता भी दी, वातावरण खराब नहीं हुआ। यहां 18 तारीख को चर्चा होने के बाद, वहां 19 तारीख को तोड़फोड़ और आगजनी की घटना हुई। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, मैं उसमें सदन के सामने एक प्रश्न रख रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्राः अफसोस की बात यह है कि आप इसके मंत्री हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): He is not yielding. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः आखिर जब तक तथ्यपरक जानकारी न हो, किसी न किसी प्रकार से राजनीतिक लाभ लेने की दृष्टि से अगर यहां इस प्रकार की चर्चा होती, तो गलतफहमी होती और शायद यह तोड़-फोड़ और आगजनी का वातावरण बनता, इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए कि हमको क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है। इसके साथ ही साथ हाथ से मैला ढोने वाली प्रथा को पूरी तरह से समाप्त करने का कानून दिसम्बर 2013 में तत्कालीन सरकार ने बनाया था। हमने कर्त्तव्यनिष्ठा व ईमानदारी से उसे implement करने की कोशिश की। मैं सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भिन्न-भिन्न राज्यों में भिन्न पार्टियों की सरकारें हैं। वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि देश में 26 लाख लेट्रिंस ऐसी थीं..(**व्यवधान**)..

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्राः* ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः मैं उत्पीड़न के बारे में ही कह रहा हूं कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, उत्पीड़न की घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए हमने ये कदम उठाए हैं।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्राः* ..(**व्यवधान**)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): It is not going on record. Only what the Minister says will go on record.

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* Not recorded.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं कम हों, उसी से संबंधित जानकारी दे रहा हूं। हमने हाथ से मैला ढोने वाली प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए जो कानून बना, उसे implement करने का काम किया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हां, आपने समर्थन दिया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Mr. Minister, please address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः आपने समर्थन किया और हम implement कर रहे हैं। सर आपने समर्थन किया, कानून बनाया और उसी के अनुसार हम अमल कर रहे हैं, हम यही जानकारी दे रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम जब राज्यवार संख्या के लिए राज्यों से पूछते हैं तो राज्यों से जानकारी आती है कि वहां इस प्रकार की कोई लेट्रिंस नहीं हैं। अब आप उससे संबंधित आंकड़े देखें, तो ढाई लाख ऐसे कर्मचारी होंगे, जोकि उन लेट्रिंस को साफ करने वाले होंगे। परंतु 10-12 राज्यों ने बारह-साढ़े बारह हजार की जानकारी दी, उसमें से हमने लगभग 9 लाख लोगों को rehabilitate किया है। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि उत्पीड़न की घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए जो माननीय सदस्य जिस राज्य के हैं क्योंकि यहां जो सांसद हैं, वे किसी-न-किसी राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उन राज्यों में इस कानून को लागू कराने के लिए, आप इस बात का पता लगाएं कि कितने लोग ऐसे हैं ताकि उन्हें उत्पीड़न से बचाने का काम किया जा सके। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्य नारायण जटिया)ः कृपया बीच में न बोलें। Please sit down. He is not yielding. ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्रीमती रेणका चौधरी (आंध्र प्रदेश)ः हम आपकी ये बातें बाद में सुनेंगे, जब आप हमारी बात सुनेंगे ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is part of the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और उनसे संबंधित जो मुद्दे हैं, मैं उन्हीं की चर्चा कर रहा हूं। अब एससी सब-प्लान की चर्चा येचुरी साहब ने की है और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी की है। अब मैं अगर उस संबंध में जानकारी दे रहा हूं कि सरकार ने उस दिशा में क्या किया तो आपको सुनना चाहिए, मेरा ऐसा अनुरोध है, निवेदन है। मैं एससी सब-प्लान के बारे में भी जानकारी देना चाहूंगा कि यह बात सही है कि वर्ष 2014-15 में जब नरेंद्र मोदी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री बने, उसी समय तुरंत एससी सब-प्लान में 50 हजार करोड़ की धनराशि दी थी। उसका पहले कभी 8.45 या 8 के आसपास होता था, उसे तुरंत बढ़ाकर 11-12 परसेंट कर दिया था। उसके बाद 14वें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट के कारण राज्यों को 10 परसेंट से अधिक धनराशि दी।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Under which rule?

श्री आनन्द शर्माः मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं अपनी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं, यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आनन्द शर्मा जी, आपकी टर्न आने ही वाली है, आप उस समय बोलिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Are you yielding? ...(*Interruptions*)... ठीक है, बताइए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Thaawarji, are you yielding? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वह बात ही नहीं है. It is not a question of his yielding or not yielding. I am raising a point of order. You are in the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Okay. It is under which rule? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am raising this point of order that the Minister has misled the House! He has said that ₹ 50,000 crore was given, 18 per cent more than the previous Budget. It is not correct, because if you look at the 2014 Budget, the allocation for SC Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan was cut by more than ₹ 24,000 crores. That is a fact. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Okay. Your turn is about to come. You would get a chance to make your point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he should correct that. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is a Minister. A Minister should not mislead the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Okay. What do you have to say, Mr. Minister? आपको क्या कहना है?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: वह प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है या नहीं है, यह तो आपका निर्णय है। आदरणीय आनन्द शर्मा जी जो जानकारी चाहते हैं, मैं वह जानकारी आपको उपलब्ध करा रहा हूं। मैं केवल इतना ही बोलकर चल रहा था, परंतु ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डॉ. सत्यनारायण जटिया): नहीं, नहीं।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: दो-तीन लोगों ने इस विषय को उठाया था, इसलिए मैं जानकारी दे रहा हूं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि 2011-12 में एस.सी. सब-प्लान का 30,000 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, उसकी परसेंटेज 7.9 बन रही थी, जबकि मैंने तो 8.0 परसेंट से ज्यादा ही बताया है। यह 2012-13 का 37,000 करोड़ रुपये का था, उसकी परसेंटेज 9.4 थी, 2013-14 में 41,000 करोड़ रुपये का था और इसकी परसेंटेज 8.8 थी। जब नरेंद्र मोदी जी प्रधान मंत्री बने, तो यह

2014-15 में एकदम बढ़कर 50,000 करोड़ रुपये का हुआ और इसकी परसेंटेज 9 हो गई। 2015-16 में, 14वें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट के कारण, केंद्रीय मंत्रालयों, जैसे पंचायती राज मंत्रालय और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय आदि के बजट में कुछ कमी आई और राज्यों को ज्यादा पैसा दिया। उस समय यह 30,000 करोड़ रुपये हुआ, परंतु यह फिर भी बजट का 11.80 परसेंट था। 2016-17 में कुछ 38,800 करोड़ का प्रावधान है, जो 12.20 परसेंट बनता है। हमारा हमेशा ऐसा प्रयास रहा है और एस.सी. सब-प्लान में किसी प्रकार की कोई कमी नहीं की गई है, वह बढ़ाया जा रहा है। हम निरंतर से ही उसको बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मैं आपको बहुत सारे आंकड़े दे सकता हूं। इस विषय पर चर्चा करने वालों ने बात तो कर ली, पर उस समय किसी ने यह एतराज़ नहीं किया कि यह बात मत करो, उत्पीड़न की घटना के संबंध में बात करो। उत्पीड़न की घटनाओं के बारे में भी ...(**व्यवधान**)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डॉ. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कृपया कन्क्लूड करें।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: आदरणीय शरद यादव जी ने अनुसूचित जाति मंत्रालय में बजट की कमी का भी उल्लेख किया है, आप चाहें तो रिकॉर्ड देख लें। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सामाजिक न्याय अधिकारिता मंत्रालय का, एस.सी. का जो केंद्रीय बजट है, उसमें बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इसका 2015-16 में 5,911 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, लेकिन 2016-17 में, इसको बढ़ाकर 6,500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं यह भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि 2014 से 2016 तक, इन दो वर्षों में हमने 11,043.68 करोड़ रुपये अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लिए खर्च किए। पिछले पांच वर्षों में, अर्थात यूपीए-2 के कार्यकाल में जो खर्चा हुआ था, उसकी तुलना में हमने 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा खर्चा किया है। हमने इन दो, ढाई सालों में दुगने से ज्यादा खर्चा कर दिया है।

मैं इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि जो विकलांग जन सशक्तिकरण विभाग है, यदि उसके बजट के बारे में बताऊं तो यह पहले, 2015-16 में 540 करोड़ रुपये था, लेकिन इस बार इसमें 700 करोड़ रुपये के बजट का प्रावधान किया गया है।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन के माध्यम से, इस प्रकार की गलत जानकारी देकर, देश की जनता को भ्रमित करने की बात करना उचित नहीं है। यहां इस प्रकार की भ्रमपूर्ण बातें करने से ही माहौल खराब होता है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अम्बेडकर जी की सोच समन्वयवादी थी, अर्थात यदि कोई कानून का उल्लंघन करता है, तो उसको न्याय दिलाने के लिए कानूनी प्रावधान हैं। हमें उनका अनुपालन करना चाहिए। जब अम्बेडकर साहब इन वर्गों में काम करते थे, तो उनके सामने अनेक प्रकार की कठिनाइयां आईं, उन्हें प्रताड़ित भी होना पड़ा, परंतु उन्होंने उग्रता का स्वरूप कभी नहीं दिखाया और अपने फॉलोअर्स को तोड़-फोड़, आगजनी करने की कोशिश कभी नहीं करने दी। आज जो अपने आपको उनका अनुयायी बता कर इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ करते हैं, उनको विचार करना चाहिए कि हम अम्बेडकर जी की सोच के अनुसार चले रहे हैं या नहीं। वास्तव में अम्बेडकर जी की सोच देशभक्ति की थी, देश में समता लाने की थी, समरसता लाने की थी और वह भी समन्वयवादी सोच के आधार पर। आज की जो राजनीतिक पार्टियां हैं, अलगाववादी वातावरण बनाने की ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is the Revised List of Business. The discussion is on the recent incidents of atrocities on *Dalits* in various parts of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)... Is he replying to the debate on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social Justice? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is all this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): He is going to conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): I have asked him to conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I want your ruling. ...(*Interruptions*).. Sir, the discussion is on the recent incidents of atrocities on *Dalits* in various parts of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Digvijaya*ji*, I have already asked the Minister to conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is concluding. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is concluding now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ, सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ कि जितने भी 16-17 माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए, उनमें ये सब मुद्दे उठाए गए हैं। जब ये सब मुद्दे उठाए गए हैं, तो मैं उनसे सम्बन्धित जानकारी ही दे रहा हूँ। सदन में जो चर्चा हुई है, मैं उससे भिन्न कुछ भी कहने की कोशिश नहीं कर रहा हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...** उस समय किसी ने point of order नहीं उठाया था, तो अब ये point of order क्यों उठा रहे हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री दिग्विजय सिंहः आपने जो चर्चा की है, वह इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, intervention is not a reply. ...(*Interruptions*)... During intervention, you can take maximum ten minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... How much time have you taken? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*).. Now, you please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)..

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I want a ruling from you. ...(*Interruptions*)... My point of order is ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will certainly listen to your point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... I said, I will listen to your point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... Digvijaya*ji*, I will listen to your point of order, but before that let me say one sentence. Hon. Members, please note that it is already 6.30 p.m. and ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, he should note it; he has already taken 35 minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... And he is not speaking on the subject. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, please see the Revised List of Business. The discussion is on the recent incidents of atrocities on *Dalits* in various parts of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)... He didn't refer to that even. ...(*Interruptions*).. He is replying to a debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः उपसभापति महोदय, जितने माननीय सदस्यों ने इस विषय पर चर्चा में भाग लिया, उन सबने कहा कि उत्पीड़न की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया, यह बताओ। मैं वही बता रहा हूँ। अगर उस समय point of order नहीं उठाया गया, **...(व्यवधान)...** तो यह point of order उठाना मेरे साथ अन्याय होगा। इस सरकार ने जो अच्छा काम किया है, ये देश की जनता के सामने जाने ही नहीं देना चाहते हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री उपसभापतिः ठीक है। आपने जो कहा, ठीक है, लेकिन अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर, दो प्रकार से वातावरण बनाने का प्रयास किया जा सकता है। एक, आर्थिक-शैक्षिणक विकास की दृष्टि से और दूसरा, सामाजिक और मान-सम्मान की दृष्टि से। हमने दलित वर्ग के लोगों का मान-सम्मान बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्न किया है। अम्बेडकर साहब की सोच गांव-गांव, गली-गली में लोगों के मन-मस्तिष्क में उतरे और वे उसको सही दिशा में समझ कर आगे बढ़ें, इसलिए हमने अम्बेडकर साहब की 125वीं वर्षगांठ भी धूमधाम से मनाई और उनसे सम्बन्धित जो पांच मांग-बिन्दु हैं — जन्मस्थली; शिक्षास्थली; जहां उनकी मृत्यु हुई, परिनिर्वाण स्थली **...(व्यवधान)...** जहां लंदन में जाकर वे पढ़े थे, वह और चैत्य भूमि, जहां अन्तिम संस्कार हुआ था, उनको हमने पंचतीर्थ घोषित किया है। देश की आज़ादी से पहले से लेकर इस प्रकार का वातावरण बनाया जा रहा था कि देश में समता और समरसता लाई जाए। हमने समन्वयवादी सोच के आधार पर देश में समता और समरसता का वातावरण बनाने की कोशिश की है और इस कोशिश के कारण इनको थोड़ी-बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आपको अच्छे कामों की सराहना करनी चाहिए, धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a question before Shri Anand Sharma starts. Sir, it is 6.35 p.m. There are some more speakers on this issue. The Minister has to reply. So, I want to know whether, at the end of this long gruelling day, a Bill is going to be taken up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to know about it now?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want to know because I am the first speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, शायद जयराम रमेश जी का 7.00 बजे किसी डॉक्टर से एपॉइंटमेंट है। ...(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री उपसभापतिः ठीक है, आप जाइए। I would advise that if Mr. Jairam Ramesh has an appointment with the doctor, he should go. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः अगर ऐसा है तो आप वहां जा सकते हैं, आपके बिना भी यह बिल पास हो जाएगा। ...(**व्यवधान**).....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, if you have an appointment with a doctor, you should go because your health is more important for us.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः इनके बिना भी यह बिल पास हो सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

श्री आनन्द शर्माः माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज इस सदन में चर्चा का जो विषय है, वह एक गंभीर विषय है और बड़े भारी मन के साथ मैंने स्वयं ने और मेरे साथी सदस्यों ने अपनी बात कही है। इक्कीसवीं सदी के अंदर भारत की आज़ादी के 69 वर्ष के बाद, यह सदन, भारत की संसद इस बात पर चर्चा कर रही है कि देश में दलितों पर उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं बढ़ रही हैं।

[**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा)** *पीठासीन हुए*]

देश में एक ऐसा घटनाक्रम हुआ है, ऐसे हालात बिगड़े हैं, जिससे लोगों के मन में एक भय है, चिन्ता है। समाज के अंदर जो हमारा सामाजिक ताना-बाना है, सामाजिक एकता है, वह टूट रही है। देश में एक सुनियोजित अभियान चल रहा है।

जहां तक दलितों का प्रश्न है, इसमें कोई मतभेद नहीं है कि सैकड़ों सालों से उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है, उनका तिरस्कार हुआ है। उन्हें समाज में जो सम्मान का स्थान देना चाहिए था, एक लम्बे तक वह नहीं दिया गया। इसी कारण से स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के जो महानायक थे, जैसे महात्मा गांधी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू और संविधान निर्मा्ता डा. अम्बेडकर, सबने इस विषय को गंभीरता से देखा और आज़ाद हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर जब हमने अपना संविधान अपनाया, तो उन महानायकों ने यह तय किया कि हमारे क्या अधिकार होंगे, किस तरह से न्याय मिलेगा और किस तरह से भारत के हर नागिरक के संवैधानिक अधिकार समान होंगे। हमारे संविधान की उद्देशिका में यही लिखा गया है—

> *"सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक न्याय, विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वंतत्रता...."*

यह हमारी उद्देशिका में लिखा गया है, जो हमारे संविधान का Preamble है। उसमें आगे लिखा है—

"प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता प्राप्त कराने के लिए तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा..."

न्याय, विचार, विश्वास और धर्म की स्वतंत्रता, यह सब हमारे संविधान में लिखा है। बुनियादी बात यह है कि क्या आज संविधान के दिए हुए उन अधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो रहा है? क्या संविधान का सम्मान हो रहा है? कोई भी घटना, चाहे वह किसी भी राज्य के अंदर घटी हो, सदस्यों ने उनका जिक्र किया है। अभी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी सदन में नहीं हैं, लेकिन हमने आज के समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा है कि उन्होंने दूसरे सदन में क्या कहा था। उनको आज की बात कहनी चाहिए, वे वर्तमान में रहें, अतीत में न जाएं।

महोदय, इसमें भी कोई मतभेद नहीं हो सकता कि घटनाएं देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में हुई हैं, कई राज्यों में हुई हैं और बरसों से होती आ रही हैं। लेकिन अगर अचानक उनमें वृद्धि हो जाए और एक साल के अंदर, 2014 में दलितों पर उत्पीड़न की 47,000 घटनाएं हो जाएं, तब क्या कहा जाएगा? हर एक घंटे के अंदर पांच वारदातें हो रही हैं। ये सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। अब अगर देश के अंदर ऐसी परिस्थिति हो, इसमें यह नहीं है कि जो गांव में रहता है, जो ऊना में, गुजरात में घटना हुई, वह शर्मनाक है, परन्तु हैरत की बात यह है कि भारत सरकार के एक मंत्री एक ऐसे विषय पर, एक ऐसे घटनाक्रम पर, जिसे देश में टेलीविजन पर यहां के लोग और विदेश में पूरी दुनिया देख रही है कि हिन्दुस्तान, जो एक बड़ी शक्ति के रूप में उभरना चाहता है, जिसकी आकांक्षा है कि विश्व में अपनी एक भूमिका निभाए, उस हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर की बार-बार ऐसी तस्वीर दिखती है, तो देश के लिए यह एक शर्म की बात है और हिन्दुस्तान के नाम पर एक कलंक है, जो भी लोग ऐसा काम करते हैं, कहीं भी करते हैं, उनके लिए यह कहना कि लोग आक्रोश में हैं, लोग सड़कों पर निकल कर आए हैं, आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, तो आपको उनकी बात सुननी चाहिए, लेकिन आप यह कहते हैं कि वे गलत कर रहे हैं, वे अम्बेडकर जी के रास्ते पर नहीं चल रहे हैं और वे लोग इसलिए निकल कर बाहर आए हैं, इसलिए आपत्ति कर रहे हैं, आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि इस सदन में यह बात उठाई गई। मुझे इस बात पर आपत्ति है, जो ऐसी बात कही गई। भारत सरकार के मंत्री को यह बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए। सदन चर्चा नहीं करेगा, तो कौन चर्चा करेगा? अगर लोगों के अधिकारों का इस तरह से दमन होगा, लोगों पर अत्याचार होगा, तो चुने हुए उस सदन के लोग, इस सदन के लोग उस विषय को नहीं उठाएंगे, विधानसभाओं के चुने हुए लोग नहीं उठाएंगे, तो उनको कौन न्याय दिलाएगा? उनके लिए कौन बात करेगा? केवल इतना ही नहीं, जो हुआ है उसकी सबने भर्त्सना की है। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि देश में जो एक ऐसा वातावरण बना है, यह क्यों बना है और कौन लोग उसमें हैं?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सर। शर्मा जी, एक मिनट। मेरे बारे में आपने कुछ कहा है। मैंने एक प्रश्न सदन के सामने रखा, मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि यहां चर्चा हुई, इस कारण से हुआ।

श्री आनन्द शर्माः उसके बाद में कहा है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः नहीं, नहीं। मैं यह क्लीयर करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने कहा कि घटना 11 तारीख की थी, 17 तारीख तक वहां कोई आगजनी, लूटपाट, तोड़फोड़ आदि नहीं हुई। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः लोग spontaneously रोड पर आए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः और यहां चर्चा करने के बाद जो सही तथ्य सामने आने चाहिए थे, वे नहीं आए, भ्रमपूर्ण स्थिति पैदा हुई। इस कारण से वह हुआ। यह प्रश्न विचारणीय है, यह मैंने कहा। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Mistry, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोतः सदन में चर्चा करना देश के हित में, समाज के हित में, सबके हित में है। मैंने केवल इतना कहा कि यहां तथ्य पर जानकारी देनी चाहिए, उसके अभाव में गलतफहमी फैलती है और हो सकता है कि इसके कारण कहीं ऐसा न हुआ हो! यह प्रश्न मैंने सदन के सामने रखा है, मैंने सीधा नहीं कहा है।

श्री आनन्द शर्माः माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कुछ भी कहा जाए, जो अपराध हुआ है, जो घटना हुई है, जो शर्मनाक बात हुई है, उसकी गंभीरता को हम कम नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसीलिए दूसरे सभी विषयों को छोड़कर देश की संसद और यह सदन आज इस पर सुबह से चर्चा कर रहा है। मैं कह रहा था कि वातावरण बिगड़ा है और यह अचानक नहीं बिगड़ा है। यह कोई एक घटना या दो घटनाओं की बात नहीं है, एक सुनियोजित अभियान देश में काफी समय से चल रहा है। संगठन चला रहे हैं, जिनके अलग-अलग नाम हैं, कोई मंदिर निर्माण की बात करता है, कोई गौ-रक्षा के नाम पर आंदोलन करता है, कोई राम-सेना बनाता है और अगर बच्चे, नौजवान अपना खास दिन मनाते हैं— वेलेन्टाइन डे, तो उन पर हमले होते हैं। कौन क्या पोशाक पहनेगा, क्या खाएगा, आज यह तय किया जाता है। लोगों को घरों से निकाल कर मारा जाता है, रेस्टोरेंट्स में, होटल्स में लोगों पर हमले हो रहे हैं। आज ऐसे हालात हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर हैं, क्या इसके पीछे इक्कीसवीं सदी के भारत की मानसिकता है? इसमें वे लोग हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान को पांच सौ साल, चार सौ साल पुराने हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ ले जाना चाहते हैं। यह सही बात है कि हमारे समाज में जातिवाद रहा है, यह सही बात है कि छुआछूत रही है, उसी को दूर करने के लिए तो यह हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान लिखा गया। आज हम सब का क्या फर्ज बनता है, चाहे इधर बैठे हैं, चाहे उधर बैठे हैं? चाहे इधर बैठे हैं या उधर बैठे हैं, हमारा क्या कर्त्तव्य है? हम इस संविधान की शपथ लेते हैं। अगर कोई उस संविधान को, हिन्दुस्तान के कानून को तोड़ता है, चाहे वे संगठन आपके परिवार से जुड़े हैं, गृह मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे आज पूछना चाहूँगा कि किस संगठन के खिलाफ आपने कार्रवाई की? देश के अलग-अलग हिस्सों में ये कौन से संगठन हैं? अगर आप इन संगठनों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं करते हैं, जिन्होंने एक दहशत का माहौल फैला दिया है— क्या कारण है कि एक के बाद एक विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर उत्तेजना आ गई? उसको आप कहते हैं कि यह राजनीति है। राजनीति होगी, नौजवान लोग हैं, वे बात करेंगे। दुनिया में कोई विश्वविद्यालय ऐसा नहीं है, जहां पर 18, 19, 20-21 वर्ष के छात्र-छात्राएँ अपनी बात न करें, स्वतंत्र विचार न रखें। उसके लिए उनको प्रताड़ित नहीं किया जाता। खास तौर से जो समाज के शोषित वर्ग के छात्र हैं, दलित वर्ग के छात्र हैं, उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। वे आत्महत्याएँ कर रहे हैं। इस पर दोषारोपण की बात नहीं है। अगर ऐसी बातें हो रही हैं, तो कौन उस पर कार्रवाई करेगा? सरकार करेगी या विपक्ष चुप रहेगा?

गुजरात के अन्दर का घटनाक्रम है। इसमें आपको आपत्ति क्यों होती है? अगर वहां ऐसा हुआ है, तो वहां की सरकार उस पर कार्रवाई करे। यहां पर उसके लिए स्पष्टीकरण मत दें। एक सप्ताह तक सोए रहे, जब तक शोर नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद बात हुई। पूरे देश ने, दुनिया ने देखा कि क्या हुआ। मैं आपसे इस बात का उत्तर चाहूँगा। अभी हाल में, आपकी वर्तमान सरकार के एक मंत्री ने, दिल्ली के पड़ोस में एक राज्य के अन्दर जाकर एक बयान दिया है। मैं भी संस्कार वाला व्यक्ति हूँ। गाय का हम सब सम्मान करते हैं। परन्तु यह कहना कि "एक गाय का जीवन एक मनुष्य के जीवन से ऊपर है"... हमारे समाज के अन्दर विविधता है, हमारे देश के अन्दर विविधता है। हमारा भारत एक बहुधर्मी और बहुभाषी देश है। मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। आप जानकारी प्राप्त करें। मैं आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ, इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि मैं प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ। मैं प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ और पुष्टिकरण आप करेंगे। यह एक बहुधर्मी देश है। इसमें विविधता है, जो सदियों से रही है। यहां दुनिया के हर मजहब के, हर धर्म के लोग हैं। इस देश में अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग ज़बानें बोली जाती हैं। हजारों साल से लोग यहां रहते आए हैं। इस देश के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि 'it is the original melting pot of civilization.' इस देश के अन्दर विवेक रहा है, हमारे पूर्वजों के अन्दर ऐसी बुद्धि रही है, जिन्होंने समाज में विघटन को रोका है, जिन्होंने हर धर्म का, हर जाति का सम्मान किया है। आज जो परेशानी आ रही है, वह क्यों आ रही है? क्योंकि एक ऐसी सोच, एक ऐसी विचारधारा, जो इस विविधता को खत्म करती है, थोपने की कोशिश हो रही है। शिक्षण संस्थानों के अन्दर उत्तेजना इसीलिए है, समाज के अन्दर आक्रोश इसीलिए है। आपको यह बात पसन्द आए या न आए, लेकिन ये कौन लोग हो गए? हिन्दुस्तान में एक सेना तो हम समझ सकते हैं, भारत की फौज, भारतीय सेना, लेकिन ये बाकी सेनाएँ कौन सी हैं, ये बाकी दल कौन से हैं? आप गृह मंत्री हैं। आज उनको आर्म्स की ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है, हथियारों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। क्या यह अच्छी बात है? इससे हिन्दुस्तान, हिन्दुस्तान नहीं रहेगा। समाज के अन्दर तनाव व टकराव का माहौल पैदा कर दिया गया है। यह कोई छोटी बात नहीं है। एक सुनियोजित अभियान हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर चल रहा है। इसको आप रोकिए। यह एक गम्भीर विषय है। इसके अंजाम भी बहुत खराब होंगे।

हमारे देश में ज्यादातर लोग शाकाहारी हैं, परन्तु अनुमति, आज़ादी सबको है कि कौन क्या खाए। यहां मांसाहारी भी हैं। बहुत कम लोग ऐसे हैं, देश के कुछ हिस्से ऐसे हैं, जो उससे अलग हैं, जहां पर गोमांस की बात होती है। सब राज्यों में पहले से भी, आज़ादी के बाद से आज तक ऐसी कोई बात या घटनाक्रम सामने नहीं आया है। हमारे जो कमज़ोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, आर्थिक-सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण से जो कमज़ोर हैं, वे चाहे हिन्दू समाज के हों या अल्पसंख्यक समाज के हों अथवा जनजाति के हों, उनका व्यवसाय मरे हुए जानवरों की खाल निकालना, चमड़ा निकालना है। इस सदन में कौन ऐसा है, जोकि जूता पहन कर नहीं आता? ये लोग जो उत्पीड़न करते हैं, इनमें से कौन जूता नहीं पहनता? परन्तु अगर कोई मरे हुए जानवर का चमड़ा निकालता है, उसको मार दिया जाता है! आज देश में बार-बार ऐसी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। उस पर क्या सजा होनी चाहिए? क्या कार्यवाही शासन, प्रशासन को करनी चाहिए या नहीं? आपका बयान हमने सुना। अच्छी बात है, आपको भी इस बात से दुख है, हम समझ सकते हैं। हर सदस्य को होना चाहिए। हम किसी को यह नहीं कहते कि कोई इससे प्रसन्न है। आपने यह भी कहा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी इस पर बहुत कष्ट हुआ है। मेरा आपसे एक प्रश्न है। खैर आपसे नहीं

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

करूंगा, आपके माध्यम से सदन से कहता हूं कि क्या बात ऐसी हो गई, कौन सी मजबूरी हो गई कि जिस राज्य के वे 12 साल स्वयं मुख्य मंत्री रहे और आज हिन्दुस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, वे स्वयं अपनी तकलीफ का इज़हार नहीं कर सकते, खुद नहीं कह सकते कि मैं इसकी भर्त्सना करता हूं, खुद नहीं कह सकते कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान का प्रधान मंत्री हूं, इसकी अनुमति नहीं होगी। क्या कारण है यह भी बयान देश के गृह मंत्री के माध्यम से दिया जाता है। मेरा आग्रह रहेगा, कम से कम ऐसी बात पर संवेदनशीलता दिखाएं। मैं आप में से किसी को कष्ट में नहीं डालना चाहता कि आप उनसे जाकर कहें। उनको समझाना आसान काम नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी आग्रह करता हूं कि वे इस बात को सुनेंगे, आप कभी कह दीजिएगा। ये भावनाएं हैं हमारी। गुजरात में भी शायद जो लोग आक्रोश में निकले हैं, आंदोलन हुआ है। अगर देश के प्रधान मंत्री उठकर उसकी निन्दा करते, सख्त कार्यवाही का आश्वासन देते तो शायद उसका असर कुछ और होता। तो यह होना चाहिए। मुझे आपसे इसीलिए कहना है कि आज जो भी हुआ, आंकड़ों की बात इंसान के जीवन के ऊपर नहीं है। जहां मानवाधिकार की बात है, आत्म-सम्मान की बात है, कानून की बात है, संविधान की बात है उसको आपको देखना चाहिए और मुझे आपसे यही कहना है कि आप, आपकी सरकार और राज्यों की सरकारों का भी दायित्व बनता है।

आज समाज के अंदर दो कारण हैं। एक तो अपराध है, एक विचारधारा है, जिन संस्थाओं का मैंने जिक्र किया, परन्तु मैं इस बात को फिर कहना चाहता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान के संविधान के बाहर भारत के कानून के बाहर जिनके विचार, जिनकी सोच जिन संस्थाओं की टकराएगी उन संस्थाओं के साथ टक्कर लेना, उनको जवाब देना हम अपना कर्तव्य समझते हैं। आपका कर्तव्य बनता है गृह मंत्री जी, आप उन संगठनों की सूची बनाएं, कोई भी हो, उनके खिलाफ आप कार्यवाही करें। तब हम आश्वस्त होंगे कि सही रूप में आप इस देश के संविधान की इज्जत करेंगे और किसी भी व्यक्ति को, चाहे वह किसी भी धर्म का हो, किसी भी प्रांत का हो, यह गलतफहमी न रह जाए कि इस देश के अंदर यह खुली आजादी है, अनुमति है कि जिसके साथ भी आप अपराध करें, जिसका भी उत्पीड़न करें, जिसको भी प्रताड़ित करें। यह अनुमति किसी को नहीं दी जाएगी। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो समाज में लोग अपने आपको सुरक्षित समझेंगे। अगर आप गंभीरता से इस बात को लेंगे तो शायद जो सपना हमारे संविधान के निमार्ताओं ने देखा है सामाजिक न्याय दिलाने का, सशक्तिकरण का और देश में जो लोग ऐतिहासिक कारणों से पिछड़े और दबे हैं उनको अपने अधिकार मिलने का शायद वह सपना पूरा हो सके। जो बात हमने कही है, कोई राजनीतिक कारण से यह बात नहीं हो रही है। विपक्ष ने ये बातें नहीं उठाई हैं। अगर हम कुछ कहते हैं, तो उसके पीछे कुछ वजूहात हैं, उसके पीछे कारण हैं।

अंत में, मेरा आपसे यही कहना है कि जो हुआ, जो हो रहा है अगर हम हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा से थोड़ा दूर हटकर दुनिया को देखें, हमारा एक्सटेंडेड नेबरहुड जिसको कहा जाता है, पड़ोस से थोड़ा आगे निकल जाएं, किस तरह से समाज तबाह हुए हैं। इस तरह की सोच, इस तरह के विचार से आज तक आग लगी हुई है देशों और समाजों के अंदर वे संभल नहीं पा रहे हैं। दुनिया की सब शक्तियां शामिल हो गईं, हालात काबू में नहीं आते हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारे समाज के अंदर एक ऐसी विस्फोटक स्थिति बने, जिससे हर कोई, आप और हम, सब लोग उसकी चिंता ही न करें, बल्कि पछताएं कि क्यों हमने ऐसे हालात बनने दिए, क्यों हमने

समाज के बड़े वर्ग को वह सम्मान का अधिकार नहीं दिया, जो सम्मान का अधिकार देने का हमारा कर्त्तव्य बनता है? उनके अंदर ऐसी भावना क्यों आ गई? नौज़वानों के अंदर असुरक्षा की भावना क्यों आ गई कि उनको यह लगने लगा कि हमें अपने सम्मान की रक्षा करने के लिए आंदोलन का रास्ता चुनना पड़ेगा या कोई दूसरा रास्ता चुनना पड़ेगा? इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को विराम देता हूँ।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। मैं सर्वप्रथम गुजरात में घटी घटना की निन्दा करता हूँ और बहन मायावती जी के खिलाफ जो टिप्पणी की गई, उसकी भी मैं भर्त्सना करता हूँ। आज इस सदन में बहुत गंभीर विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है और सबने इस विषय पर अपनी-अपनी भावना व्यक्त की है। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने यह कहा है कि अगर डॉ. बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी संविधान के निर्माता न होते, तो मैं इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री कभी भी न बनता यानी कि मोदी जी ने डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के प्रति श्रद्धा भाव अर्पित किया है। डॉ. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की 125वीं वर्षगांठ पर डॉ. अम्बेडकर जी के पदस्पर्श से पावन हुए सब स्थल, भूमि, स्मारकों का नवनिर्माण किया गया है और उनके विचार का प्रचार-प्रसार किया है। डॉ. अम्बेडकर जी ने जिस शोषित, पीड़ित, वंचित, उपेक्षित, गरीबों के उत्थान की बात की, उसी बात को प्रमाण मान कर दलित समाजोत्थान के कार्यक्रम की जो रचना बनाई है, सर्वप्रथम मैं उसका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

भारत देश के संविधान निर्माता डॉ. बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने 1925 में महाराष्ट्र के महाड के चवदार तालाब के लिए एक संघर्ष किया था। यह संघर्ष सिर्फ पानी के लिए नहीं किया गया था, सिर्फ पानी को स्पर्श करने के लिए उन्होंने यह संघर्ष नहीं किया था। जिस तालाब पर कुत्ता, गधा, घोड़ा, गाय, बकरी पानी पी सकती है, लेकिन उस तालाब पर मनुष्य पानी नहीं पी सकता, इस मनुष्य के अधिकार के लिए यह संघर्ष उन्होंने किया था। उस संघर्ष को 91 वर्ष पूरे हुए, लेकिन अभी तक दलितों को, जो मनुष्य है, लेकिन मनुष्य की पहचान नहीं मिली है। यही संघर्ष आज भी चल रहा है।

डॉ. बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने नासिक में कालाराम मंदिर के सामने सत्याग्रह किया था। सत्याग्रह इसलिए किया था कि उन्हें प्रभु रामचंद्र का दर्शन मिले, जो प्रभु रामचंद्र हर हिन्दू के हृदय में है। अगर उस प्रभु रामचंद्र के मंदिर में प्रवेश मिले, तो हिन्दू के हृदय में प्रवेश मिलेगा, ऐसी बाबा साहेब की सोच थी, लेकिन 5 वर्ष सत्याग्रह के बाद भी उस मंदिर में बाबा साहेब को प्रवेश नहीं मिला। मंदिर में प्रवेश के लिए यह जो 5 वर्ष का सत्याग्रह था, मंदिर में प्रवेश के लिए ऐसा संघर्ष दुनिया के इतिहास में अभी तक नहीं हुआ है। दलितों को मनुष्य का अधिकार अभी तक नहीं मिल रहा है। इस देश में बहुत सारे ऐसे उदाहरण है, जहां पर मंदिर में अभी तक दलितों को प्रवेश नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारे एक सांसद, तरुण विजय जी उत्तराखंड में गए, वहां एक मंदिर में दलितों को प्रवेश नहीं दिया जा रहा था, वे उनको लेकर मंदिर में गए, तो वहां के दबंग लोगों ने उनके ऊपर हमला किया, उनको मारा, पीटा। मंदिर में प्रवेश करने के लिए भी हम मनुष्य हैं, अगर यह नहीं मानते, तो यह लड़ाई फिर हम सबको एक साथ मिल कर लड़नी पड़ेगी।

[श्री अमर शंकर साबले]

7.00 P.M.

दलितों का यह उत्पीड़न मानव जाति के ऊपर कलंक है। महात्मा गांधी जी ने बताया था कि अस्पृश्यता, यानी untouchability मानवता के ऊपर एक दाग है, कलंक है। लेकिन डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा था कि यह untouchability के वल मानवता के ऊपर दाग नहीं है, बल्कि यह हमारे शरीर के ऊपर दाग है और अगर जरूरत पड़े तो हम अपने खून से वह दाग निकालेंगे। वैसे तो दलित उत्पीड़न राष्ट्र के दैनंदिन जीवन का अंग बन चुका है, फिर भी रह-रहकर कुछ ऐसी घटनाएँ हो जाती हैं कि इस समस्या पर नये सिरे से विचार करना लाज़िमी होता है।

यहां पर समतामूलक सामाजिक व्यवस्था पर आधारित राष्ट्र-निर्माण की विचारधारा का सृजन करने हेतु हमें दलित समाज में नवजागरण एवं नवनिर्माण करना होगा। इस नवजागरण एवं नवनिर्माण हेतु हमें दलितों एवं सामान्य समाजों के व्यक्तियों की सामाजिक स्थिति एवं भूमिका में बदलाव लाना पड़ेगा। इस देश में दलितों पर अत्याचार होने के बहुत से उदाहरण हैं। उनमें से चंद उदाहरण हैं — महाराष्ट्र में खैरलांजी का जो हत्याकांड हुआ था, वह एक शर्मनाक बात थी। राजस्थान में नागौर जिले के डांगावास में चार दलितों की ट्रैक्टर से कुचलकर हत्या की गई। 11 जून को राजस्थान में 50-60 लोगों ने जमीन के एक टुकड़े के विवाद में अनेक दलित परिवारों पर हमला करके उनकी झोंपड़ियां जला डालीं। 13 जून को मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर जिले के गणेशपुरा गांव में हैंडपम्प से पानी भर रही एक दलित युवती की छाया वहां से गुजर रहे पप्पू यादव नामक एक दबंग पर पड़ गई। इस पर दबंग और उसके परिवार के सदस्यों ने मिलकर किशोरी को बुरी तरह पीट डाला। दबंग के पारिवारिक सदस्यों ने दलित परिवार को यह धमकी भी दी कि यदि उनकी बेटी दोबारा हैंडपप्प के निकट नजर भी आ गई तो उसकी जान की खैर नहीं। यह धनी लोगों का देश है, जहां गरीब, दलित, वाल्मीकि, पिछड़े सिर्फ प्रयोग की वस्तु हैं। उन्हें सजावट और हृदय की विशालता, विराटता के दंभपूर्ण प्रदर्शन के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। शब्द-विलासी हो चुके समाज में घृणा ही हमारे व्यवहार का निदेंशन करती दिखती है। यह घृणा तब दिखती है जब दलित बेटी की छाया से समाज का एक वर्ग संतप्त और क्रुद्ध हो उठता है। ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

सर, ये जो अत्याचार की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, उनके बारे में मैं कुछ बिन्दु आपके सामने रखता हूँ। जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनका conviction rate 3 फीसदी है, जो कि बहुत कम है। इस conviction rate को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकारी वकीलों को atrocity के आरोपियों को सजा दिलवाने के लिए प्रमोशन मिले और केस हारने से उनका डिमोशन हो। Investigation Officer एक जनरल कैटेगरी का हो और उसको असिस्ट करने वाला दलित वर्ग का हो। तीसरा बिन्दु-दलितों में अनपढ़ता, अज्ञानता और क़ानूनी सजगता का अभाव उनके विकास में आड़े आते हैं, इसलिए उनमें शिक्षा का प्रभाव अधिक बढ़े। चार—हर जिले में "दलित उत्पीड़न निर्मूलन कमिटी" बनाई जाए, जिसकी हर महीने मीटिंग होनी चाहिए। पांच—अगर दलित अत्याचार हुआ तो एसपी और डीएम को जिम्मेदार ठहराकर उनकी सी.आर. में लिख देना चाहिए। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... कास्टलेस सोसायटी का निर्माण होने तथा नैतिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा देने से ये अत्याचार कम हो सकते हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपना भाषण पूरा करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, आज देश में गरीब लोगों पर

जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनके संबंध में यह डिस्कशन हो रहा है। बहुत दुख के साथ यह बात कहनी पड़ रही है कि देश की आज़ादी को 70 साल हो गए हैं, सभी पार्टियां बार-बार देश में राज कर रही हैं, लेकिन अभी तक यह issue सबसे ज्यादा prominent issue बना हुआ है। मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाऊंगा। बात आंकड़ों की नहीं है। एक आदमी पर अत्याचार हो या एक हज़ार पर हो, अत्याचार, अत्याचार है, जुल्म, जुल्म है। ये आंकड़े आ रहे हैं कि इतने हज़ार पर हुए, उतने पर हुए — बात यह नहीं है। बात mentality की है कि अभी तक लोगों की यह सोच है कि गरीब पर कोई अत्याचार कर दो, कोई नहीं पूछता है। इसके लिए एक तो लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की प्रॉब्लम है। वह हम समझ रहे हैं, लेकिन अकेले लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की ही प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। कहीं भी, कोई भी issue हो, कभी भी किसी समाज को अकेले कानून के साथ नहीं चलाया जा सकता। उसके साथ-साथ लोगों की सोच को भी बदलना जरूरी है। इस देश में अभी जो घटना हुई— घटनाएं तो बहुत हो रही हैं, हर सुबह हो रही हैं, लेकिन अभी गुजरात में जो घटना हुई, उसके जरिए यह डिस्कशन चल रहा है। वह घटना कैसे हुई, उसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, लेकिन उसके पीछे एक कारण था कि धर्म की सोच काम कर रही थी कि गाय, जो पवित्र जानवर है, उसकी खाल उतारी जा रही है। मैं यह उदाहरण इसलिए दे रहा हूं कि धार्मिक सोच जब कट्टरता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है, जैसे किसी वक्त इस देश के बादशाह में आ गयी थी। जब उस बादशाह ने इतना अत्याचार शुरू किया, तभी गुरु तेगबहादुर जी आनन्दपुर साहब से चलकर यहां आए थे। यह चांदनी चौक उस अत्याचार की मिसाल है, उनके द्वारा शीश का बलिदान देना उस अत्याचार की मिसाल है। सर, हमारा धर्म सिखाता है, पंजाब में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। हमारे धर्म में सबसे ऊंची संस्था एसजीपीसी है। वहां का प्रेज़िडेंट दलित बन सकता है, वहां अब भी वाइस प्रेज़िडेंट एक दलित है। जो हमारे पांच धार्मिक सिंह साहब हैं, उनमें भी एक या दो दलित हमेशा रहते हैं। हमारे यहां किसी भी जगह कोई और आधार नहीं है। मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बहु धर्मी देश है। अगर ऐसी सोच के साथ यह देश चलेगा तो फिर देश चल नहीं सकता है। महोदय, अकेली यह प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, इससे किसान को भी प्रॉब्लम हो रही है। इस देश का किसान, जिसके पशुधन का खेती के साथ बहुत गहरा संबंध है, अगर कभी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह वह जानवर को लेकर जाता है तो उसको रास्ते में घेर लेते हैं। जो धर्म को मानते नहीं हैं, जो उसकी सेवा नहीं करते, वे उसे घेर लेते हैं कि आप इन्हें कहां ले जा रहे हैं, आप इन पर जुल्म कर रहे हैं और उन पर केस बना देते हैं, उनके साथ मार-पीट करते हैं। इसलिए इस पर विचार करना होगा। मैं किसी पर ब्लेम नहीं लगा रहा हूं। इस बात को सोचना पड़ेगा, इसके लिए ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग होनी चाहिए कि इस सोच को कैसे बदला जाए। आज इस सोच को बदलने की जरूरत है क्योंकि इसी सोच के कारण कहीं देश का कोई कोना बरबाद हो रहा है, कहीं आज बॉर्डर पर कुछ रहा है, कहीं माइनॉरिटी पर हो रहा है। यह सब कुछ जो हो रहा है, वह एक सोच का नतीजा है।

महोदय, गुरु नानक देव जी ने 600 साल पहले यह कहा था किः

"नीचां अंदर नीच जात, नीची हूं अति नीच,
नानक तिनके संग साथ, वड्यों स्यां क्या रीस।
जित्थे नीच संभालयन, तित्थे नदर तेरी बक्शीस।"

जहां गरीब लोग रहते हैं, उधर परमात्मा का वास है। गुरु नानक देव जी कहते हैं, वड्यों

[सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

के साथ हमारा कोई संग-साथ नहीं है, नीचों के साथ हमारा संग-साथ है, हम भी नीच हैं। यह गुरु नानक देव जी की शिक्षा है। इसीलिए पंजाब में कहीं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है, कोई छुआछूत नहीं है। हम जब लंगर छकते हैं, कभी आप हमारे अमृतसर साहब में आएं, वहां कोई भी एक लाइन में बैठ जाए, हम भी वहां बैठेंगे और जो गरीब से गरीब है, वह भी वहां बैठेगा, आप भी वहां बैठेंगे, वहां किसी के साथ कोई विटकरा नहीं है, कहीं कोई भेदभाव नहीं है। इसलिए यह जो छुआछूत है, यह पंजाब में नहीं है, वहां बिरादरी का कोई प्वाइंट नहीं है, जात-बिरादरी का कोई प्वाइंट नहीं है — देश की सोच बदलने की जरूरत है, क्योंकि यह अकेला कानून का मसला नहीं है। जब यह बात होती है, तो मैं सब पार्टियों से कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में तो पहले ही बड़ी प्रॉब्लम आ रही है। कहीं महंगाई बढ़ रही है, कहीं माइनॉरिटी पर जुल्म हो रहे हैं, कहीं बॉर्डर पर माहौल गर्म हो रहा है। जब भी कोई घटना होती है, तो peaceful protest होना चाहिए। कहीं तोड़-फोड़ हो जाती है, कहीं आग लग जाती है, कहीं बसें साड़ दी जाती हैं, कहीं बस स्टैंड साड़े जाते हैं, कभी कोई आगे आ जाता है, उसको मारा जाता है, यह तो peaceful protest नहीं है। बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर ने यह तो नहीं कहा था कि agitation इस तरह से होना चाहिए। हम सब लोगों को यह सोचना चाहिए कि हर issue को हम protest के जरिए political बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन political बनाते-बनाते कहीं ऐसा न हो कि देश ही उस कगार पर आ जाए जहां उसे संभालना मुश्किल हो जाए। आज बड़ी मुश्किल में देश चल रहा है। कोई एक प्रॉब्लम ही नहीं है, बहुत सारी प्रॉब्लल्स हैं, लेकिन हम सब की सोच अलग-अलग है, जब कोई इश्यू आता है, तो हम उसको पोलिटिसाइज़ करने की कोशिश करते हैं। किसी भी इश्यू को पोलिटिसाइज़ नहीं करना चाहिए। ऐसी घटनाएं एक नहीं अनेक हो रही हैं। हम ऐसी घटनाओं को निंदा करते हैं। इस घटना की निदा करने के लिए हमारे पास लफ्ज़ नहीं हैं। यह बहुत घिनौनी वारदात हुई है, इसके लिए सजा भी सख्त से सख्त होनी चाहिए। कानून को भी अपना काम करना चाहिए, लेकिन लोगों की सोच बदलने के लिए हमें इकट्ठा बैठकर देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास करने चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मिसाल देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां गरीबों के लिए फ्री एजुकेशन है। उनकी लड़िकयों को बी.ए. तक साइकिल देते हैं और हमारे पंजाब में 90 परसेंट लोगों के पक्के हाउस हैं। उनको 200 यूनिट बिजली फ्री देते हैं, उनकी लड़कियों की मैरिज पर 15,000 रुपये का शगुन देते हैं। उनको कॉमन प्लेस देते हैं, जो धर्मशालाएं हैं, उनको रुकने के लिए धर्मशालाएं देते हैं, जहां पर वे रिसपैक्ट से रह सकें। हमने सबसे पहले लोगों को आटा-दाल देना शुरू किया था, बाकी जगह पर तो अब देना शुरू हुआ है। इसलिए पंजाब में सरकार अच्छे स्टेप्स ले रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की सोच ऐसी बननी चाहिए ताकि इस तरह के अत्याचार बार-बार न हों और हमारे देश को ऐसे कृत्यों के लिए शर्मिंदा न होना पड़े, धन्यवाद।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। करीब पांच घंटे से यह चर्चा चल रही है और मैंने अधिकतर सदस्यों को सुनने का प्रयत्न किया है।

सर, गुजरात के अंदर एक-डेढ़ साल के समय की बात करते हुए मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर करीब 23-24 साल से भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है। इस के अंदर सरकार का

रवैया देखा गया है, वह ऐसा रहा है कि गुजरात में सबसे ज्यादा रायट्स हुए, उसके अंदर मुस्लिम पॉपुलेशन को सबसे ज्यादा परेशानी सहन करनी पड़ी है। वहां पर जितने भी दलितों के ऊपर अत्याचार हुए हैं, उनके बारे में किए गए प्रयासों का रिजल्ट कुछ भी नहीं आया है। वहां पर कांग्रेस पार्टी जो 25 साल से बाहर है, उसके पहले क्या हुआ था, उसका जिक्र मेरे गुजरात के साथीगण करते हैं। उनकी आदत है कि कोई भी सवाल भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों से करेंगे, तो वे कहेंगे कि आपने 40 साल पहले क्या किया था? वे 40 साल पहले का इतिहास हमारे सामने रखेंगे कि आपने ऐसा किया था, इसलिए हमको भी यह करने का अधिकार है, ऐसा प्रतिपादित वे करना चाहते हैं, ऐसा मुझे लग रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं थोड़ी सी फिगर्स दे रहा हूं। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के शासन में 2014 के अंदर 27 दलितों की हत्या हुई, 2013 में 31 हत्याएं हुईं, 2012 में 25 हत्याएं हुईं, 2011 के अंदर 14 हत्याएं हुईं और 2001 से लेकर अभी तक की मेरे पास फिगर्स हैं, लेकिन मैं उनमें जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। दलित महिलाओं के साथ रेप के मामले 2014 के अंदर 74 हुए, 2013 में 70 हुए, 2012 में 44 हुए, 2011 में 51 हुए और 2001 से लेकर अब तक के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं, लेकिन उनका सब का जिक्र मैं नहीं करूंगा। गुजरात के बारे में एक इन्फॉरमेशन आरटीआई में दी गई है कि 2001 से लेकर 2014 तक 116 गांवों में दलितों को पुलिस प्रोटेक्शन दिया गया है। यह उनके द्वारा दी गई फिगर है।

यहां पर बार-बार यह चीज़ उठाई जा रही है कि इसके अंदर पोलिटिक्स हो रही है। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि राज्य सभा के अंदर यह सवाल उठा, उसके बाद वहां पर आंदोलन हुआ। सर, यह पूरा आंदोलन spontaneous है। गुजरात के न्यूज पेपर्स की शुरू से लेकर अभी तक की कटिंग्स मेरे पास हैं। मैं उनमें जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। जब पोलिटिकल पार्टी के लोगों ने अपना गमछा डाल कर वहां आंदोलन को लीड करने का प्रयत्न किया, तो उनसे वह गमछा लोगों ने उतरवाया। यह पोलिटिकल आंदोलन नहीं है, spontaneous आंदोलन है। लोग खुद आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब आप सुन रहे होंगे। मैं मिनिस्टर का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित कर रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You continue, please. The Home Minister is listening.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः मैं उनके सुनने के लिए ही कह रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से नहीं कह रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You continue, please. The Home Minister is listening.

सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया)ः कोई न कोई मिनिस्टर सुन रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)....

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Hang on, hang on for a minute. I am not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Don't interrupt. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः सर, सर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः मैंने आपको बिल पर बोलते हुए सुना है ...(**व्यवधान**)... और मैं yield नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन बार-बार यह मुद्दा यहां पर उठाया जा रहा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, you continue please. You speak.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः पोलिटिक्स है, पोलिटिक्स है? Yes, पोलिटिकल पार्टी लोगों का मुद्दा उठाने का प्लेटफॉर्म है। अगर हम लोगों के सवाल नहीं उठाएंगे, तो फिर कौन उठाएगा? यह सवाल उठाने की बात तब चली, जब राहुल गांधी वहां पर मिलने के लिए जा रहे थे। इसके बाद उनके चीफ मिनिस्टर दो दिन पहले गए। वे दस दिन बाद वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. The Minister will reply. You sit down.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Not only that, यहां पर आकर ये कह रहे हैं कि हमने इतना पैसा दे दिया, इतने लोगों के ऊपर केस लगा है। उनके ऊपर 307 की धारा भी बाद में लगाई गई। जब चीफ मिनिस्टर हॉस्पिटल में लोगों से मिलने गए, तो दलित परिवार ने कहा कि आप हमको एक लाख रुपए का चैक दे रहे हैं, तो हम आपको एक लाख ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः ये गलत कह रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You need not reply. The Minister will do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. Be seated.

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः यह सही नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Don't interrupt.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः न्यूज-पेपर में भी यह छपा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)....

श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल (गुजरात)ः क्या आप वहां गए थे? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Let him speak.

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः आपके दिल में दर्द होता, तो आप भी वहां पहुंचते। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please do not interrupt.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः मैं यह नहीं समझ रहा कि इनको क्या परेशानी है? ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You please continue.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः ये यहां पर मेरे साथ राज्य सभा के अंदर आए हैं। डेफिनेटली ये दोबारा भी आएंगे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि ये दोबारा भी आएं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वे दलित परिवार में विक्टिम्स थे, उन्होंने कहा कि एक लाख रुपया हम देते हैं, हमको जिन्होंने मारा है, हमें उनको मारने दो। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदियाः यह समस्या का हल नहीं है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः यह न्यूज-पेपर्स के अंदर छपा हुआ है। इतने सालों के अंदर पाटन के अंदर दलित लड़की के साथ गैंग रेप हुआ, वह कांस्टिटुएंसी प्रेजेंट चीफ मिनिस्टर की थी। उस वक्त अभी के प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ही चीफ मिनिस्टर थे। उन्होंने कभी उसके बारे में कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं दी थी और यहां भी नहीं दी। उनकी मानसिकता दलित विरोधी है। देश में ऐसे कितने ही इंसिडेंट्स थे। ...(**व्यवधान**)... वे कभी नहीं आए। यहां से मिनिस्टर चले गए और हमें बोलते हैं कि राजनीति करते हैं। कर्णाटक में जो घटना घटी है, उसमें सुसाइड किया है। आप लोग एसेंबली के अंदर पूरी रात सो रहे थे। वह पॉलिटिक्स नहीं थी तो क्या थी? मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं मिनिस्टर साहब। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Why are they shouting unnecessarily? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Let them shout. Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I don't understand ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I have hardly taken three to four minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... There are a lot of Members who have taken a lot of time ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): : Mr. Mistry, the time allotted to you was seven minutes ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Mistry, please listen to me.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: The time allotted for this discussion was two-and-a-half hours. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Mistry, kindly listen to me. The time allotted to you was seven minutes. Some time has been wasted because of the other Member's Interruptions. Take two more minutes and conclude. The total time allotted to you becomes nine minutes. Still two minutes are there ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, the time allotted was seven minutes when the time allotted for this discussion was two-and-a-half hours. Now, this discussion is going on for five-and-a-half hours ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your party time is already exhausted. Kindly cooperate. Take two more minutes and conclude ...(*Interruptions*)... You please don't interrupt. ..(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः सर, सालों से गुजरात के अंदर जहां-जहां पर इन पर atrocities हुई हैं और action नहीं लिया गया, उसके प्रति जो आक्रोश दलितों के दिमाग में भरा हुआ था, वह spontaneously इस बार बाहर आया है। इनके सामने आया है और ये उसे सहन नहीं कर सकते। लोग अपने आप गए, किसी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी ने उनको रोड के ऊपर जाने के लिए नहीं कहा। पूरे गुजरात के अंदर, कोई तहसील बाकी नहीं है — हमारे यहां नॉर्थ गुजरात में बनासकांठा, साबरकांठा, मेहसाना, अहमदाबाद, सूरत, भरुच, खेड़ा, अमरेली, भावनगर, राजकोट, इन सभी जगहों के ऊपर अपने आप लोग रोड के ऊपर spontaneously अपना गुस्सा व्यक्त कर रहे हैं। यह गुस्सा किसी पॉलिटिकल पार्टी के इंजेक्शन देने से नहीं आएगा, यह आप समझ लीजिए। मैं आपको बार-बार कह रहा हूं कि इनकी साढ़े 8 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन है, क्या मिला है उन्हें? उन्हें नौकिरयों का ठिकाना नहीं है, आज भी 15 लाख से ज्यादा जॉब्स आपके यहां क्रिएट नहीं हो रही हैं। वहां ऐसे रिजस्टर्ड साढ़े 8 लाख लोग बेकार हैं जोकि पढ़े-लिखे हैं। यह स्थिति पूरे गुजरात के अंदर बेकारी की है। सर, लोग भावना से नहीं बदलते। कानून कांस्टीट्यूशन के तहत बनते हैं और कांस्टीट्यूशन है, उसकी वजह से कानून है और उनका implement करना स्टेट का काम है। अगर उसके अंदर राज्य सरकार defaulter होती है, तो अपोजीशन के अंदर रहते हुए हमारा काम है और धर्म है कि हम उसका कान पकड़कर कहेंगे कि यह बराबर नहीं है, यह आपको करना पड़ेगा। आप यह क्यों भूल जाते हो? क्यों आज गुजरात के अंदर उन्हें कितनी जगह पर पानी नहीं भरने दिया जाता?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Mistry.

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्रीः सर, एक साल के अंदर हिम्मतनगर में ताजपुर गांव के अंदर बारात के ऊपर हमला हुआ, दहगाम के अंदर मंदिर के अंदर मंदिर में प्रवेश को लेकर झगड़ा हुआ, गांधी नगर के अंदर गरबा रखने को लेकर बहुत बड़ा झगड़ा हुआ, गोंडल के अंदर रोहित समाज के लड़के का मर्डर हुआ, पोरबंदर में दलित का मर्डर हुआ, प्रांतीज में बारात के ऊपर हमला हुआ, खानगढ़ के अंदर जिन लोगों की मौत हुई, उसमें अभी तक किसी की धर-पकड़ नहीं हुई। ये एक साल की घटनाएं हैं। गृह मंत्री साहब आप उन्हें प्रेज करते हैं, मुझे आपसे कोई शिकायत नहीं हैं क्योंकि गुजरात में आपकी सरकार है। आपने एक्शन लिया, वह मैं मानता हूं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इतने सारे रेप हुए, इतने लोगों की हत्या हुई, उनके बारे में स्टेट ने क्या किया? मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि आप स्टेट के मिनिस्टर और अधिकारियों से पूछें कि वे क्या कर रहे हैं? कितने केस फ़ाइल हुए? एस.सी./एस.टी. कानून लगने के बावजूद भी कोर्ट की तरफ से उन लोगों को बेल दी जाती है। एस.सी./एस.टी. कानून में इसका प्रावधान नहीं है। ..(**व्यवधान**)..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... Thank you very much.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Just a minute, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): How many more minutes?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I just want to tell you, Sir, that this is the situation. Don't think that everything is good in Gujarat. The Gujarat model was propagated only for a 7 Km stretch, by which you people have come to the power. That is what has been propagated. The situation is very bad. The atrocities against *Dalits* and Tribals are on the rise. That is what I wanted to bring.. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you. ...(*Interruptions*)... First of all, you address the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)... You address the Chair and conclude. Thank you very much. Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya.

डॉ. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सदन की चिंता के साथ, हम भी अपनी वेदना को मिलाते हुए यह कहना चाहते हैं कि,

"आदमी का दर्द
जब आवाज़ दे रहा हो दर-दर,
हम भी रहे चुप, तो जमाना क्या कहेगा?"

उनके प्रति संवेदना व्यक्त करने का जो काम हुआ है, उसको हम निश्चित रूप से सदन में अपनी भावनाओं को प्रकट करके ही व्यक्त कर सकते हैं। देश के विभिन्न भागों में इस प्रकार के अन्याय, अत्याचार और उत्पीड़न की जो वारदातें होती हैं, वे क्यों होती हैं? आज इस सदन को इस विषय पर विचार करने का एक पूरा अवसर मिला है। मैं सोचता हूं कि यह भी एक उपचार है, क्योंकि हम लोगतंत्र में यही कर सकते हैं।

गीर-सोमनाथ ज़िले के ऊना में जो घटना हुई है, मैं उसके बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि बेदिया गांव में गाय के मर जाने के बाद नाजाबाई दानाबाई ने टेलीफोन करके श्री वासाराम बजुभाई सरवैया को इसलिए बुलाया, ताकि वह उनकी मरी हुई गाय को ले जाए और बाकी की परंपरा का निर्वाह करे। एक 33 साल के नौजवान, वासाराम बजुभाई सरवैया, जो दसवीं कक्षा तक पढ़ा हुआ है, उसके पास और कोई रोजगार नहीं है। कोई भी आदमी इस प्रकार के रोजगार में तब तक नहीं लगता है, जब तक कि उसे वैकल्पिक रोजगार न मिल जाए। कौन-सा व्यक्ति असम्मानजनक कामों में लगना चाहता है? इसलिए वह अपनी जीविका का एकमेव उपाय जानकर ही वहां पर गया था। ऐसे और भी रोज़गार हैं, जिनको हम करना पसंद नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन लोग हज़ारों बरसों से उन कामों में लगे हुए हैं।

हमने महर्षि वाल्मीकि का नाम सुना हुआ है। महर्षि वाल्मीकि इसलिए प्रसिद्ध हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने रामायण ग्रंथ की संस्कृत में रचना की थी और वह भी संवेदना के आधार पर की थी। जब वे तमसा नदी के तट पर विचरण कर रहे थे, तो उन्होंने देखा कि एक क्रौंच पक्षी को किसी शिकारी ने मार दिया है। तभी उनके मन में जो भाव उत्पन्न हुआ ...(**समय की घंटी**)...

"मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वम्गम शाश्वतीः समाः
यत् क्रौंच-मिथुनात् एकम्वदे काम-मोहितम्।"

ऐसा अपकार करने वाले के प्रति महर्षि वाल्मीकि जी की जो संवेदना थी, उस अनुष्ठ पद से ही पूरी रामायण की रचना हो गई। महर्षि वाल्मीकि जी ने भगवान राम का चरित्र लिखा। वे हमारे

[डॉ. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

लिए एक आदर्श हैं, लेकिन ऐसे आदर्श चरित्र को लिखने वाले वाल्मीकि समाज के प्रति हमारे मन में आज क्या भाव आता है? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वाल्मीकि समाज के प्रति वह भाव ठीक है। वे वाल्मीकि जी, जो ऋषि थे, यदि हम उनका नाम लेकर इनको वाल्मीकि कहते हैं, तो उनको भी वह आदर और सम्मान मिलना चाहिए। परंतु क्या हम उन्हें वह आदर और सम्मान देते हैं?

ऐसे ही कबीर जी हुए थे। उन्होंने भी समय-समय पर ये सारी बातें कही थीं। उन बातों को कहने का सार यह है —

"कबीर सोई पीर है, जो जाने पर पीर।
जो पर पीर न जाने, सो काफिर बेपीर।।

इसलिए जो पीर है, जो दूसरे की पीड़ा है, जो उसको जानता है, वही पीर हो सकता है, बिना पीड़ा जाने कोई कैसे पीर हो सकता है? रविदास जी ने भी कहा है —

"जात-पात के फेर में, उरझि रहे सब लोग,
मनुष्यता को खात भई, रविदास जात का रोग।"

सब संतों ने कहा है कि यह जाति प्रथा जानी चाहिए, पर यह जाती क्यों नहीं? कभी इधर जाती है, कभी उधर जाती है, पता नहीं बताती है, कहीं से फिर आ जाती है और कुल मिला कर समस्या वहीं रह जाती है। भारत के संविधान में भी बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से कह दिया था कि हम सामाजिक न्याय देना चाहते हैं और भारत के समस्त नागरिकों को देना चाहते हैं। जैसा हमारी उद्देशिका में, Preamble में कहा गया है, "We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:..." हम समस्त नागरिकों को सामाजिक-आर्थिक-राजनीतिक न्याय देना चाहते हैं। JUSTICE - social, economic and political; अब ऐसे न्याय को देने से किसने रोका है? किसके साथ धोखा हुआ? जब मिलता है मौका, तो लगाता है हर कोई चौका। इस तरह से यह बात नहीं बनने वाली है। इस बात को पूरा करने के लिए जो कानून बनाया गया है, जो नियम बनाया गया है, उसका पालन करने के लिए वैसे लोग भी चाहिए, वैसी मानसिकता भी चाहिए। इतने लोगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो जाता है, इतने लोगों के खिलाफ एफआईआर दर्ज की जाती है, लेकिन परिणाम कुछ नहीं आता है। इससे कानून का डर तो रहता नहीं है। जब कानून का डर नहीं रह गया, तो आप क्या करने वाले हैं? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि देश में सामाजिक समता और समरसता के लिए फिर से एक नया आन्दोलन शुरू करना होगा।

"मानव-मानव में भेद नहीं, कर्म धर्म प्रधान है,
सामाजिक समता मनुष्य का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है।"
"प्रतिबंध लगे हों जीने पर, समता का अधिकार नहीं,
उसका जीना भी क्या जीना, जिसको मानवाधिकार नहीं।"

इसलिए हमारे संविधान में जो कहा गया है, न्याय, स्वतंतंत्रा, समता, बंधुता, सबको समानता का अधिकार, इससे कम में समझौता कैसा, स्वर्ग-मोक्ष वह भी इनका। यदि हम इन लोगों के लिए

कुछ नहीं कर पाए, तो बाकी बातों को करने से क्या लाभ होने वाला है! इसलिए जिंदा कौम के लिए, जिदा लोगों के लिए चुनौती है।

"जिंदा है, तो जिन्दगी की जीत पर यकीन कर,
है यदि कहीं स्वर्ग, उतार ला जमीन पर।"

इसलिए इन सारी बातों को करने के लिए उपाय हमें ही करने होंगे। समाज में मानसिकता का बदलाव लाने के लिए कौन उपाय करने वाला है! यदि इस सदन में एक राय बना कर हम इस उपाय को करने का संकल्प लेते हैं, तो अच्छा होगा। मैं सोचता हूँ कि इसके माध्यम से हमें संकल्प लेना चाहिए कि देश में जो सारी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं, कभी हरियाणा में होती हैं, कहीं केरल में होती है, कहीं कर्णाटक में होती होंगी, किसी और जगह होती होंगी, तो इन सारी घटनाओं पर इधर-उधर की बातें करके यदि हम समय गँवाने का काम करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से हम उन लोगों के प्रति न्याय नहीं करेंगे। यदि हमें उन लोगों के प्रति न्याय करना है, तो हरेक को अपनी तरफ से इन सारी बातों को करना होगा, हमें सामाजिक न्याय तो देना ही होगा। सामाजिक न्याय का अर्थ है कि किसी प्रकार से जो गैर-बराबरी हो रही है, जैसे जन्म के आधार पर जाति बन जाती है, जहां जन्म हो गया, वही उसकी जाति हो गई और जाति के आधार पर ही उसका रोजगार हो गया। अभी कल बात करते हुए हमारी एक बहन ने कहा था कि यह जो जन्म के आधार पर जाति बनती है और जाति के आधार पर रोजगार बनता है, इस तरह परम्परागत रोजगार में लगे होने के कारण से वह जाति जाती नहीं है, लेकिन भारत के संविधान में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि जाति के आधार पर किसी को भी किसी भी रोजगार, धंधे या व्यवसाय के लिए कोई नहीं रोकेगा। कोई नहीं रोकेगा, परन्तु अवसर तो मिलना ही चाहिए न! इसलिए हमारे माननीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी की सरकार के अन्दर "जन-धन योजना" के माध्यम से, "मुद्रा योजना" के माध्यम से नए-नए रोजगारों को देने के उपाय करके और जो लोग काम करना चाहते हैं, जो लोग अपना रोजगार बदलना चाहते हैं, उनको पूरा अवसर देने का काम हुआ है। मैं जानता हूँ कि निश्चित रूप से इस सारे काम को करने के लिए कुछ समय चाहिए, किन्तु समय से पहले मानसिकता चाहिए और उस मानसिकता को ठीक करने का काम हमें करना होगा। ...(**समय की घंटी**)... आज इस अवसर पर निश्चित रूप से हम यह संकल्प करें कि इस प्रकार की किसी घटना के प्रति हमारी जो संवेदना है, हम उसको पहुँचाने का काम करें, क्योंकि मनुष्य के नाते हम ही इस काम को कर सकते हैं।

"मनुष्य तो वही, जो निर्जन में सृजन कर दे ।
है वही मनुष्य, जो निराशा में आशा भर दे।"
"निर्जन के सृजन में निराशा की आशा है,
और विवश के सामर्थ्य में वरण मृत्यु का है।"

इसलिए हम सब मिल कर एक संकल्प लेकर समाज में सामाजिक न्याय की अथवा विषमता की जो परिस्थितियां हैं, सामाजिक न्याय देकर उनको दूर करें। मुझे इतना ही कहना है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, believe me, I rise with my head hanging in shame to hear that everyday 18 *dalits* are killed. These are the

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]
crime records. That might be an old record. But let the hon. Home Minister correct it because it could be more than that. There are 27 incidents every week. You are saying eight, it is wrong. In the last one decade, there is a 29 per cent increase of atrocities on *dalits*; it in turn means, it is not 29 per cent. I am trying to talk about in the last one decade, but every year it is on the increase. I am sure, the hon. Member, Shri Balwinder, said that we should not be bothered about one or two cases. Whether the atrocity is on one person or another person, it should mean all. But let me tell you, when the number is not one, but in thousands, then we all get shocked. Sometimes we become immune to all these things.

Sir, after hearing the hon. Members--and I am also conscious of my own time limit--let me tell you that I am absolutely frustrated, revolted because this kind of talk and rhetoric we have been hearing for the last 70 years with no improvement—whether Parliamentary debates or elections; whether it is seminar debates or college debates or whatever it is. The conditions of *dalits* in the street is the same as it was, if not worse. Then what exactly is wrong? I want the BJP think tank to revisit its own mind and conscience first. While intervening, the Minister had said one thing. The law is not equal to the changing dynamics of the society in the given complexities of socio-economic realities of India, and given the social order of Sanatana Dharma or what Dharma--I don't know because the God seems to be on leave, on a sick leave, on bed now. So, we still talk. While Shri Satyanarayana was talking about it, he had said all the things; I did not understand the entire thing, but I could understand that whatever is the caste system, it remains the same where it was despite all these. So, what exactly is the social order you are trying to talk? There is absolutely a conflicting thinking about the social order that the Constitution of India is thinking and the social order you have been thinking in the Sanatana Dharma. These are the conflicting two laws. The Constitution is nothing but a social law and there are the Dharmas that you brought in our law. So, this has to be solved.

When one of the Members said, "We, the people of India gave unto ourselves the Constitution", which are these 'we people'? I don't understand. These are a few of the handsome people speaking on behalf of all the 75 per cent people who have never seen the light of the day. We could not get them even the food. On 'our' behalf, we wrote this Constitution and made the system a prison of your earlier, atrocious, repressive laws and Dharmas. Why I am trying to say all these is, all your talks will fail unless you really understand the very essence of the new social order which one of the Members, Shri Satyanarayana, himself said on a socialist society. On the one hand you quoted the Purusha-Sookta; you have quoted the Sanatana Dharma; on the other hand, you quoted socialist society. All right; I am very happy that at least you have quoted that.

I want the hon. Home Minister, who has been present here, to let us know what exactly it is. We have been hearing this kind of statistics, etc. The very nature of atrocities are being perpetrated against the people are known to us. I don't need even to repeat. It is easy for me to repeat. I will not repeat because my conscience is bleeding, my heart is bleeding. It is very easy for you people to talk about a girl being raped. It is not that one girl has been raped. A gang rape is taking place and the entire police is present on TV and we get to see on TV. One day, the hon. Member Renukaji was a Minister then and I rang her up from Hyderabad drawing her attention to a particular TV slot wherein ten persons are dragging one girl, and the rape is shown on TV! What kind of state it is we are trying to talk about?

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Let me first tell you that there are two issues before you. One issue is, why are we, all of a sudden, trying to speak about the issue? The Gujarat issue has provoked us to this debate. In Gujarat it is the first thing that has happened. It is an insult to all other States. It is an insult to the society which I belong. Mr. Derek will come and say, "It is historical that I am trying to tell you that this has happened." Sir, this history was repeated in the last 50 or 60 years of your age. We have stood it. I condemn it because it has happened with us. It is happening with us day-in-and-day out. But, what exactly the question today for the Government to think about is, — the new Government that has come; the new dispensation that is now in place — whether this is because of some kind of encouragement given to this kind of mindset wherein people think that they can indulge. As Dr. Satyanarayana said, they would go back to the *dharmas* and say that this can be done. This is one issue you must think about. The second issue that you must also think is, as the Minister for Social Justice said, there is a lacuna in the law because somebody is stripped and there is no law which quotes that; there is no section which quotes that. Although Section 3 of the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act gives the details, but still it is wanting. If that be true, then get into that. The two Home Ministers are here. Please revisit the SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act. Don't try to tell me that it was done earlier, that the Ordinance expired on the 14th. You brought it, but for one year, you were silent on that. I am not getting into that controversy also. I am not trying to make a big speech. I want the Home Minister to understand the points that I am trying to make. The third thing is, मिस्त्री साहब से उनकी बहस हुई कि भाई, यह 17 तारीख को हुआ, 19 तारीख से गड़बड़ शुरू हुई। वह तो आप लोगों की, पार्लियामेंट की स्पीच की वजह से उनको एंक्रेजमेंट मिला, बराबर मिला है, हम कल तक सहमे थे। 17 तारीख को, 11 तारीख को जो हुआ, हमने सोचा, क्या हम मरने के लिए पैदा हुए हैं, हम किस लिए पैदा हुए हैं? लोगों ने जब कुछ कहा, तो हमने सोचा कि देश हमारे साथ है, लोग हमारे साथ हैं, सोशिलज्म हमारे साथ है, पावर हमारे साथ है, इसलिए हम उठकर खड़े हुए।

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

अगर 19 तारीख को एजिटेशन शुरू हुआ, तो अंडरस्टैंड कर लीजिए कि 19 तारीख से हुआ, क्यों 11 तारीख से, क्यों 12 तारीख से नहीं हुआ? यह चीज आपको समझने की जरूरत है। अगर मायावती जी उठकर बोलती हैं, तो आप क्यों समझते हैं, चाहे वह मामला हैदराबाद का है या उत्तर प्रदेश का है? हम पुकारते हैं, क्यों? यह सोचने की कोशिश कीजिए। These are the few things you must understand. You must understand our psyche although we have understood your mindset. Sir, a poor man can become rich. A rich man can become poor. They can change, but their castes which you talk about — because you are quoting the entire thing from the *shastras* — are not changing. They remain like that. So, this is exactly what I am trying to say. I am not blaming this Government or that Government. Statistics have been given. I will not quote the statistics, but let me tell the Home Minister. Till today, cremation grounds are not available to the *dalits*. Till today, a Panchayati Raj officer is not available. Panchayat is where 30 per cent of these people get elected. If I start quoting the statistics, I will be repeating all those things. But let me tell you, it will really make a horrifying thing. Still in our schools — all of you have experience of schools of your States — it is practised where *dalits*, particularly, the lower caste *dalits* are asked to sit separately. Although in Telangana, in a few districts, two classes are given. This might look very small. I know, but when do we change is the question. We need to change. So, it is time that the Government here must think of these things. If the Minister thinks there is some lacuna or something is wanting or, there are some gaps in the law, say, Section 3 or Section 4 — Section 4 is stronger than Section 3 — it does require a re-visit. You must include all those things and the IPC must go along with that. There are some contradictions, not contradictions, but they are not in one pitch. So, the IPC must also be looked into. Sir, I do not want to take much time. I am really not able to speak. I may not be coherent; but many things conjure up. We have been seeing what has happened since 1974. So they conjure up in my mind. So, I am not able to speak. I am not coherent, but let me tell you, if you really want; one is law. You may tell us that you can do better. You may quote 7,000 or 8,000 year old ones. You may read your Vedas. Satyanarayanji, you may also tell me; you said, 'O God, give me strength to ward off evil." That means there was evil 8000 years back, and we have been repeating it for the last 8000 years. But, evil has not gone and even today you have to pray for that. What has come in? A new law has come in the form of Constitution of India. Here, you say that the moment you lie or do an evil act you will be thrown into jail. I want to know whether you are able to implement it. That particular job of 'percept' and 'practice' has to go in tandem. So, a new agency – Ms. Mayavati suggested one thing – in the form of Fast Track Courts have to be established. The second thing is about evidence. You must amend provisions relating to evidence and Torts. You must have a change. So,

you relook at them. Here, when television shows you the entire thing about raping of women, atrocities on *dalits* and other things, you don't need any more evidence. There are 3-4 types of cases which are 'natural shames.' On these things, you need not look into legalities or the Evidence Act or Torts. So, you please think about it.

There are different perceptions in the minds of people about you. I might not agree with it. So, it is for you to call the groups or associations which are being named for such things. You talk to them. Whether it is RSS or other organizations, you talk to them. I don' know anything and I don't want to take names at all. These are the people whom you should mould and correct them, because the hon. Minister again said that how could we mould the people to stand and commit to the Constitution. That is in your hands, because, while law can be changed, you have to change the mind set of those people. You have to bring discipline in the party. You have to change the very organizational set up which will, perhaps, help us because this will go on and we will be able to fight it. Since hon. Home Minister is here, I would like to tell you that you can kick me, you can kill me, you can rape me, you can slap me, you can do anything and still you can say that 'law will take its own course.' But, when I pick up a *lathi*, I become a naxalite! I pick up a *lathi* and say you cannot do it, I become something else. Sir, in this very House, I always stand and revolt when there is some kind of a cause like this. This is the cause which we have discussed.

Sir, anyway, I thank you very much. Let the thinking might change in the BJP. Think of whatever the hon. Minister said. I am not saying any new things at all. You yourself have said that there are lacunae and you yourself have said that a vacuum has been created. So, think of that and act on that. Thank you very much.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे भाषण नहीं करना है, दो-चार प्वाइंट्स उठाने हैं। मेरी अपनी पार्टी के, विपक्ष के बहुत ही अच्छे-अच्छे भाषण यहां हुए और चर्चा बहुत अच्छी हुई। चूँकि विषय इतना जरूरी था, important था कि जिस वातावरण में यह चर्चा हुई, तो मैं आपके प्रति भी आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने इस पूरी चर्चा को ढाई घंटे में बाँध कर नहीं रखा। ऐसे समय पर ढाई घंटे या कोई भी टाइम निर्धारित नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह देश का मामला है। मैं वही बात कोई पहली दफा नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। हम भी कह-कह कर थक गए और गवर्नमेंट भी सुन-सुन कर थक गई। मैं तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि कम से कम इतना तो ये जरूर करते हैं कि जब लॉ एंड ऑर्डर के किसी विषय पर हमारी बात होती है या माइनॉरिटीज़ या एससी/एसटी पर बात होती है, तो ये तुरंत उसको स्वीकार करते हैं, लेकिन शिकायत सरकार से है। उसमें गृह मंत्री जी अकेले नहीं हैं। उसमें सबसे ज्यादा जवाबदारी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की है। यह एक विशेष पार्टी की सरकार है, तो उसके अध्यक्ष पर भी जिम्मेदारी है और उसके बाद मंत्रिमंडल की भी है, क्योंकि ये दोनों उनके हिस्से हैं, ब्रांचेज़ हैं।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

आनन्द शर्मा जी ने बहुत अच्छी बातें कहीं। मैं उनको बताने वाला था कि इन्होंने हमारे मुँह से, दिल और दिमाग से वह बात कही। उसी को मैं आगे बढ़ाऊँगा। इन्होंने कहा कि जो समाज है, वह टूट रहा है। मैं यह कहूँगा कि समाज टूट गया है, सोसायटी टूट गई है। अब यह बिल्कुल ही एक कच्चे धागे से बँधी हुई है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आज पहली दफा माइनॉरिटीज़ पर या दलित के साथ अथवा शैट्यूल्ड ट्राइबज़ के साथ ऐसी घटनाएँ हुई हैं। यह कई हजारों सालों से चलती आ रही है आजादी के बाद भी और आजादी से पहले भी। सिर्फ अंतर है। मैं भी 36 साल से, अहमद भाई तो एक-दो साल ज्यादा ही होंगे, और कई साथी यहां इस सदन में होंगे, हमने कभी इतना नहीं देखा कि छः-छः महीने बाद हमें जरूरत पड़ती है हाउस में चर्चा करने की। कभी 5 साल में, 10 साल में चर्चा होती थी। चाहे माइनॉरटी के बारे में, चाहे लॉ एंड आर्डर के बारे में या एससी, एसटी के बारे में। क्या वजह है कि दो साल के बाद, हर दो महीने के बाद, एक महीने के बाद ऐसी जरूरत महसूस हो रही है और किसी एक विशेष पार्टी की तरफ से नहीं, सभी पार्टियों की तरफ से चाहे वह डॉयरेक्टली, इनडॉयरेक्टली आपके साथ भी एसोसिएटेड क्यों न हो, उनको भी जरूरत महसूस होती है। इसका मतलब है कि कुछ न कुछ इस देश में एक नई बात हो गई है। कोई परिवर्तन हमारी सरकार में, सोच में आ गया। आप ही की छः साल सरकार थी अटल जी के वक्त में। लेकिन उस वक्त हमें इस बात की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती थी। तो क्या वजह है कि आज उसी पार्टी की सरकार है, लेकिन आज हर 15 दिन के बाद इच्छा करती है, महसूस होता है कि अब चर्चा हो पार्लियामेंट के अंदर, देश के अंदर। तो इसका मतलब है कि आपकी पार्टी के अंदर भी कुछ गड़बड़ हुई है। उसकी भी सोच में कुछ बदलाव आ गया है। मैं कम्पेयर नहीं करता हूं कार्गेस के साथ या दूसरी पार्टियों के साथ। मैं आपकी पार्टी को आपकी पार्टी के साथ कम्पेयर कर रहा हूं कि क्या हो गया ऐसा? Assimilation of society तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। यह dissemination of society वाला काम कब से हो गया कि सोसाइटी disseminate न हो। शैट्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स नाराज, एससी नाराज, क्रिश्चियंस जिनके साथ कुछ पहली शुरुआत उनके चर्चेज़ से हो गयी थी, वे नाराज। माइनॉरटी देश के 20 परसेंट होते हैं। एससी, एसटी 20 या 25 परसेंट होते हैं। तो ये 40 से 45 परसेंट हैं तो 45 परसेंट को अगर हम, अगर सरकार नाराज करके... जो हम 24 घंटे विश्व में भी सुनते हैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण, यहां भी टेलीविजन पर सुनते हैं। हम टेलीविजन पर ही ज्यादा सुनते हैं या इलेक्शन में सुनते हैं, सदन में कम सुनते हैं या नहीं सुनते हैं। कहा जाता है कि आधुनिक भारत बनाया जा रहा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि कौन से वि।व में 40-46 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन को आइसोलेट करके, अलग करके आप विश्व की सबसे बड़ी इकोनॉमी बनेंगे, विश्व के सबसे बड़े आधुनिक देश और दुनिया के मजबूत देश बनेंगे। नहीं बनेंगे। मुझे गौरव है कि इस देश के चाहे अल्पसंख्यक हों, कोई भी अल्पसंख्यक हो, वह क्रिश्चियन हो, मुस्लिम हो, जैन हो, वहां से लेकर और हमारे दलित समाज के पिछड़े हुए वर्ग, चाहे वे झोंपड़ी में रहते हों या किसी के पास झोंपड़ी भी न हो, लेकिन जब भारत की एकता और अखंडता की बात आती है तो सब भारत के साथ खड़े रहते हैं, यह सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। लेकिन इस ताकत को हम खुद भी कमजोर कर रहे हैं। एक बड़ा मुहावरा उर्दू का है, "अपने पांव पर कुल्हाड़ी मार दो"। तो यही काम इस सरकार में हो रहा है कि हम इस 125 करोड़ वाले भारत वाले शक्तिमान देश में जहां सब एक हैं, क्या वजह है कि इस सदन में हमें जरूरत कभी नहीं पड़ी कि कौन मुसलमान है, कौन शैट्यूल्ड कॉस्ट है, कौन शैट्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स है, कौन क्रिश्चियन है, कौन ब्राह्मण, राजपूत, कौन बैकवॉर्ड-फॉरवर्ड है? इकट्ठे खाते-पीते

हैं, लेकिन क्या वजह है कि जब हम यहां से बाहर जाते हैं, इस तरह की घटनाएं हो जाती हैं। चाहे वह शैट्यूल्ड कॉस्ट, शैट्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के साथ हो, चाहे वह क्रिश्चियंस के चर्चेज़ के साथ हो, चाहे मुसलमानों के साथ हो, चाहे वह गौरक्षा के नाम पर हो या यूनिवर्सिटी की किसी दूसरी चीज के नाम पर हो। क्या वजह है कि क्यों नहीं हम रोक पाते हैं? मैं टेलीविजन चैनल पर देखता हूं। यह शायद हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि टेलीविजन का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है। अगर नहीं पड़ता है तो पीस टीवी क्यों बंद हो गया था? हमारे लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने कहा था कि टेलीविजन का..., तो फिर वे जो दूसरे टेलीविजन हैं, जो 24 घंटे, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि बंद क्यों हुआ, मैरिट पर हुआ या अन-मैरिट पर, हमने किया या आपने किया, मैं उसमें भी नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी, हमने किया या आपने किया, उसमें भी मैं नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन आज जब मैं टेलीविजन खोलता हूँ, तो उसमें न्यूज़ नहीं होती है, बल्कि उसमें ताजमहल पर बहस चल रही होती है। एक विशेष दल से संबध रखने वाले चार-पांच बुद्धिमान लोग उस पर इस तरह की बहस कर रहे होते हैं कि ताजमहल कब बना था, किस हिन्दू ने बनाया था, उसका नाम क्या था। आप शायद 2000 साल पुरानी बात में किसी को बुद्धू बना सकते हैं, लेकिन 300 या 350 साल वाली तो आज की हिस्ट्री है, जिनके दादा, परदादा के परदादा तक जिंदा हैं। उसमें मैं एक-एक घंटे का इस तरह का प्रवचन सुनता हूँ कि किसने ताजमहल बनाया, उसमें कौन हिन्दू था, किस हिन्दू ने पैसा लगाया, इसको किस mason ने बनाया। उसके बाद लाल किले पर दूसरी बहस होती है कि इसको किस हिन्दू ने बनाया। समाज को तोड़ने वाली ये चीजें कुछ लोग, कुछ पार्टीज़ अपने ही देश के टेलीविजन पर करते हैं। इसी तरह से तो समाज टूटते हैं और कैसे टूटते हैं? फिर एक्शन किसी पर नहीं होता है। कोई किसी दलित को मार दे, किसी मुसलमान को मार दे, क्रिश्चियन का चर्च जला दे, लेकिन एक्शन नहीं होगा। हमारे वक्त में इस तरह की घटना होती थी, लेकिन एक्शन था, डर था, खौफ था, भय था कि इसको लीडरशिप बरदाश्त नहीं करेगी। अगर किसी मुख्य मंत्री, प्रधान मंत्री या होम मिनिस्टर को मालूम होगा, तो एक्शन होगा। मुझे माफ कीजिए, आज वह डर नहीं है, बल्कि यह खुश करने के लिए किया जाता है कि अगर हम यह करेंगे, तो हमें इनाम मिलेगा, प्रमोशन मिलेगा। लोग ये सब उसके लिए करते हैं। जब सरकार के बारे में, केंद्रीय सरकार के बारे में दलित, माइनॉरिटीज़, डिप्रेस्ड क्लासेज़ और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स में यह धारणा बन जाए, तो मैं समझूंगा कि यह देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। मैं हमेशा खुदा से दुआ करता हूँ कि ये जो दुनिया की बीमारियां हैं, उनकी हमारे देश पर कहीं नज़र न लग जाए, लेकिन उसके लिए केंद्रीय सरकार को सबसे ज्यादा आगे आना होगा।

आनन्द शर्मा जी ने बहुत अच्छा बताया, लेकिन उन्होंने आधा ही बताया, शायद समय उनके पास कम था। इन्होंने कहा कि गुजरात में इतनी घटना हुई। शुरुआत अहमद पटेल जी ने की तथा बाकी साथियों ने यहां बोला, तो क्या वजह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को बहुत दुख और अफसोस है? मेरे ख्याल से प्रधान मंत्री जी हिन्दुस्तान के आज़ादी के बाद सबसे ज्यादा बोलने वाले प्रधान मंत्री हैं। रेडियो, टेलीविज़न पर 'मन की बात' करते हैं, विदेश में बात करते हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, इस पर मेरा कोई विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन गुजरात जल रहा है... अभी कश्मीर पर चर्चा हुई, तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने बताया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत चिंतित थे, बहुत दुखी थे और उन्होंने विदेश से टेलीफोन किया और यहां आकर इस पर पहली मीटिंग ली। यह बहुत अच्छा किया, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस पर विदेश से ही

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

8.00 P.M.

प्रधान मंत्री जी का पहला स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिए था कि मुझे बहुत दुख और अफसोस है और मैं सब पोलिटिकल पार्टिज़ और लोगों से कहूंगा कि शांति बनाए रखें। उसके बाद यहां आकर पहला प्रेस कांफ्रेस के जरिए..... मैं यह नहीं कहूंगा कि इन हालात में वे वहां जाते, इसकी सलाह मैं नहीं दूंगा, लेकिन चौदह दिन से, मेरी जहां तक याददाश्त है, दो हफ्ते कभी बराबर कश्मीर घाटी में जो हिन्दुस्तान का सिर है, उस पर अभी तक इन 14 दिनों में यूएनए के कई स्टेटमेंट्स आए, अमेरिका के कई स्टेटमेंट्ए आए, कई देशों के स्टेटमेंट आए, लेकिन हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का ऐसा कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं आया, जहां वे सब लोगों से अपील करें या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ऑल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलाएं और सबसे पूछें कि इसके लिए क्या हल निकालें? कश्मीर के लिए यह कोई साधारण चीज नहीं हुई है। हम और आप, इसको कोई साधारण बात न समझें। वहां पर 44-45 लोग मर चुके हैं और security forces और सिविलियन्स को मिलाकर तीन हजार से साढ़े तीन हजार लोग जख्मी हुए हैं। इसका मतलब है कि security forces और सिविलियन्स के बीच में वार चल रहा है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने खुद बताया कि उन्नीस सौ कुछ सिविलियन्स जख्मी हुए हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद संख्या बढ़ कर दो हजार कुछ हो गई है। माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने खुद बताया कि एक हजार कुछ security forces जख्मी हुए हैं, लेकिन वह और बढ़ गई है। तीन हजार कुछ तो माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने बताया है, लेकिन unofficial तो 4005 है। अगर 4 हजार, 5 हजार या 3 हजार ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः इस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः मैं वही बता रहा हूँ, कोई नई चीज़ नहीं बता रहा हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... प्लीज़ ...(**व्यवधान**)... उसके बाद भी आपके नम्बर बढ़ जाएँगे। ...(**व्यवधान**).. आपने interrupt किया, वह आ जाएगा। प्लीज़... लेकिन आप खुद बोलते हैं कि इतने लोग जख्मी हुए। मैंने शुरू में प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई दी, लेकिन अब यह प्रधान मंत्री जी के हाथ की बात है। हमारे देश का सबसे sensitive State, जो कि बॉर्डर स्टेट है, उसकी situation इतनी खराब है। हमारा गुजरात इस वक्त जल रहा है। मायावती जी पर कल बीजेपी के एक लीडर ने जिस प्रकार की बात बताई, उस पर भी कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं आई। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को उसको भी condemn करना चाहिए। वे एक पोलिटिकल पार्टी की लीडर हैं, इस सदन की सदस्य हैं और वे चीफ मिनिस्टर भी रही हैं, इसलिए उसका खंडन होना चाहिए। गुजरात पर क्या कार्रवाई होगी, यह बताया जाना चाहिए। हमारी ख्वाहिश थी कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आज आते और intervene करते, उनको एक मौका मिला था। जब कश्मीर पर चर्चा थी, तो उस समय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री आते, क्योंकि इससे बड़ा कोई प्लेटफॉर्म नहीं हो सकता था, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि इस सरकार को कोई फिर्क नहीं है। कश्मीर जलता है तो जले, दलित मरते हैं तो मरने दो, गुजरात जलता है तो जलने दो। यह जो धारणा है, माफ कीजिए, सरकार को इसे अपने दिल और दिमाग से निकालना चाहिए। अगर आप एक मजबूत भारत चाहते हैं, एक मजबूत देश चाहते हैं तो आप सबको लेकर चलिए। अगर आप सबको लेकर चलेंगे, तो इस देश को मजबूत करने के लिए, इसको आधुनिक बनाने के लिए हम सब आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन यह आप पर जिम्मेदारी है कि आप इसको कैसे आगे चलाएँ। माननीय उपसभापति जी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

† **قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد)** : مانّنے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، مجھے بھاشن نہیں کرنا ہے، دو چار پوائنٹس اٹھانے ہیں۔ میری اپنی پارٹی کے، وپکش کے بہت ہی اچھے اچھے بھاشن یہاں ہوئے اور چرچا بہت اچھی ہوئی۔ چونکہ موضوع اتنا ضروری تھا، امپورٹینٹ تھا کہ جس ماحول میں یہ چرچا ہوئی، تو میں آپ تئیں بھی آبھار پرکٹ کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے اس پوری چرچا کو ڈھائی گھنٹے میں باندھ کر نہیں رکھا۔ ایسے وقت پر ڈھائی گھنٹے یا کوئی بھی ٹائم نردھارت نہیں ہونا چاہے، کیوں کہ یہ دیش کا معاملہ ہے۔ میں یہی بات کوئی پہلی دفعہ نہیں بول رہا ہوں۔ ہم بھی کہہ کہہ کر تھک گئے اور گوورنمینٹ بھی سن سن کر تھک گئی۔ میں تو مانّنے گرہ منتری جی کے تئیں آبھار پرکٹ کرتا ہوں کہ کم سے کم اتنا تو یہ ضرور کرتے ہیں کہ جب لاء اینڈ آرڈر کے کسی موضوع پر ہماری بات ہوتی ہے یا مائنارٹیز یا ایس.سی./ایس.ٹی. پر بات ہوتی ہے، تو یہ فورا اس کو قبول کرتے ہیں، لیکن شکایت سرکار سے ہے۔ اس میں گرہ منتری جی اکیلے نہیں ہیں، اس میں سب سے زیادہ جواب دہی ہمارے پردھان منتری جی کی ہے۔ یہ ایک خاص پارٹی کی سرکار ہے، تو اس کے ادھیکش پر بھی ذمہ داری ہے اور اس کے بعد منتری منڈل کی بھی ہے، کیوں کہ یہ دونوں ان کے حصے ہیں، برانچیز ہیں۔

آنند شرما جی نے بہت اچھی باتیں کہیں۔ میں ان کو بتانے والا تھا کہ انہوں نے ہمارے منہہ سے، دل و دماغ سے یہ بات کہی۔ اسی کو میں آگے بڑھاؤں گا۔ انہوں نے کہا یہ جو سماج ہے، وہ ٹوٹ رہا ہے۔ میں یہ کہوں گا کہ سماج ٹوٹ گیا ہے، سوسائٹی ٹوٹ گئی ہے۔ اب یہ بالکل ہی ایک کچے دھاگے سے بندھی ہوئی ہے۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ آج پہلی دفعہ مائنارٹیز پر یا دلت کے ساتھہ اور شیڈول ٹرائبز کے ساتھہ ایسی گھٹنائیں ہوئی ہیں۔

یہ کئی ہزار سالوں سے چلتی آرہی ہے آزادی کے بعد بھی اور آزادی سے پہلے بھی۔ صرف فرق ہے۔ میں بھی 36سال سے، احمد بھائی تو ایک دو سال زیادہ ہی ہونگے، اور کئی ساتھی یہاں اس سدن میں ہوں، ہم نے کبھی اتنا نہیں دیکھا کہ چھ چھ مہینے بعد ہمیں ضرورت پڑتی ہے ہاؤس میں چرچہ کرنے کی۔ کبھی پانچ سال میں، دس سال میں چرچہ ہوتی تھی۔ چاہے مائنارٹی کے بارے میں، چاہے لا اینڈ آرڈر کے بارے میں یا ایس سی، ایس ٹی کے بارے میں، کیا وجہ ہے کہ دو سال کے بعد، ہر دو مہینے کے بعد، ایک مہینے کے بعد ایسی ضرورت محسوس ہورہی ہے اور کسی ایک خاص پارٹی کی طرف

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

سے نہیں، سبھی پارٹی کی طرف سے چاہے وہ ڈائریکٹلی، انڈائریکٹلی آپ کے ساتھ بھی ایسوسی ایٹڈ کیوں نہ ہوں، ان کو بھی ضرورت محسوس ہوتی ہے۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ کچھ نہ کچھ اس دیش میں ایک نئی بات ہوگئی ہے۔ کوئی تبدیلی ہماری سرکار میں، سوچ میں آگئی۔ آپ ہی کی چھ سال سرکار تھی اٹل جی کے وقت میں۔ لیکن اس وقت ہمیں اس بات کی ضرورت نہیں پڑتی تھی۔ تو کیا وجہ ہے کہ آج اسی پارٹی کی سرکار ہے، لیکن آج ہر پندر دن کے بعد اِچھا کرتی ہے، محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ اب چرچہ ہو پارلیمنٹ کے اندر، دیش کے اندر۔ تو اس کا مطلب ہے کہ آپ کی پارٹی کے اندر بھی کچھ گڑبڑ ہوا ہے۔ اس میں بھی سوچ میں کچھ بدلاؤ آگیا ہے۔ میں کمپئیر نہیں کرتا ہوں کانگریس کے ساتھ یا دوسری پارٹیوں کے ساتھ۔ میں آپ کی پارٹی کو آپ کی پارٹی کے ساتھ کمپئیر کررہا ہوں کہ کیا ہوگیا ایسا، assimilation of society, تو بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ یہ dissemination of society والا کام کب سے ہوگیا کہ سوسائٹی disseminate نہ ہو۔ شیڈیولڈ ٹرائبس ناراض، ایس سی وہ ناراض۔ مائنارٹی دیش کے بیس فیصد ہوتے ہیں۔ ایس سی، ایس ٹی بیس یا پچیس فیصد ہوتے ہیں۔ تو یہ چالیس سے پینتالیس فیصد کو اگر ہم، اگر سرکار ناراض کرکے..... جو ہم چوبیس گھنٹے وِشو میں سنتے ہیں مانیئے پردھان منتری جی کے بھاشن، یہاں بھی ٹیلی ویژن پر سنتے ہیں۔ ہم ٹیلی ویژن پر ہی زیادہ سنتے ہیں یا الیکشن میں سنتے ہیں، سدن میں کم سنتے ہیں یا نہیں سنتے ہیں۔ کہا جاتا ہے کہ آدھونِک بھارت بنایا جارہا ہے۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ کون سے وِشو میں 40-46 فیصد پاپولیشن کو آئیسالیٹ کرکے، الگ کرکے آپ وِشو کی سب سے بڑی اکانامی بنیں گے۔ وِشو کے سب سے بڑے آدھونِک دیش اور دنیا کے مضبوط دیش بنیں گے۔ نہیں بنیں گے۔ مجھے فخر ہے اس دیش کے چاہے مائنارٹی ہو، کوئی بھی مائنارٹی ہو وہ کرشچئین ہو، مسلم ہو، جین ہو، وہاں سے لیکر اور ہمارے دلت سماج کے پچھڑے ہوئے لوگ چاہے وہ جھونپڑی میں رہتے ہوں یا کسی کے پاس جھونپڑی بھی نہ ہو، لیکن جب بھارت کی ایکتا اور اکھنڈتا کی بات آتی ہے تو سب بھارت کے ساتھ کھڑے رہتے ہیں، یہ سب سے بڑی طاقت ہے۔ لیکن اس طاقت کو ہم خود بھی کمزور کررہے ہیں۔ ایک بڑا محاورہ اردو کا ہے، ''اپنے پاؤں پر کلہاڑی ماردو''۔ تو یہی کام اس سرکار میں ہورہا ہے کہ ہم اس

125کروڑ والے بھارت شکتی مان دیش میں جہاں سب ایک ہیں، کیا وجہ ہے کہ اس سدن میں ہمیں ضرورت کبھی نہیں پڑی کہ کون مسلمان ہے، کون شیڈیولڈ کاسٹ ہے، کون شیڈیولڈ ٹرائبس ہے، کون کرشچئین ہے، کون برہمن، راجپوت، کون بیک ورڈ.فارورڈ ہے۔ اکٹھے کھاتے پیتے ہیں۔ لیکن کیا وجہ ہے کہ جب ہم یہاں سے باہر جاتے ہیں، اس طرح کی گھٹنائیں ہو جاتی ہیں۔ چاہے وہ شیڈولڈ کاسٹ، شیڈولڈ ٹرائبس کے ساتھ ہو، چاہے وہ کرشچئین کے چرچ کے ساتھ ہو، چاہے مسلمانوں کے ساتھ ہو، چاہے وہ گؤ رکشا کے نام پر ہو یا یونیورسٹی کی کسی دوسری چیز کے نام پر ہو۔ کیا وجہ ہے کہ کیوں نہیں ہم روک پاتے ہیں؟ میں ٹیلی ویژن چینل دیکھتا ہوں۔ یہ شاید ہمارے ساتھیوں نے کہا کہ ٹیلی ویژن کا کوئی پربھاؤ نہیں پڑتا ہے۔ اگر نہیں پڑتا ہے تو پیس ٹی وی کیوں بند ہوگیا تھا؟ ہمارے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس نے کہا تھا کہ ٹیلی ویژن کا...، تو پھر وہ جو دوسرے ٹیلی ویژن ہیں، جو چوبیس گھنٹے، میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ بند کیوں ہوا، میرٹ پر ہوا یا اَن میرٹ پر۔ ہم نے کیا یا آپ نے کیا میں اس میں بھی نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں۔

مانّنے گرہ منتری جی، ہم نے کیا یا آپ نے کیا، اس میں بھی میں نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں، لیکن آج جب میں ٹیلی ویژن کھولتا ہوں، تو اس میں نیوز نہیں ہوتی ہے، بلکہ اس میں تاج محل پر بحث چل رہی ہوتی ہے۔ ایک خاص پارٹی سے سمبندھ رکھنے والے چار-پانچ عقلمند لوگ اس پر اس طرح کی بحث کر رہے ہوتے ہیں کہ تاج محل کب بنا تھا، کس ہندو نے بنایا تھا، اس کا نام کیا تھا؟ آپ شاید دو ہزار سال پرانی بات میں کسی کو بدّھو بنا سکتے ہیں، لیکن 300 یا 350 سال والی تو آج کی ہسٹری ہے، جن کے دادا، پردادا کے پردادا تک زندہ ہیں۔ اس میں، میں ایک ایک گھنٹے کا اس طرح کا پروچن سنتا ہوں کہ کس نے تاج محل بنایا، اس میں کون ہندو تھا، کس ہندو نے پیسہ لگایا، اس کو کس mason نے بنایا۔ اس کے بعد لال قلعہ پر دوسری بحث ہوتی ہے کہ اس کو کس

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ہندو نے بنایا۔ سماج کو توڑنے والی یہ چیزیں کچھ لوگ، کچھ پارٹیز اپنے ہی دیش کے ٹیلی ویژن پر کرتے ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے تو سماج ٹوٹتے ہیں اور کیسے ٹوٹتے ہیں؟ پھر ایکشن کسی پر نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ کوئی کسی دلت کو مار دے کسی مسلمان کو مار دے، کرشچن کا چرچ جلا دے، لیکن ایکشن نہیں ہوگا۔ ہمارے وقت میں اس طرح کی گھٹنا ہوتی تھی، لیکن ایکشن تھا، ڈر تھا، خوف تھا، بھنے تھا کہ اس کو لیڈرشپ برداشت نہیں کرے گی۔ اگر کسی مکھہ منتری، پردھان منتری یا ہوم منسٹر کو معلوم ہوگا تو ایکشن ہوگا۔ مجھے معاف کیجئے، آج وہ ڈر نہیں ہے، بلکہ یہ خوش کرنے کے لئے کیا جاتا ہے کہ اگر ہم یہ کریں گے، تو ہمیں انعام ملے گا، پرموشن ملے گا۔ لوگ یہ سب اس کے لئے کرتے ہیں۔ جب سرکار کے بارے میں، کیندر سرکار کے بارے میں دلت، مائنارٹیز، ڈپریسڈ کلاسیز اور شیڈول ٹرائبس میں یہ دھارنا بن جائے، تو میں سمجھوں گا کہ یہ دیش کے لئے بہت بڑا خطرہ ہے۔ میں ہمیشہ خدا سے دعا کرتا ہوں کہ یہ جو دنیا کی بیماریاں ہیں، ان کی ہمارے دیش پر کہیں نظر نہ لگ جائے، لیکن اس کے لئے کیندر سرکار کو سب سے زیادہ آگے آنا ہوگا۔

آنند شرما جی نے بہت اچھا بتایا، لیکن انہوں نے آدھا ہی بتایا، شاید وقت ان کے پاس کم تھا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ گجرات میں اتنی گھٹنا ہوئی۔ شروعات احمد پٹیل جی نے کی اور باقی ساتھیوں نے یہاں بولا، تو کیا وجہ ہے کہ مانّنے منتری جی کہتے ہیں کہ پردھان منتری جی کو بہت دکھہ اور افسوس ہے؟ میرے خیال سے پردھان منتری ہندوستان کی آزادی کے بعد سب سے زیادہ بولنے والے پردھان منتری ہیں۔ ریڈیو، ٹیلی ویژن پر 'من کی بات' کرتے ہیں، ودیش میں بات کرتے ہیں۔ یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے، اس پر میرا کوئی وردھہ نہیں ہے، لیکن گجرات جل رہا ہے... ابھی کشمیر پر چرچا ہوئی، تو مانّنے گرہ منتری جی نے بتایا کہ پرائم منسٹر صاحب بہت فکر مند تھے، بہت دکھی تھے اور انہوں نے ودیش سے ٹیلی فون کیا اوریہاں آکر اس پر پہلی میٹنگ لی۔ یہ بہت اچھا

اور انہوں نے ودیش سے ٹیلی فون کیا اوریہاں آکر اس پر پہلی میٹنگ لی۔ یہ بہت اچھا کیا، لیکن میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ اس پر ودیش سے ہی پردھان منتری جی کا پہلا اسٹیٹمینٹ آنا چاہئے تھا کہ مجھے بہت دکھہ اور افسوس ہے اور میں سب پولیٹکل پارٹیز اور لوگوں نے کہوں گا کہ شانتی بنائے رکھیں۔ اس کے بعد یہاں آکر پہلا پریس کانفرنس کے ذریعے ... میں یہ نہیں کہوں گا کہ ان حالات میں وہ وہاں جاتے، اس کی صلاح میں نہیں دوں گا، لیکن چودہ دن سے، میری جہاں تک یادداشت ہے، دو ہفتے ابھی برابر کشمیر گھاٹی میں، جو ہندوستان کا سر ہے، اس پر ابھی تک ان 14 دنوں میں یو۔این۔اے کے کئی اسٹیٹمینٹس آئے، امریکہ کے کئی اسٹیٹمینٹس آئے، کئی دیشوں کے اسٹیٹمینٹ آئے، لیکن ہمارے پردھان منتری جی کا ایسا کوئی اسٹیٹمینٹ نہیں آیا، جہاں وہ سب لوگوں سے اپیل کریں یا مانئے پردھان منتری جی آل پارٹی میٹنگ بلائیں اور سب سے پوچھیں کہ اس کے لئے کیا حل نکالیں؟ کشمیر کے لئے یہ کوئی عام چیز نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ ہم اور آپ، اس کو کوئی عام بات نہ سمجھیں۔ وہاں پر 45-44 مر چکے ہیں اور سیکورٹی فورسیز اور سویلنس کو ملاکر تین ہزار سے ساڑھے تین ہزار لوگ زخمی ہوئے ہیں۔ اس کا مطلب ہے کہ سیکورٹی فورسیز اور سویلنس کے بیچ میں وار چل رہا ہے۔ مانئے گرہ منتری جی نے خود بتایا کہ انیس سو کچھہ سویلنس زخمی ہوئے ہیں، لیکن اس کے بعد تعداد بڑھہ کر دو ہزار کچھہ ہو گئی ہے۔ مانئے گرہ منتری جی نے خود بتایا کہ ایک ہزار کچھہ سیکورٹی فورسیز زخمی ہوئے ہیں، لیکن وہ اور بڑھہ گئی ہے۔ تین ہزار کچھہ تو مانئے گرہ منتری جی نے بتایا ہے، لیکن ان-آفیشل تو 4005 ہے۔ اگر چار ہزار، پانچ ہزار یا تین ہزار ...(مداخلت)...

وزیر مملکت برائے پارلیمانی امور (جناب مختار عبّاس نقوی) : اس پر چرچا ہو چکی ہے ...(مداخلت)...

جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں وہی بتا رہا ہوں، کوئی نئی چیز نہیں بتا رہا ہوں ...(مداخلت)...

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پلیز ...(مداخلت)...اس کے بعد بھی آپ کے نمبر بڑھ جائیں گے ...(مداخلت)... آپ نے انٹرپٹ کیا، وہ آ جائے گا۔ پلیز... لیکن آپ خود بولتے ہیں کہ اتنے لوگ زخمی ہوئے۔ میں نے شروع میں پردھان منتری جی کو بدھائی دی، لیکن اب یہ پردھان منتری جی کے ہاتھ کی بات ہے۔ ہمارے دیش کا سب سے سینسٹو اسٹیٹ، جو کہ بارڈر اسٹیٹ ہے، اس کی سچویشن اتنی خراب ہے۔ ہمارا گجرات اس وقت جل رہا ہے۔ مایاوتی جی پر کل بی۔جے۔پی۔ کے ایک لیڈر نے جس طرح کی بات بتائی، اس پر بھی کوئی اسٹیٹمینٹ نہیں آئی۔ مانئے پردھان منتری جی کو اس کو بھی کنڈیمن کرنا چاہئے۔ وہ ایک پولیٹکل پارٹی کی لیڈر ہیں، اس سدن کی ممبر ہیں اور وہ چیف منسٹر بھی رہی ہیں، اس لئے اس کا کھنڈن ہونا چاہئے۔ گجرات پر کیا کاروائی ہوگی، یہ بتایا جانا چاہئے۔ ہماری خواہش تھی کہ مانئے پردھان منتری جی آج آئے اور انٹروین کرتے، ان کو ایک موقع ملا تھا۔ جب کشمیر پر چرچا تھی، تو اس وقت مانئے پردھان منتری آئے، کیوں کہ اس سے بڑا کوئی پلیٹ فارم نہیں ہو سکتا تھا، لیکن ایسا لگتا ہے کہ اس سرکار کو کوئی فکر نہیں ہے۔ کشمیر جلتا ہے تو جلے، دلت مرتے ہیں تو مرنے دو، گجرات جلتا ہے تو جلنے دو۔ یہ جو دھارنا ہے، معاف کیجئے، سرکار کو اسے اپنے دل و دماغ سے نکالنا چاہئے۔ اگر آپ ایک مضبوط بھارت چاہتے ہیں، ایک مضبوط دیش چاہتے ہیں تو آپ سب کے لیکر چلئے۔ اگر آپ سب کو لیکر چلیں گے، تو اس دیش کو مضبوط کرنے کے لئے، اس کی جدید بنانے کے لئے ہم سب آپ کے ساتھ ہیں، لیکن یہ آپ پر ذمہ داری ہے کہ آپ اس کو کیسے آگے چلائیں۔ مانئے اپ سبھا پتی جی، بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Home Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Six hours discussion, from two to eight! Marathon discussion! ...(*Interruptions*)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I must thank you all. Everybody cooperated. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Mr. Minister.

गृह मंत्री (श्री राजनाथ सिंह): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं यह फैसला नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ कि मैं दलित atrocities पर बोलूँ या कश्मीर की सिचुएशन पर बोलूँ। यह समझ में नहीं आता, लेकिन मैं इस बात के लिए आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि recent *dalit* atrocities पर जो चर्चा हो रही थी, उस छः घंटे की चर्चा में लगभग 34 सम्मानित सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है। मैं यहां पर सबके नामों की चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि लम्बा समय गुजर गया है। इस विषय पर जो चर्चा प्रारंभ हुई, उसके पीछे सबसे बड़ा कारण गुजरात में हाल ही में हुई एक घटना थी। उस घटना के परिणामस्वरूप, चाहे लोक सभा हो या राज्य सभा हो, यह फैसला हुआ कि देश में दलित atrocities बढ़ रही हैं, इसलिए उन पर संसद के दोनों सदनों में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं गुजरात की घटना के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा कि वहां जो भी घटना हुई है, उसकी जितनी भी निन्दा की जाए, वह कम है। वह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृद्धि इस देश में नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं ही ऐसा सोचता हूँ, ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन के सभी सदस्य मेरी इस बात से सहमत हैं और देश का कोई भी समझदार व्यक्ति कभी भी इस प्रकार की घटनाओं को जस्टिफाई नहीं करेगा। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो घटनाएँ होती हैं, वे देश, समाज और मानवता के लिए कलंक हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह खड़ा होता है कि आप खड़े होकर मेरे ऊपर यह कह दें कि जब से दो वर्षों से आपकी सरकार बनी है, तब से दलित atrocities की घटनाएँ बढ़ी हैं, फिर मैं कह दूँ कि आपके पिछले 10 वर्षों के अंदर इतनी दलित atrocities की घटनाएँ हुई हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह समस्या का समाधान नहीं है। यह "हाउस ऑफ एल्डर्स" है, क्या हम यहां की परम्पराओं को नहीं बदल सकते हैं? क्या हम यह तय नहीं कर सकते कि इस प्रकार के राष्ट्रीय हित, national interest से जुड़ा यदि कोई भी सवाल हो, तो उस पर एक बार हम दलगत भावनाओं से ऊपर उठकर भी चर्चा करें? मैं अपने मित्रों के साथ अभी यही चर्चा कर रहा था कि मैं क्या बोलूं? क्या मैं यह कहूं कि कांग्रेस के शासनकाल में दलितों के ऊपर 39,000, 48,000 अत्याचार हुए, माइनॉरिटीज़ के ऊपर इतने अत्याचार हुए? क्या मैं यह बोलूं? और वे हमें कहें कि इतने अत्याचार हुए।

अब गुजरात की घटना की चर्चा हो रही है तो मैं आंकड़े देख रहा था। मैं सचमुच इन आंकड़ों की भी यहां पर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता था, लेकिन एक नज़ीर के तौर पर, उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं 2015 के आंकड़े आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। मैं पीछे नहीं ले जाऊंगा, पीछे के भी आंकड़ों को यदि मैं देखूंगा या कोई भी देखेगा तो स्वाभाविक रूप से इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेगा कि घटनाएं तो हुई हैं, केवल गुजरात में नहीं हुई हैं, देश के लगभग सभी राज्यों में कुछ न कुछ घटनाएं हुई हैं। मैं कुछ सम्माननीय सदस्यों को देख रहा था — हमारे अहमद भाई भी बोल रहे थे, वे हमारे बहुत घनिष्ठ मित्र हैं। शरद यादव जी गुजरात का नाम लेते थे, महाराष्ट्र का लेते

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

थे, हरियाणा का लेते थे और उसके बाद चुप हो जाते थे। मैं उसके आगे नहीं जाता, यहां मैं गुजरात के बारे में ही बतलाना चाहता हूं कि 2015 में गुजरात में मर्डर की जो घटनाएं हुई हैं, वे 13 हैं, रेप की 35 हैं और टोटल incidents जो हुए हैं, वे 979 हैं।

श्री अहमद पटेल (गुजरात): एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं हो रही।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: देखिए, अब कह दिया कि एफआईआर दर्ज नहीं हो रही। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री अहमद पटेल: यही वास्तविकता है।

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: अब जो कुछ भी है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... ये हमारे आंकड़े नहीं हैं। ये सारे आंकड़े National Crime Records Bureau के आंकड़े हैं। इसी तरह बिहार के बारे में बताऊं। हमारे शरद भाई यहां पर नहीं हैं। यदि वे होते तो देखते। उन्होंने बिहार का नाम नहीं लिया था, लेकिन बिहार में 2015 में, केवल एक साल में 78 मर्डर हुए, रेप के 42 incidents हुए और टोटल 6,367 incidents हुए। उन्होंने उसका नाम नहीं लिया। इसी तरह कर्णाटक में एक साल में, within a year, मर्डर के 44, रेप के 58 और टोटल 1,852 incidents हुए। उत्तर प्रदेश में 2015 में, within a year मर्डर के 204, रेप के 444 और टोटल 8,357 के सेज़ हुए। मैं और आगे नहीं बढ़ूंगा, शेष आंकड़े मैं यहां पर प्रस्तुत नहीं करूंगा क्योंकि सचमुच मुझे संकोच हो रहा है, मुझे खुद भी तकलीफ हो रही है कि आज़ादी हासिल हुए 70 वर्षों का समय गुज़र गया, लेकिन आज भी हम ऐसे हालात पैदा नहीं कर पाए। जो घटनाएं मानवता के लिए कलंक होती हैं, उन घटनाओं को हम या तो minimize कर सकें अथवा उन्हें पूरी तरह से समाप्त कर सकें। यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है, लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूं कि यह एक प्रकार का mindset है, एक मानसिकता है और यह मानसिकता विकृत मानसिकता है। इस विकृत मानसिकता में बदलाव लाने का काम केवल नियम और कानूनों से नहीं हो सकता है, मेरा व्यक्तिगत रूप से यह मानना है। हमें समाज के अंदर जागरूकता पैदा करनी पड़ेगी, moral values, नैतिक मूल्यों के प्रति लोगों के अंदर आस्था पैदा करनी होगी और यह काम के वल political parties के द्वारा नहीं हो सकता अथवा रूंलिग पार्टी के द्वारा ही नहीं हो सकता, बल्कि मैं यह मानता हूं कि इसमें देश की जो social, cultural और दूसरी बहुत सारी organizations हैं, उन्हें भी अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी पड़ेगी। हमारा यह कहना है कि सभी political parties का एक कार्यक्रम यह होना चाहिए। यदि मैं अपनी भारतीय जनता पार्टी की बात कह रहा हूं तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि अन्य पार्टियां नहीं करतीं, मैं कलंकित नहीं करना चाहता, किसी को दोष नहीं देना चाहता। जैसे पहले भी एक राजनैतिक पार्टी के रूप में हम लोगों ने कुछ कार्यक्रम अपने हाथ में लिए थे। हम काम लेते थे तो करते थे कि दलितों के लिए हमें क्या करना है, बस्तियों में जाना, सेवा करना, लोगों को बिठाना, अन्य काम करना। कहीं पर कार्यक्रम अधिक होते थे और कहीं पर कम होते थे। मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक, social and cultural organizations तो इस ज़िम्मेदारी को संभालें ही... साथ ही साथ पोलिटिकल पार्टीज भी कुछ ऐसे प्रोग्राम्स अपने हाथ में लें, क्योंकि हमारी यह मान्यता है कि आज़ादी हासिल होने के बाद राजनीति और राजनीतिज्ञों के प्रति जन-सामान्य में जो पहले आस्था, श्रद्धा हुआ करती थी, उसमें काफी गिरावट आयी है।

यह जो credibility का loss हुआ है, crisis of credibility जो अब देश में पैदा हुई है, उसको भी हम सभी लोग मिलकर चुनौती के रूप में स्वीकार करें। इस crisis of credibility को हम चैलेंज के रूप में तभी स्वीकार करेंगे, जब हमारी इमेज जनता के बीच केवल एक पोलिटिकल वर्कर के रूप में नहीं होगी, बल्कि एक सोशियो पोलिटिकल वर्कर के रूप में उभर कर आएगी, सामाजिक-राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता के रूप में उभर कर आएगी। यह मैं अपनी तरफ से एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं, इसलिए मैंने यह कहा है।

देश की जनता के माइंडसेट में यदि हम परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं, तो हमें कुछ इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने होंगे, तभी हम उनकी मानसिकता में परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं। हमारे यहां पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी थे, जो गरीब, अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, दलित के लिए कहते थे कि इन्हें दलित मत कहो, ये "दरिद्रनारायण" हैं। इनके अंदर नारायण को देखो, इनके अंदर परमात्मा को देखो, इनमें भगवान को देखो और वे इस रूप में कार्यकताओं को inspire करते थे, कार्यकर्ताओं को प्रेरित करते थे कि इस रूप में उन्हें अपनी भूमिका निभानी चाहिए।

मैं एक घटना बताता हूं। इसी सदन के एक सम्मानित सदस्य उत्तराखंड राज्य से रहे हैं। आप सरकार की बात छोड़िए कि वह कांग्रेस की है या किसकी है। एक मंदिर में दलितों का प्रवेश नहीं हो रहा था। तरुण विजय जी इसी सदन के सदस्य रहे हैं। तरुण विजय जी ने दलितों को अपने साथ लिया और दलितों को लेकर वे मंदिर में प्रवेश करने गए। उनको इतनी ज्यादा चोट लगी कि अगर उनको थोड़ी और गहरी चोट लगी होती, तो वे शायद आज दुनिया में न होते। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों की आवश्यकता है। ऐसे लोगों द्वारा काम करने की जरूरत है। हम लोग क्यों फिजिकल वॉयलेंस की बात करते हैं? ...(**व्यवधान**)...मैं केवल फिजिकल वॉयलेंस को लेकर ही चिंता व्यक्त नहीं कर रहा हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टा (उत्तराखंड)ः डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं उत्तराखंड से हूं, जिनकी आप बात कह रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't interrupt, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him finish. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not necessary; we already had a six-hour discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Tamtaji, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टाः माननीय मंत्री जी, जिस मंदिर की बात कर रहे हैं, उस मंदिर में, मैं एक हफ्ते पहले होकर आया हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टाः जो बुनियादी सवाल है ...(**व्यवधान**)... यह मेरे राज्य का सवाल है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टाः*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this at this point of time? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टाः *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tamta*ji*, it is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... We had a six-hour discussion. What do you want to say now? ...(*Interruptions*)... There is nothing more to be said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टाः *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री प्रदीप टम्टाः *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Minister, you please continue. ...(*Interruptions*)... मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः मैं यह अनुरोध कर रहा था कि हम लोगों को केवल फिजिकल वॉयलेंस की ही चिंता नहीं करनी चाहिए, बल्कि मैं मानता हूं कि verbal abuses भी व्यक्ति को अपमानित करते हैं, व्यक्ति को आहत करते हैं। अगर हम किसी के लिए मौखिक शब्दों का प्रयोग करें। कल बहन मायावती जी के साथ जो कुछ हुआ, उसके संबंध में हमारे इस सदन के नेता श्री अरुण जेटली जी खेद व्यक्त कर चुके हैं और उनको जो भी कहना चाहिए, वह उन्होंने कहा है। कल ज्यों ही मुझे इस बात की जानकारी मिली, तब से सचमुच मैं भी शर्मिंदगी महसूस कर रहा हूं। सभ्य समाज का कोई भी व्यक्ति, किसी भी जात, किसी भी पंथ का हो, किसी भी मजहब को मानने वाली माता हो, बहन हो, बेटी हो, वह हर हिन्दुस्तानी की मां, बहन, बेटी होती है। केवल हिन्दुस्तान की ही मां, बहन, बेटी नहीं होती है, बल्कि हम तो सचमुच विश्व के लोग हैं, दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के रहने वाले लोगों को भी हम उसी नजरिए से देखते हैं, यह मान्यता भारत की रही है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार की हरकत करने वाले जो लोग हैं, उन्हें भी समाज को condemn करना चाहिए।

अब मैं कुछ कार्यक्रम जो हमारी सरकार ने हाथ में लिए हैं— लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए, लोगों के अंदर भविष्य को लेकर जो अनिश्चितता रहती है, future को लेकर जो uncertainty रहती है, उससे निजाद दिलाने के लिए। देखिए, स्वतंत्र भारत के इतिहास में सच्चाई को कोई स्वीकार नहीं करेगा। किसी प्रधान मंत्री ने एक बार पहले भी ऐसा किया है। कितनी सफलता मिली, नहीं मिली, इसका तो भविष्य में ही मूल्यांकन होगा। मैं यहां दावा नहीं करना चाहता कि हमको इसमें 100 per cent कामयाबी मिल गई है। पहली बार देश के गरीबों को भी यह अधिकार दिलाने में हम लोगों को किसी न किसी हद तक यह कामयाबी हासिल हुई है कि अब देश का सबसे गरीब व्यक्ति जो बैंक का चमचमाता हुआ दरवाजा देखकर, उसकी

*Not recorded.

तरफ जाने की हिम्मत नहीं करता था, अब वह भी साहस जुटाकर बैंक के अंदर जा सकता है। उस गरीब व्यक्ति को प्रधान मंत्री ने "जन-धन योजना" से जोड़ा है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की मुख्यधारा के साथ जोड़ने का काम किया है। Stand-up India का कार्यक्रम के वल SC और ST नौजवानों के लिए है। उन्हें कम से कम ब्याज दर पर कर्ज मुहैया कराना ...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं बैठ जाऊं ? मैं yield करने को तैयार हूं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री आनन्द शर्माः ये सक्षम हैं और इनको बैसाखी की जरूरत नहीं है, ये देश के गृह मंत्री हैं। मुझे केवल एक बात कहनी है। यह basic bank saving accounts की जो स्कीम थी, यह प्रणब मुखर्जी ने 2011 में आरम्भ की थी। यह सही बात है कि उस वक्त 17 करोड़ खाते खुले थे। यह भी सही है कि आपके आने के बाद उसका नाम बदलकर "जन-धन योजना" रखा गया और ज्यादा खाते खुले हैं। चिंता का विषय यह है। अभी कल के अखबार में आया कि zero balance के खाते पड़े हैं। उसमें जो पैसा कहा था— 2,000/5,000 वह अभी गया नहीं है।

एक बात यह है कि उनका money laundering से दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। मुम्बई में केस पकड़े गए हैं, क्योंकि गरीब लोगों के खाते खुले हैं, एजेंसीज ने उनको पकड़ा है। मैं दूसरी बात तो आपसे कहूंगा नहीं, क्योंकि आपके राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष ने कह दिया कि वह 15 लाख का तो जुमला था।

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैंने एक Stand-up India कार्यक्रम की चर्चा की है कि सभी बैंकों के लिए अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है कि कम से कम एक SC और ST और एक महिला को वे कर्ज मुहैया कराएंगे, ताकि वे अपना कोई अच्छा खासा बड़ा उद्योग खड़ा कर सकें। इसकी सवा लाख ब्रांचें हैं। अब सवा लाख को 3 से multiply कर दीजिए तो यह सख्या लगभग चार लाख के आसपास पहुंचती है।

मैं समझता हूं कि सवेंदनशील प्रायः हर व्यक्ति होता है। क्यों, गुलाम नबी भाई? सवेंदनशील तो आप भी हैं, लेकिन एक काम जो हमारी सरकार ने किया है, वह LPG गैस कनेक्शन का। क्या कभी लकड़ी जलाकर खाना बनाने वाली माता, बहनें सोच सकती थीं कि उनको भी खाना बनाने के लिए गैस कनेक्शन मिलेगा? इसको मुहैया करने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः उसके बारे में भी कल आया है कि 23 हजार उधर का है और उसमें सिर्फ दो हजार का फायदा हुआ है।

†**جناب غلام نبی ازاد:** اس کے بارے میں بھی کل ایا ہے کہ 23 ہزار ادھر کا ہے اور اس میں صرف دو ہزار کا فائدہ ہوا ہے۔

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः चलिए, सब यदि पिछली सरकार का है, तो मान लिया। वैसे मैं स्वीकार नहीं करता। यदि सब पिछली सरकार का है, तो कम से कम इस बात के लिए तो हमारी सरकार को बधाई दे दीजिए कि हमारी सरकार की approach positive है, negative नहीं है। आपने जो किया है, हम उसको आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। देखिए, अमीरों के पास तो शौचालय होते ही हैं, गरीब परिवारों में शौचालय नहीं होते हैं। हमारी माताओं और बहनों को नित्यक्रिया के लिए किस तरीके से बाहर जाना पड़ता है, यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। लेकिन पहली बार किसी सरकार ने अपनी तरफ से प्रयत्न किया है कि हर परिवार में अनिवार्य रूप से एक शौचालय होना

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

चाहिए यानी गरीबों के दलितों के सशक्तीकरण के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं। गुलाम नबी भाई और आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप मेरी बात सुनें, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं यह दावा नहीं करता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो कुछ भी हो रहा है, वह हम ही कर रहे हैं और वह पहले किसी ने नहीं किया। आपने भी किया है, हम भी कर रहे हैं क्योंकि देश को आगे बढ़ाने का काम कोई भी राजनीतिक पार्टी, भले ही वह पावर में हो, अकेले नहीं कर सकती। यह सब को मिलजुलकर ही करना होगा, सब को विश्वास में लेकर ही भारत जैसे देश को एक सशक्त देश बनाया जा सकता है, स्वाभिमानी देश बनाया जा सकता है अन्यथा वह किसी भी सूरत में संभव नहीं है।

मैं गुजरात की घटना की जरूर यहां पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूं। उपसभापति जी, मैं बहुत डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन इस घटना की मैंने पहले ही निंदा की है। इस में लगभग 7 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध एफआईआर दर्ज कराई गई है जोकि गांव बेदिया, ताल्लुक खुर्द जिला गीर सोमनाथ के निवासी हैं और एफआईआर का नंबर है 127/16आई, आईपीसी की धारा 307, 395, 324, 323, 504 तथा गुजरात पुलिस एक्ट की धारा 135 और धारा 325 और यह अनुसूचित जाति जनजाति अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम के तहत दर्ज की गई है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Sir, with due respect to the hon. Minister, 40 लोगों का नाम दर्ज है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः सर, प्रिलिमिनरी इंक्वायरी के बाद धारा 342, 355, आईपीसी की धारा 3(1E) दर्ज है ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः और इसे अनुसूचित जाति जनजाति अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम के तहत जोड़ा गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is not yielding.

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 16 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया जा चुका है। ..(**व्यवधान**)..

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, 40 people have been named by those people, by the victims. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing is being done. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Selja ji, he is not yielding. ..(*Interruptions*).. You cannot interrupt like this. ..(*Interruptions*).. No, that is not going on record since he is not yielding. ..(*Interruptions*) ... He is not yielding.

कुमारी शैलजाः *

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*Not recorded.

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, 16 व्यक्तियों को इस मामले में अब तक गिरफ्तार किया गया है और जो लोहे के पाइप, लाठी आदि इस घटना में इस्तेमाल हुए थे, 3 मोबाइल फोन्स ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record ...(*Interruptions*)...

कुमारी शैलजाः *

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः और डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं यह भी जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि 4 पुलिसकर्मियों को जिनमें से एक पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर है, 2 असिस्टेंट सब-इंस्पेक्टर हैं और एक हैड कांस्टेबल है, निलंबित कर दिया गया है। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः सर, मामले की जांच हो रही है और बहन मायावती जी ने जो बात कही कि ऐसे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को टर्मिनेट कर देना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं बहन मायावती जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि क्योंकि मामले की जांच हो रही है और पहली कार्यवाही किसी भी सरकारी अधिकारी के खिलाफ यदि होती है, तो वह निलंबन की होती है।

सुश्री मायावतीः इसे समयबद्ध ढंग से पूरा कराइए। इसे इतना लंबा न लटका दिया जाए कि कई साल लग जाएं। महीने-डेढ़ महीने में जांच पूरी हो जाए तो अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः मैं इस बारे में भी जानकारी दे देता हूं। महोदय, अपराध की गंभीरता को देखते हुए इसे सीआईडी क्राइम ब्रांच को दे दिया गया है। अब जैसे बहन मायावती जी ने कहा, मैं भी मुख्य मंत्री रहा हूं और वे भी हम से लंबे समय तक मुख्य मंत्री रही हैं, वे जानती हैं कि सीआईडी की क्या भूमिका होती है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हमने सीआईडी को जांच सौंपी है और गुजरात की सरकार ने उसमें यह निर्धारित कर दिया है कि इतने समय के अंदर आपको चार्जशीट सबमिट करनी है क्योंकि सरकार चाहती है कि इस मामले में जल्दी-से-जल्दी एक न्यायसंगत फैसला हो जाए। हम इस मामले को टालना नहीं चाहते। इसके अलावा इस काम के लिए एक स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाने के लिए हाईकोर्ट को लिखा है, जिसमें जरूरत पड़ने पर day-to-day hearing होगी क्योंकि इसके लिए हाईकोर्ट की consent की भी आवश्यकता होती है। जो स्पेशल प्रॉसिक्यूटर होते हैं, उनको भी सरकार के द्वारा नियुक्त किया जा रहा है। सीआईडी क्राइम ब्रांच से यह कहा गया है कि वह 60 दिनों के अंदर न्यायालय में अपनी चार्जशीट दाखिल करे।

आपने सीबीआई जांच की मांग की थी। लोगों के लिए यह स्वाभाविक है, क्योंकि सीबीआई इस देश की सबसे बड़ी इनवेस्टिंगेटिंग एजेंसी है, लोगों को उस पर भरोसा है, विश्वास है, लेकिन इसको आप भी जानती हैं और हम भी जानते हैं कि यदि सीबीआई के मामले में देखें, तो छोटे-से मामले में भी दो, तीन साल या चार, पांच साल लग जाते हैं। हम लोगों की तहेदिल से यह ख्वाहिश थी, यह इच्छा थी कि यह जो घटना हुई है, यह बहुत ही गंभीर घटना है, दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, निदनीय है, इसमें यदि न्याय मिलना चाहिए, तो छह महीने के अंदर मिलना चाहिए। इसीलिए

*Not recorded.

[श्री राजनाथ सिंह]

हम लोगों ने यह कहा था कि इस मामले के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी एक स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाई जाए और इस पूरे मामले की जांच कराकर 60 दिनों के अंदर चार्जशीट दाखिल की जाए।

सुश्री मायावतीः मंत्री जी, क्या आप इस जांच में किसी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के व्यक्ति को रखेंगे?

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः मैं इस संबंध में वहां के मुख्य मंत्री से बात करूंगा।

सुश्री मायावतीः मंत्री जी, आपको थोड़ा देखना चाहिए कि जिनके साथ यह जुल्म, ज्यादती हुई है, उनकी सही बात भी सामने आ जाए। यदि इसमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का भी न्यायिक आदमी रखा जाएगा, तो ज्यादा ठीक होगा।

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः मैं मुख्य मंत्री जी से इस बारे में बात करूंगा। मैं उनसे निश्चित रूप से बात करूंगा।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, जहां तक होम मिनिस्ट्री का प्रश्न है, मैं बताना चाहता हूं, वैसे हमारे सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता मंत्री, हमारे मित्र श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत जी ने यहां पर बहुत ही विस्तार में सारी बातें रखी हैं, इसलिए मैं बहुत डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, लेकिन इन्होंने जिस, The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act की चर्चा की थी, एक्चुअली यह एक्ट 1990 में बना था। थोड़ा-सा और इफेक्टिव बनाने के लिए यह एक्ट, फिर से 2015 में पारित हुआ है। इसमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि 2 महीने के अंदर ही इनवेस्टिगेशन का काम पूरा हो जाना चाहिए और चार्जशीट सब्मिट हो जानी चाहिए। यह इस एक्ट के अंदर एक शर्त है।

दूसरा, यह है कि यदि कोई पब्लिक सर्वेंट जान-बूझकर किसी चीज़ की उपेक्षा करता है, मामले को जितनी गंभीरतापूर्वक लेना चाहिए, उतनी गंभीरतापूर्वक नहीं लेता है, तो क्या करना चाहिए, अथवा किसे यह माना जाए कि उसकी यह विलफुल नेग्लिजेंस है, यह विलफुल नेग्लिजेंस डिफाइन नहीं थी, हमने इसमें विलफुल नेग्लिजेंस को डिफाइन किया है।

एक और चीज़, जो मैं अनुभव करता हूं, वह यह है कि कन्विक्शन रेट के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी, आप लोगों ने जो कहा कि कन्विक्शन रेट जितना होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं है, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पहले कन्विक्शन रेट 23 परसेंट था। उसके बाद, इधर जो आंकड़े मिले हैं, उसके हिसाब से 28 अथवा 29 परसेंट है। यह 28.8 परसेंट है, लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि यह कम है। हम एक बार बैठकर इस संबंध में विचार करेंगे कि इसको देखें, क्योंकि साथ ही इस बात की भी जांच करनी पड़ती है कि एफ.आई.आर. सही है या गलत है, क्योंकि कभी-कभी कुछ मामलों में हमने देखा है कि लोग गलत एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज कराते हैं। जैसे मान लीजिए कि फारवर्ड क्लास के दो ही लोग हैं, यदि आपस में उनकी दुश्मनी है, तो किसी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के व्यक्ति को अपना माध्यम बनाकर, उसके माध्यम से एफ.आई.आर. करते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I request the Minister to consider the mentality of the Judiciary. The mentality of the judiciary is* .

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री राजनाथ सिंहः डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं अंत में ज्यादा कुछ न कहते हुए यह कहूंगा कि सम्मानित सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिया है, मैं उसको स्वयं देखूंगा और उस सुझाव पर कैसे, कितना कार्य कर सकता हूं, करने की कोशिश करूंगा। मैं अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश के दलितों पर इस प्रकार के अत्याचार की जो घटनाएं हैं, वह चाहे फिजिकल वॉयलेंस की हो अथवा वबर्ल एब्यूज़ की हो, उसको हमारी सरकार किसी भी सूरत में बर्दास्त नहीं करेगी। मैं सदन को यही विश्वास दिलाते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I had gone to Gujarat with hon. Vice-President of our party. We went to the ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can ask only clarifications.

KUMARI SELJA: Yes, Sir. That is why I want to ask because the hon. Minister has spoken about Gujarat and he has given some facts. I would like to say what I saw there, and I would like to ask a question from the hon. Minister. Sir, today, we went to the site, to the village and to Rajkot to meet the victims and the families of the victims, of the boys who were thrashed so ruthlessly and heartlessly. सर, हमने वहां पर इतनी पीड़ाजनक स्थिति उनके घर में, उनके गांव में देखी है। जिस तरह से उन्हें मारा पीटा गया है, उन्होंने वहां पर कुछ लोगों पर, कुछ पार्टियों पर सीधा-सीधा यह एलिगेशन लगाया कि किस तरह से उन पर अत्याचार होता रहा। उनको कैसे inhuman ढंग से treat किया जा रहा था और कैसे उन्हें मारा-पीटा गया! उनको चोटें लगी हुई थीं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your question? ...(*Interruptions*)... Now put your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your question?

कुमारी शैलजाः सर, मैं वही पूछना चाह रही हूँ। सर, राजकोट के अस्पताल में हमने देखा कि 4 बच्चे, young men, जिनको बुरी तरह से मारा गया था, वे हॉस्पिटल में admitted थे। इसके अलावा, मैं जो सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री उपसभापतिः आप सवाल पूछिए। आपका सवाल क्या है?

कुमारी शैलजाः 11 लोग, जिन्होंने खुदकुशी करने की कोशिश की, जहर पीया, कुछ किया, ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, 11 लोग, हालांकि अखबार तो 17 कह रहे हैं, लेकिन उस अस्पताल में वे 11 लोग, जिन्होंने अलग-अलग ढंग से, आपस में कोई बातचीत करके नहीं, 11 लोगों ने अलग-अलग ढंग से जहर पीया। क्यों? सर, उनकी पीड़ा थी। उनमें इतनी हिम्मत नहीं कि वे उनके साथ लड़ सकें। आज वहां पर उस सरकार ने, जो पार्टी आज के दिन सत्ता में है, जो दुनिया भर में गुजरात मॉडल की बात की जाती है, ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your question? ...(*Interruptions*)...

कुमारी शैलजाः सर, उसकी मिसाल हमने देखी ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, वहां पर ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, उनको देखने गए। ...(**व्यवधान**)... सर, आज तक न तो उनको ढंग से मुआवजा मिला है

[कुमारी शैलजा]

...(**व्यवधान**)... न ढंग से मुआवजा मिला है ...(**व्यवधान**)... 40 लोग, जिनके बारे में बताया गया है कि ...(**व्यवधान**)...

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

कुमारी शैलजाः सर, मैं पूछ रही हूँ ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या माननीय गृह मंत्री बताना चाहेंगे कि उन 40 लोगों को, जिनको नामजद किया गया है, ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या उन 40 लोगों को ये गिरफ्तार करेंगे? ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या ये 40 लोगों पर एक्शन लेंगे? ...(**व्यवधान**)... क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इनके ऊपर एक्शन लेंगे? ...(**व्यवधान**)... जो 11 पीड़ित लोग हैं, जिन्होंने खुदकुशी करने की कोशिश की, उनको इन्होंने एक पैसा मुआवजा नहीं दिया ...(**व्यवधान**)... और वहां की मुख्यमंत्री वहां गईं ...(**व्यवधान**)... * ...(**व्यवधान**)... * ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ादः सर, हम इससे satisfied नहीं हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... हम सदन से walk-out करते हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

†**قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آ زاد):** سر، ہم اس سے مطمئن نہیں ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہم سدن سے واک اؤٹ کرتے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016

(II) Motion Re. Nomination of Members to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(III) Motion Re. Nomination of Members to the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes

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 National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st July, 2016."

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*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

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

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 21st July, 2016, adopted the following motion:-

> "That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate two members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of this House for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Ramdas Athawale appointed as Minister and Smt. Vijaylaxmi Sadho retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

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

(III)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 21st July, 2016, adopted the following motion:-

> "That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate four members from Rajya Sabha to join the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes of this House for the un-expired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri V. Hanumantha Rao, Shri Ashk Ali Tak, Shri Bishamber Prasad Nishad and Shri Rajpal Singh Saini retired from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

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

REFERENCE BY MEMBERS — *Contd.*

Re. Allowing the discussion on CAMPA Bill

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी): सर, आज एक बिल लिस्टेड है, CAMPA वाला, इसके बाद उस पर चर्चा हो जाए। माननीय जयराम रमेश जी ने अपना डॉक्टर का appointment cancel कर

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

दिया। ...(**व्यवधान**)... That is why I am requesting you to please allow the discussion on the CAMPA Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... This Bill is already listed. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am thankful to Mr. Jairam Ramesh कि उन्होंने अपना डॉक्टर का appointment cancel किया for this Bill.

श्री उपसभापतिः वे तो अभी चले गए!

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Has he gone? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not seen here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Where is he? ...(*Interruptions*)... I don't see him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः सर, शैलजा जी ने जो कहा है, आपको एक बार उसको examine करके expunge करना चाहिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not hear anything in the din. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will examine that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, there was no question. ...(*Interruptions*)... It was an illustration. ...(*Interruptions*)... Everything should be expunged, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... It was such a fruitful debate. ...(*Interruptions*)... Everybody participated in it. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Home Minister gave the reply. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record. If there is anything unparliamentary or expungable, it will be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will go through the record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Special Mentions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, what is your ruling on the Bill? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You tell me ...(*Interruptions*)...

मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः ऑलरेडी चर्चा शुरू हो गई थी और ऑनरेबल भुपेंद्र यादव जी यहां पर हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... He wanted to continue. I am thankful to Mr. Jairam Ramesh. He cancelled his doctor's appointment for this important Bill ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Ministers says that Mr. Jairam Ramesh wanted to pass it today. That is why, he is sitting here, cancelling his doctor's appointment. What is your view? Shall we take it up? ...(*Interruptions*)... Shall we take up the Bill?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the Minister told me, 'घर जाओ, यह बिल सोमवार को आएगा।' ...(**व्यवधान**)... He cannot bring it like this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, it is becoming a joke. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am sorry to say this. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is past 8.30 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, this is a very important Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)... यह बिल गरीबों के लिए है और फिर आप जयराम रमेश जी की कुरबानी देखिए कि वे डॉक्टर का एपॉइंटमेंट कैंसल करके यहां खड़े हुए हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Naqviji, why should we not take up the Bill tomorrow at 5 p.m.? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Monday. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me what your view is. ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I had doctor's appointment at seven o'clock. I requested for your permission. You granted me the permission. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is more important for us. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I knew I could not trust this Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, I asked him. The Minister told me, 'आप जाओ, यह बिल सोमवार को ही आएगा।'

But, when we walked out, I knew he would bring it forward. ...(*Interruptions*)... That's why we have come back.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः नहीं हमने यह नहीं कहा था। हमने यह कहा था कि आपके बिना भी पास हो जाएगा। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री जयराम रमेशः सर, अब यह बिल्कुल नामुमकिन है। **...(व्यवधान)...** अब यह बिल इन्हें सोमवार को ही लेना पड़ेगा। इस तरीके से संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री काम नहीं कर सकते। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh, as you are political, they are also political. ...(*Interruptions*)... If they want to pass the Bill in your absence....(*Interruptions*)... I am only asking one question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*).. There are two ways of doing it. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am only asking one question. ...(*Interruptions*)... Can we take it up tomorrow? ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वीः ठीक है, ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन स्वयं यह बता दें कि इस बिल पर कब चर्चा हो?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, at six o'clock, the hon. Chair sought permission of the House whether the House

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]
should continue beyond six o'clock or not. We agreed till the reply of the hon. Home Minister. So, the reply is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... We said it because he asked us. Nobody asked from the Ruling Party because you would like it even at midnight. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, we agreed till the Minister is done with his statement. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, the Minister's statement is done. You will have to ask the hon. House. ...(*Interruptions*).. I request the hon. Deputy Chairman to ask from the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, then my question is: Can we take it up tomorrow at 5 p.m.? ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. All right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Then, an assurance is needed. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a decision of the House that the Bill will be taken up on Monday and it will be disposed of. That is the decision of the House and on Monday, there will be no excuse. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is a ruling. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is the decision of the House and my ruling. It is both.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. You can lay it on the table.

Demand for abolition of National Eligibility Entrance Test (NEET) for under-graduate medical courses in the country

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi *Amma*, has reiterated her strong objection to NEET, a single national level examination for medical courses.

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has consistently been of the view that common entrance exams put rural students at a disadvantage because they lack resources to stand at an equal playing field as compared to their economically advantaged peers. The examination by design favours the urban elite, who can enrol in training institutes and coaching classes and have access to study materials unlike their rural counterparts.

NEET infringes upon the State's autonomy and its right to regulate the admission policies to medical educational institutions in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu State is already covered by a fair and transparent admission policy laid down by the State Government, which has been working well. The State Government gives preference

to those who have served in rural areas, hilly and tribal areas during admission to PG medical courses.

Our Chief Minister has also said that the existing policy in the State has significantly improved the availability of doctors at remote locations and also strengthened the quality of primary healthcare. The State Government had also successfully obtained and enforced bonds from those completing postgraduate education in Government medical colleges to serve it for a minimum period. This had helped the Government to meet the need for specialist medical manpower in State-run hospitals.

Unless there is introduction of common syllabus throughout the country, NEET may only benefit a privileged few. So, abolition of National Eligibility Entrance Test is inevitable. I urge the Government to take necessary steps in this regard immediately.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta. Lay it on the Table.

Demand to make an effective plan to provide employment to skilled people in the country

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, twelve million people join workforce every year in India. Around 15 per cent skilled people are unemployed. Proposed new target amounts to 400 million people being skilled by 2022 to plug the 'Skill Gap' and lead to more people getting jobs. But the current scenario of Indians already skilled in the country is in a helpless situation where unemployment rate in the existing Industrial Training Institutes or Skill Centres is about 14.5 per cent (Labour Bureau, 2014). In other figures published by the Labour Bureau, engineering (other than civil) is 25 per cent unemployed; textiles amount to 17 per cent; hospitality is 14 per cent; machinist/administration is 14 per cent; health 11 per cent. The urgency of the matter is that if we do not create infrastructure or jobs first, how are these formally 'skilled' people going to feed their families and for how long will they depend on unemployed allowances given by Governments?

Hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal has taken some policy initiatives to address the issues such as *Swanirbhar*, *Gatidhara*, career guidance etc. As a result, the unemployment rate has dropped from 78 in 2011 to 52 in 2014 and reducing. The industrial policy of Bengal is geared towards employment generation.

[Shri Vivek Gupta]

The Central Government should learn from such success stories and urgently come up with a plan to provide employment to already skilled people rather than wait for more people (to join the unemployment numbers) being added by Skill India Programme and the problem to become a gigantic one. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh, not present. Dr. Sanjay Sinh, not present. Shri D.P. Tripathi, not present. Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy, not present.

Demand for financial assistance to complete the drinking water projects taken up under National Rural Drinking Water Programme in Tamil Nadu

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government of Tamil Nadu is committed to providing piped water supply to all rural habitations. To fulfil this objective, a large number of projects have been taken up under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme. In the Annual Action Plan for 2015-16, under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, 99 projects, including 79 Combined Water Supply Schemes have been approved by the State Level Scheme Sanctioning Committee. Under NRDWP, funds to the tune of ₹ 2,405.18 crores are required to complete the projects, out of which, as per the guidelines of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme, the State share amounts to ₹ 1,340.94 crores. The Government of India's share works out to ₹ 1,064.24 crores, against which only a sum of ₹ 138.01 crores has been allocated. The Government of India may provide a special assistance of ₹ 926.23 crores to enable speedy completion of the said projects, benefitting the rural population of Tamil Nadu. Our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi *Amma* has demanded the release of the remaining amount of ₹ 926.23 crores in a representation to the hon. Prime Minister on 14.6.2016. An early action in the matter is requested.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

Demand to enact law to provide jobs to the reserved category classes in private sector

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, getting a job under the reserved category is becoming increasingly difficult due to hidden bias, lack of required qualification mentioned for the job advertised in private academic institutions, schools, colleges, etc. After the third or the fourth advertisement, jobs reserved for SC/ST categories go to the general category applicants. This trend has to be arrested by improving the education system especially in the tribal areas. If at all the private

academic institutions do not get the suitable candidate, then, it should be transferred to the SC/ST/OBC category reservation. Besides increasing the reserved job quota, all the private industries which take more than 40 per cent loan of its total investment from the banks or other Government institutions must be directed to reserve certain jobs for SC/ST/OBC candidates and poor minority communities. Therefore, the Government must enact a law to provide jobs to the reserved category classes in the private sector.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

Demand to give financial assistance to Uttarakhand State suffering from natural disaster

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, उत्तराखंड की विषम भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों के कारण अलग पहचान है। मध्य हिमालय में बसे होने के कारण यह गंगा, यमुना जैसी महवपूर्ण नदियों के उद्गम स्थल, कैलाश मानसरोवर, चार धाम, पीरान कलियर, नानकमत्ता, कॉर्बेट नेशनल पार्क, वर्ल्ड फेमस सैंक्चुअरी और जैव-विविधता से परिपूर्ण है। उत्तराखंड की सरल औद्योगिक नीति से विगत वर्षों में राज्य की विकास दर 14 प्रतिशत है। आज हम राष्ट्रीय विकास दर से आगे हैं। यही नहीं, यह राज्य देश की रक्षा, सुरक्षा व शहीदों की सूची में भी आगे है।

महोदय, मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि भारी वर्षा, बाढ़ व आसमानी बिजली के गिरने से वहां तबाही हुई है। राज्य में भौगोलिक व मौसम में हो रहे बदलाव के कारण भारी तबाही हुई। राज्य व लोग कराह रहे हैं। बिजली गिरने से कहीं पूरा गांव, तो कहीं आंशिक रूप से जमींदोज़ हो गये हैं, जिसमें कई परिवार समा गए और कई बच्चे अनाथ हो गये।

वर्षा एवं दैविक आपदा से राज्य की 90 प्रतिशत पेयजल की पाइप लाइनें टूट गई हैं और पेयजल के लिए नदियों पर बनाये गये पम्प हाउस बाढ़ में बह गये हैं, जिससे राज्य के गांवों में पीने के पानी की बहुत किल्लत हो गयी है। भारी वर्षा के कारण बिजली के खम्भे मीलों तक उखड़ गये हैं, छोटी-छोटी जल-विद्युत इकाइयां बाढ़ में बह गयी हैं, जिस कारण गावों में अंधेरा हो गया है। उन जगहों की स्थिति और भी बदतर है, जहां बाढ़ और आसमानी बिजली का प्रकोप है।

राज्य के दोनों मण्डलों में भारी वर्षा, बाढ़ व भू-स्खलन से लगभग 728 सड़कें बन्द हैं। कई सड़कें और पुल बह गये हैं, जिससे प्रभावितों तक खाद्य-सामग्री पहुँचाना भी कठिन है। मोटर मार्ग बन्द होने के बावजूद भी राज्य सरकार, प्रशासन व ग्रामीण सभी मुश्किलों का सामना करते हुए प्रत्येक हताहत तक मदद पहुँचाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। राज्य ने अब तक अपने 43 लोगों को खोया है और सैकड़ों की संख्या में पशुधन की क्षति हुई है। उत्तराखंड राज्य में अब तक लगभग 4,000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है।

महोदय, मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि राज्य में हुए नुकसान व पुनर्निर्माण हेतु वह 4,000 करोड़ रुपये की आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

Demand for early implementation of UDAY Scheme in Tamil Nadu

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government has made certain proposals regarding the UDAY Scheme to the Union Government. In a letter dated 23.10.2015, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, has stated that the Government of Tamil Nadu would takeover loans worth ₹ 17,500 crores of TANGEDCO, initially under the proposed UDAY Scheme, subject to certain conditions.

An additional borrowing towards principal repayment and interest servicing on account of the takeover of the DISCOM debt was sought to be provided over and above the normal borrowing limit by relaxing the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) norms over a period of 15 years, not restricted to just the initial two years, as the debt takeover would adversely affect the fiscal deficit during the entire tenure of the bond.

It was suggested that the State Government should be authorized to float 15 year bonds with a five-year moratorium and a floating interest rate of not more than 20 basis points over and above the State's latest SLR bond rate. Additionally, the Government of India should provide 25 per cent of the taken-over debt as a grant similar to the assistance provided when the Financial Restructuring Programme was implemented in 2012. As some cash losses of the DISCOMs would persist during the initial period, commercial banks should provide 50 per cent financing towards the cash loss for the next five years. For the implementation of the UDAY Scheme in Tamil Nadu, these modifications are essential.

I urge the Union Government to consider the proposals of the Tamil Nadu Government in entirety for early implementation of the UDAY Scheme in Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

Demand to release the funds for establishing Medical Colleges in Odisha

SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY (Odisha): Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a very pertinent issue concerning Odisha. Construction of 5 new Government medical colleges in the State of Odisha with a project cost of ₹ 189 crore each was taken up under the Centrally-sponsored scheme "establishment of new medical colleges attached with existing district/referral hospital" with fund sharing pattern of 75:25 between the Centre and the State. The completion of this project will go a long way in addressing the problem of shortage of doctors in the State. Admission in the new medical colleges for MBBS students has been scheduled to commence from 2017-18 academic session. While the

Government of Odisha has made adequate budget provision for the project despite the State's financial crunch, the shortage of requisite funds from the Government of India is hampering the work progress. A revised estimate of ₹ 2450.90 crore for the five proposed medical colleges has already been submitted to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for the capital expenditure, equipments and manpower. However, the response of the Ministry is still awaited. Till date, the Government of India has released only ₹ 55 crore in three instalments. If the required funds are not released to the State in time, construction of these five new medical colleges will be delayed leading to continued shortage of doctors in the State.

Therefore, I make a request to the Government that in the interest of the State of Odisha, the remaining Central Government share be released as soon as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A. Vijayakumar.

Demand to establish a Divisional Headquarters of Southern Railways in Tirunelveli to cover Kanyakumari District and take up other developments in Southern Zone

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to know by when the broad gauge line will be laid from Maniyachi to Madras, which is having a distance of 350 km.

If the Minister shows real interest for early completion of the BG line from Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli to Madras, he can do it within one year. The Railways is showing very slow progress in this Broad Gauge conversion.

I would also like to point out that an Engine Loco Shed should be set up at Nagercoil. There is no Central Railway Workshop or factory in Kanyakumari district. Therefore, Engine Loco Shed has to be set up in Kanyakumari district. I have to make this special point that Kulithurai has to be provided with all new passenger friendly amenities like escalators, good platforms urgently.

The difference between the facilities provided in the First Class and the Second Class compartments has to be narrowed down. Water facilities, cleanliness and toilet facilities are not adequately provided in Second Class compartments, particularly, in the suburban trains. Even in the First Class compartments in Suburban trains, they are not adequately provided. The compartments are very old and damaged.

The hon. Railway Minister must give all the facilities for Tamil Nadu as per the expectations of our people. Kanyakumari is in the Southern tip of India. So, Kanyakumari Terminal should be developed. We have rightly put a slogan ‘Kashmir to

[Shri A. Vijayakumar]

Kanyakumari- India is One'. In order to make this slogan a reality, please develop the city of Kanyakumari with a view to enhancing integration and developmental activity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 22nd July, 2016.

The House then adjourned at forty-one minutes past eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 22nd July, 2016.

Demand to make an effective plan to provide employment to skilled people in the country (pages 453-454)

Demand for financial assistance to complete the drinking water projects taken up under National Rural Drinking Water Programme in Tamil Nadu (page 454)

Demand to enact law to provide jobs to the reserved category classes in private sector (pages 454-455)

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