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Thursday

28 July, 2016

6 Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 28th July, 2016/6th Sravana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre, Gurgaon and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre, Gurgaon, Haryana, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4811/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Urban Development

II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of the Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited (MMRCL), Mumbai and related papers

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. G.S.R. 1265 (E), dated the 31st March, 2016, regarding continued assignment of the additional charge of the post of Claims Commissioner for Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) to Shri Satish Chandra, General Manager (Legal), DMRC for a further period up to 3rd July, 2016, or until further orders, whichever is earlier, for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to person, or damage to any property arising out of the working of the Delhi Metro, under Section 102 of the Metro Railway (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4944/16/16]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited (MMRCL), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4943/16/16]

Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

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

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) G.S.R. 326 (E), dated the 21st March, 2016, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2016.

(2) G.S.R. 327 (E), dated the 21st March, 2016, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2016.

(3) G.S.R. 426 (E), dated the 19th April, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Second Amendment Rules, 2016.

(4) G.S.R. 467 (E), dated the 29th April, 2016, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2016.

(5) G.S.R. 468 (E), dated the 29th April, 2016, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2016.

(6) G.S.R. 469 (E), dated the 29th April, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2016.

- (7) G.S.R. 470 (E), dated the 29th April, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (8) G.S.R. 495 (E), dated the 10th May, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Regulation of Seniority) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (9) G.S.R. 583 (E), dated the 7th June, 2016, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (10) G.S.R. 584 (E), dated the 7th June, 2016, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) See No. L.T. 4946/16/16]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 8th July, 2016, further amending the Second Schedule to the Right to Information Act, 2005, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under sub-section (2) of Section 24 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4945/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of various Educational Councils and Societies

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jharkhand Education Project Council (JEPC), Ranchi, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jharkhand, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4922/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society (SSA), Union Territory of Chandigarh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4979/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Bal Bhavan (NBB), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Bal Bhavan (NBB), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4919/16/16]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving the reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4767/16/16]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Thiruvananthapuram, 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 (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4921/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the UEE Mission Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), NCT of 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 (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4766/16/16]

Report and Accounts (2013-14) of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD), New Delhi and related papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभापटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 64 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities (CCPD), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.
 - (b) Explanatory Memorandum on the above Report.
- (2) Chronological Statement (in English and Hindi) showing the sequence of events for laying the papers at (1) (a) and (b) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5249/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 26 of the Press Council Act, 1978, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting:—

- (1) G.S.R. 377 (E), dated the 31st March, 2016, publishing the Press Council (Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 466 (E), dated the 28th April, 2016, publishing the Press Council (Amendment) Rules, 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4971/16/16]

Notification of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I lay on the Table, under subsection (1) of Section 86 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Notification No. S.O. 1544 (E), dated the 27th April, 2016, appointing the 1st day of May, 2016, as the day from which certain provisions of the Act shall come into force. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 4942/16/16]

Sir, I also feel sorry for being late.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I present the Hundred Forty-Ninth Report (in Hindi and English) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table, Rajya Sabha regarding laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited (BIBCOL), Bulandshahr; Railway Sports Promotion Board (RSPB), New Delhi and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi.

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

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय (औषध निर्माण विभाग) से संबंधित 'भेषज क्षेत्र हेतु क्लस्टर विकास कार्यक्रम (सीडीपी-पीएस)' के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित रसायन और उर्वरक संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के चौबीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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

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

- (i) Action Taken Statement on Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);
 - (ii) Action Taken Statement on Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals);
 - (iii) Action Taken Statement on Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers); and
 - (iv) Action Taken Statement on Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Functioning of National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER)' Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).
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**RE. NOTICE UNDER RULE 267 ON THE IMPLICATION OF MAKING
AADHAR CARD MANDATORY FOR DIRECT BENEFIT
TRANSFER SCHEME**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 267 on Aadhaar ...(Interruptions)... सर, आधार पर जो हो रहा है, उसके लिए मैंने रूल 267 पर नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन, हमने भी एक नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी (ओडिशा): सर, इस पर हमारा भी नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up together and ask, I cannot... (Interruptions)... I will call you if you take your seats ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरा भी नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- جناب جاوید علی خان: مہودے میرا بھی نوٹس ہے۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, Rule 267 notices were received, on the implication of making Aadhaar card mandatory for Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme from Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Derek O'Brien and Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, केंद्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me deal with this...(Interruptions)... Let me deal with this...(Interruptions)... Let me deal with this...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप लोग बैठिए, मैंने इनको टाइम दिया है। ...(व्यवधान).... Let me deal with this...(Interruptions).. Let me complete what I was saying. ...(Interruptions)... I am only saying that there are three notices from Members whose names I have already read out. The motion is not being permitted. If it is permitted, then, you have to move a motion. But I will allow you to explain it. You can do that. Nareshji, will Ram Gopalji speak in your place?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes, Sir.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, केंद्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिए हैं कि जिन के पास आधार कार्ड नहीं हैं, उन्हें उन सारी सुविधाओं से वंचित कर दिया जाए जो केंद्र से मिलती हैं — राशन कार्ड, गैस या पेंशन जैसी सुविधाओं के लिए उनके नाम काट दिए गए हैं। इस से गरीब लोग बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुए हैं। सर, आधार कार्ड बनाने की जिम्मेदारी केंद्र सरकार की है, लेकिन अभी भी 40 परसेंट लोगों के पास आधार कार्ड नहीं हैं, फिर इस तरह

का तुगलकी फरमान जारी कर देना ठीक नहीं है। सर, गरीब लोगों को राशन कार्ड मिलता है, बीपीएल कार्ड मिलता है, वह भी अमान्य कर दिया गया है। इस से जन-मानस में त्राहि-त्राहि मची है। यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि जब तक आधार कार्ड नहीं बन जाते, तब तक पहले के Below Poverty Line वाले कार्ड्स के आधार पर ही उन लोगों को सारी सुविधाएं मिलती रहनी चाहिए, यह आश्वासन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से दिया जाए।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the issue, which has been raised today, is affecting not just Bengal, Uttar Pradesh or Odisha but it is affecting the entire country even. My colleague, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey, from Odisha has also given a notice. Sir, this is a big issue, and this shows that this Government talks about co-operative federalism, लेकिन एक्शन लेते वक्त यह गवर्नमेंट स्टेट की बात ही नहीं सुनती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, a lot of people are suffering. People cannot take their pension. They cannot get the benefits, and now, they are making statements, including the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, that they will stop the benefits. Sir, we should stop discussing all other issues because this is the issue not only in respect of these three States, but it is also an issue which is affecting the people across the country. This is a problem not only in Bengal but also in other States, and Ram Gopalji from Uttar Pradesh and Dilip Tirkeyji from Odisha have also given notices.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey has given a notice and I am allowing him. After Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey, the Minister may respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी: सर, हमारी स्टेट ओडिशा में भी 20 परसेंट लोगों के आधार कार्ड नहीं बने हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कहा है कि जिन के पास आधार कार्ड नहीं हैं, उन्हें कोई facility नहीं दी जाएगी। इस कारण विशेषकर गरीब लोगों को काफी problem आने वाली है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, would you like to react? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the Minister speak. He wants to react. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to allow the Minister. You listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the Minister may respond later. Let the Minister react after hearing all the aspects of Aadhaar linkages. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, शरद जी को भी सुन लीजिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to react. I cannot stop him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tapanji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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, do they want some solution or...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to react. I have to allow him. ...(Interruptions)... Venkaiahji, these three Members have given notice under Rule 267. You may kindly react.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Government is also aware ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, they want to politicize the issue. ...(Interruptions)... राम गोपाल जी ने जो इश्यू उठाया और श्री देरेक ओब्राईन ने ...(व्यवधान)... Do they not want a response? ...(Interruptions)... They don't want to listen. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have raised an issue. I agree that it is a relevant issue. When the Minister is ready to react, you don't allow that. What is this? Please allow the Minister.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I humbly request Members from all the sides of the House to hear what I have to say. Whenever an issue is raised, if the Government is not responding, I can understand their anger, but here, we have already communicated to you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that the Government wants to respond to this.

Sir, the issue raised by Ram Gopalji, Derekji and also Dilipji, is definitely an important issue, and also a serious issue. We do take notice of the same. Secondly, Sir, the Act also, which was passed by the Parliament of India, States in Chapter-III, "Provided that if an Aadhaar number is not assigned to an individual ...(Interruptions)..."

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have read the Act as much as the Minister has. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We know about Chapter-III of the Act. Sir, we have read this Act. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Have patience; let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We know this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The Minister has to tell the House.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... This is not good. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: There is no action on the ground. Sir, through you, I want to tell the Minister that we have read the Act, we know the Act, but there is no action on the ground.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; let him complete. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister has a right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You are universally knowledgeable that the Government will take note of this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is not compulsory. ...(Interruptions)... Let them understand. ...(Interruptions)... It is not compulsory. ...(Interruptions)... If necessary, necessary instructions will be issued. ...(Interruptions)... Though the Government is committed, ...(Interruptions)... even earlier Government also ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You do not want to hear anybody. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, people have been denied. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, DBT started by the earlier Government and the present Government is the need of the hour. ...(Interruptions)... Direct Benefit Transfer is need of the hour. ...(Interruptions)... We cannot make it compulsory till everybody gets an Aadhaar Card. ...(Interruptions)... So, I am assuring them that it will not be made mandatory till everybody gets the Aadhaar card. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has assured. ...(Interruptions)... What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Alternative steps have been suggested.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Members should not try to misunderstand and send a wrong signal. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very progressive legislation because corruption can be eliminated, ...(Interruptions)... middlemen can be eliminated. ...(Interruptions)... A lot of savings can be done for the welfare of the poor people. ...(Interruptions)... If you politicize this, then, you are not doing justice to the poor people of the country. ...(Interruptions)... I have assured them, I will see to it that the necessary clarification is issued at the earliest. ...(Interruptions)... If somebody wants to politicize it, then, I leave it to their wisdom. ...(Interruptions)... We will not be doing justice to the poor people of the country. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It is not only making it compulsory. ...(Interruptions)... it is also the linkage of Aadhaar card and bank account. ...(Interruptions)... For ensuring DBT. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapan Kumarji, ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: More than 40 per cent of the country is not covered by banking services. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me make a point, Tapan Kumarji. ...(Interruptions)... तपन कुमार सेन जी, जरा सुनिए। Nareshji, I will allow both of you. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you, if you want. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सर, मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोग अपनी सीट पर वापिस जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)... मैं आपको allow करूँगा। जो पहले पूछा था, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं allow करूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... I will allow Sharadji also. ...(Interruptions)... But let me also understand. See, hon. Ram Gopalji, hon. Derek O'Brienji and hon. Tirkeyji, have raised an issue which is very relevant and very pertinent that Aadhaar Card should not be made compulsory for Direct Benefit Transfer. The hon. and responsible Minister of the Government of India stood up and said that it will not be made compulsory and he will ensure that direction will be given not to make it compulsory. That is what he said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Till everybody is covered. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...(Interruptions)... That is why I am saying until ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... The problem, I tell you, is ...(Interruptions)... You can quickly understand what the Minister says. ...(Interruptions)... My understanding may be a little delayed. ...(Interruptions)... You see, therefore, I am saying, this is what I understood. ...(Interruptions)... What more you want, you tell me. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you also. ...(Interruptions)... Nareshji, I will allow. ...(Interruptions)... Sharad Yadavji, Nareshji, I will allow. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Tapan and Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, I will allow. ...(Interruptions)... Tell me, what more is needed. ...(Interruptions)... One more minute and then I want to close it. ...(Interruptions)... Tell me what more is needed. ...(Interruptions)... और क्या चाहिए? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if the Members raise the issue, the Government must also be allowed to respond. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you responded. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Nobody will block the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if they just want to make an allegation against the Government, then, I leave it to the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody will block the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I also have some experience in this House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, इनको जो आश्वासन देना था, ये दे चुके हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी समझ में ऐसा है कि इनको जो आश्वासन देना था, ये दे चुके हैं। इसके बारे में आपको और क्या कहना है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य राम गोपाल जी, देरेक जी और दिलीप जी ने यह जो सवाल उठाया है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर, मुझे भी बोलना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Respect the senior Leader. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: यह जो सवाल उठाया है, एक बात आपके माध्यम से ...(व्यवधान)... आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम गरीबी का कभी पता नहीं लगा पाए कि कितने गरीब below the poverty line हैं। ये जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं, ये सारे जमीन से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके इस आधार के मामले में, जिसे आपने कंपलसरी किया है, यह नीचे तक ऐसा percolate हुआ है कि जो ऑफिसर्स और तमाम लोग हैं, उन्होंने गरीब लोगों को इन सारी सुविधाओं से अलग कर दिया है। सीधी बात यह है कि गरीब आदमी के बारे में कोई भी हमारा फैसला हो, वह गंभीरता से और बहुत सोच-समझ कर होना चाहिए।

...(व्यवधान)... ये जो सदस्य खड़े हैं, मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि पूरे देश में गरीबी एक सी नहीं है, कहीं ज्यादा है, कहीं कम है, लेकिन जो आपने कंपलसरी कहा है ...(व्यवधान)... यह कानून, जो आप कह रहे हैं, बना हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): ऐसा नहीं कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सभी राज्यों को निर्देश दिया है।

श्री शरद यादव: जो निर्देश गया है, वह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... एक दफा नहीं गया, कई दफा गया है, उसका क्या मतलब है? ...(व्यवधान)... यानी आप निर्देश भेजते हैं, उसका क्या मतलब है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. ...(Interruptions)... ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... नरेश जी, उनके बाद।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि मंत्री जी पूरी तरह से फैसलानुमा शक्ल में बोलें कि यह तब तक लागू नहीं होगा, जब तक आप आधार कार्ड को पूरी तरह से लोगों को नहीं दे देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Shri Sharad Yadav ...(Interruptions)... हो गया आपका, शरद यादव जी।

श्री शरद यादव: सर, सरकार से मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है, वेंकैया जी, आप पक्की तरह से बताइए, जैसा माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं, जब तक यह आधार कार्ड का मामला पूरी तरह से पूरा न हो जाए, तब तक आप किसी तरह से वह नोटिस वापस लेंगे। तो सरकार का वह नोटिस वापस लें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am coming to it. ...(Interruptions)... I have a very prolonged hangover. It is not merely Aadhaar Card. Your DBT requires linkage of your Aadhaar Card with the bank account. So, it is not merely covering the entire country with Aadhaar Card, it is also covering the entire country with the banking service, and also linking the Aadhaar with the bank account. As on date, the plan you are doing to squeeze the number of bank branches and appoint correspondents to get the banking service: Can they ensure Aadhaar and bank card linked Direct Benefit Transfer? The coverage of the Aadhaar is one issue, and at the same time, to ensure DBT, other requirements of covering the entire country with bank branches, branches, not correspondents. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, Shri Naresh Agrawal ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Then only this direct ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood. ...(Interruptions)... That is clear ...(Interruptions)... That is clear.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The Government has, a number of times told here, it is not compulsory. It was raised in this House a number of times, but, again it is going on like this. ...(Interruptions)... What the sanctity of Government is...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...(Interruptions)... Let it be over. Otherwise, again, it will come. ...(Interruptions)... There is one more and then...(Interruptions)... Let it be over. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय वेंकैया जी जैसा जवाब दे रहे थे, मैं उन्हीं से पूछना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Shuklaji, I will call you. ...(Interruptions)... Others, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Only Shri Rajeev Shukla. Others, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, वेंकैया जी ने कहा कि कंपलसरी नहीं है, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को तीन बार जीओ भेजे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; only Shri Rajeev Shukla; I have told you ...(Interruptions)... I will come to you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इनमें राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जो भी बेनेफिट्स हैं, वे बेनेफिट्स जब तक आधार कार्ड नहीं बनेंगे, आप नहीं देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please...(Interruptions)... Puniaji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You have not given the notice. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Sir, I have given the notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not on this subject. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Not on this subject. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete this. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: After that, it ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: पुनिया जी, दूसरे सब्जेक्ट पर है। आप अभी बैठिए। इसके बाद मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। अभी बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान).... ...(Interruptions)... Please cooperate. What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन, आपके तीन जीओ राज्य सरकारों के पास गए। उसके इंप्लीमेंटेशन में यह हुआ कि गरीबों के पास जो राशन-कार्ड थे, जब नई लिस्ट बनी, तो उसमें जिनके पास आधार-कार्ड नहीं थे, उनके नाम छोड़ दिए गए। जिनको पेंशन मिल रही थी, उनमें जिनके पास आधार-कार्ड नहीं थे उनके नाम छोड़ दिए गए। इसी तरह जो गैस-कनेक्शन, गैस मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, जो आपने महिलाओं को गैस कनेक्शन देने की बात की, उधर जिनके पास आधार-कार्ड नहीं थे, उनको नहीं मिले। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. ...**(Interruptions)**... और क्या करना है? बताइए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन, वेंकैया जी कह रहे हैं कि जरूरी नहीं है, लेकिन जिन गरीबों के नाम छूट गए हैं, उन गरीबों को कैसे लाभ मिलेगा? इसका जवाब वेंकैया जी दें कि जिनको पहले मिलता था, उनको कैसे मिलेगा?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, I would seek only one clarification. I would seek only one clarification the statement made by the hon. Minister, that is first of all, whether the Government is aware that in October, 2015, the apex court of the land issued a judgement and order that these Aadhaar Cards shall not be compulsory. This is number one. Number two, the statement made by the hon. Minister in regard to the proviso, to Section 7, of the relevant Act, the impact and purport of that proviso is that a person who has applied for Aadhaar Card, but for some reason or the other could not get that Aadhaar card, he would be exempted. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether persons who have failed to apply for Aadhaar Card due to poverty, due to ignorance, will also be exempted or not. That is my point for clarification. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeev Shuklaji, you were also a Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rajeev Shuklaji, you were a Minister for Aadhaar Card. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mrs. Viplove Thakur, I am not allowing you.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति जी, मैं आधार कार्ड का मंत्री रहा हूँ। जिस दिन हमने ऑफिस छोड़ा, 68 करोड़ आधार कार्ड्स इश्यू हो चुके थे, जिस गति से काम चल रहा था। योजना आयोग इसकी मॉनिटरिंग करता था। इन्होंने 'नीति आयोग' बना दिया। उसके बाद उसका काम बहुत धीमा पड़ गया। जिस गति से कार्ड्स बनने चाहिए थे, नहीं बन पा रहे हैं। अब तक वे कार्ड्स पूरे इश्यू हो जाने चाहिए थे, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं हुए हैं। इसकी वजह से ये सारी समस्याएँ पैदा हो रही हैं। जब तक ये पूरे कार्ड्स नहीं बन जाते, तब तक इसकी जो फैसिलिटीज हैं, उनसे लोगों को वंचित नहीं करना चाहिए, deprive नहीं करना चाहिए। सरकार

को यह भी करना चाहिए कि जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके, वह इन कार्ड्स का काम पूरा करे। अभी कार्ड्स बनाने का काम यूपीए सरकार के मुकाबले बहुत कमजोर पड़ता जा रहा है और बहुत स्लो हो गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing more on this. ...(Interruptions)... This subject is over. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. Not on this subject. ...(Interruptions)... You have not given notice. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to the reply.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the issue is ...(Interruptions)... आप लोग बैठिए, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... They have raised the issue in Parliament to get clarification, and also to address the concerns of the people. That is the purpose of the hon. Members raising the issue. They have raised a relevant issue. We have taken note of it. As, just now, Rajeev Shuklaji has said, there are two or three aspects of the same. One the process of Aadhaar Card has to be hastened. That is being done. It should be completed at the earliest. So far, 100 crore cards have been computed. We need to reach some more people also.

Second is with regard to the DBT, I do not think anybody has got any objection provided this work is completed. Direct Benefit Transfer, scholarship, pension ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What about banking case?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You are such a senior Member, I do not know why you are becoming impatient. ...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, please listen. आप इनकी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Derek, please listen. ...(Interruptions)... आप इनकी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सर ...(व्यवधान)... 10-10 महीने हो गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप इनकी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Listen please.

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: जिन्होंने अप्लाई किया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, ऐसा करिए कि...(व्यवधान)... हरेक को पांच-पांच मिनट बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: वेंकैया जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... You complete the reply. You speak.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, number one, Aadhaar Card process is on. It should be completed early. We will do it. Number two, DBT, according to the past

Government and the present Government also, is also the need of the hour because it will eliminate the middle men, corruption, leakages, etc.

Thirdly, Sir, till Aadhaar Card work is completed, we should not deny or deprive anybody from the benefits that are accruing to them. This is the concern of the hon. Members. ...(Interruptions)... Derek, please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Then, the question raised by Tapanji.. ...(Interruptions)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: इनकी पूरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, in Assam, minority students are not getting scholarships because it is linked with Aadhaar card. Similarly, people are not getting LPG subsidy because it is linked with Aadhaar Card. What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: असम अभी-अभी हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान).... आप प्लीज़ बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Boraji, please sit down. I am not allowing you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, about banks also, after this Government came to power. ...(Interruptions)... Please control the Member. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Mr. Bora is raising a very relevant issue of minority scholarships. Please listen to what he is saying. ...(Interruptions)... He is raising an issue. Why should the Minister ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It cannot be. ...(Interruptions)... You should know the fundamental rules. Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, no. ...(Interruptions)... You should know the fundamental rules. ...(Interruptions)... I can't do that. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot guide me like that. ...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... What is this? ...(Interruptions)... This is very unfortunate. What is this? ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Derek O'Brien, what is this? ...(Interruptions)... You raised a point and the Minister replied. ...(Interruptions)... This is very unfair. ...(Interruptions)... You raised a relevant point. The Minister has replied to it and responded to it positively. Then what is the need for this obstruction, I don't know. ...(Interruptions)... This is very unfair. ...(Interruptions)... This is unfair. Why? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I would only request all the States to complete this work at the earliest, on priority, like Tamil Nadu has done, like many other States have also done, because this will end corruption; this will end middlemen.

The DBT... *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, the Petroleum Minister is here. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, 3.5 crore LPG connections... *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister would explain what the benefits of DBT are. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister would explain. So, let us not fall prey to the tactics of the middlemen. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may speak. I can hear it. *...(Interruptions)...*

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, अभी-अभी ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर असम के बारे में बता रहे थे। *...(व्यवधान)...* जैसा कि माननीय वेंकैया जी ने कहा है *...(व्यवधान)...* यह mandatory नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...* इसमें प्रोविजो है। *...(व्यवधान)...* इसमें relaxation दिया जा सकता है। *...(व्यवधान)...* हमने उसको दिया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* देश में लगभग 85 परसेंट Aadhaar-seeding हो गई है। *...(व्यवधान)...* LPG *...(व्यवधान)...* सबसे बड़ा, जिसकी हमने DBT की है *...(व्यवधान)...* असम में आधार नहीं *...(व्यवधान)...* बना है। *...(व्यवधान)...* हमने असम को आधार से delink किया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* मिजोरम की request आई है कि हमारी लगभग 55 परसेंट आधार लिंकिंग नहीं हुई है। *...(व्यवधान)...* इसके कारण *...(व्यवधान)...* हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* case-by-case हम लोगों ने, जहां, Aadhaar penetration नहीं हुआ है, *...(व्यवधान)...* जैसे हमने देश में किया है *...(व्यवधान)...* जिनका आधार लिंक नहीं होगा। *...(व्यवधान)...* 85 परसेंट LPG consumers की Aadhaar-seeding गई है, अभी 15, 20 परसेंट ही बची है। *...(व्यवधान)...* हमने कहा है कि अगले तीन महीने के अंदर *...(व्यवधान)...* जो Aadhaar linkage कर लेंगे *...(व्यवधान)...* हम उनको सब्सिडी पहुंचाएंगे, *...(व्यवधान)...* नहीं तो उनकी सब्सिडी पार्किंग में रहेगी है। *...(व्यवधान)...* कोई लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। *...(व्यवधान)...* किसी की काटी नहीं जा रही है। *...(व्यवधान)...* अगर राज्य सरकार और केंद्रीय संस्थाएँ इसको push नहीं करेंगी, *...(व्यवधान)...* तो यह Aadhaar seeding नहीं हो पाएगी। *...(व्यवधान)...* सर, Aadhaar-seeding किसकी नहीं हुई है? *...(व्यवधान)...* हमारा जो अनुभव कह रहा है, उसके आधार पर गांव में जो एक बिचौलिया गुप है, मिडिल मैन गुप है *...(व्यवधान)...* वह Aadhaar-seeding होने नहीं देता है। *...(व्यवधान)...* इसलिए उसको एक push चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* इसीलिए इसमें प्रोविजो है। *...(व्यवधान)...* असम उसका example है। *...(व्यवधान)...* हमने उसमें असम को exempt किया है। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह जो हो-हल्ला हो रहा है, इसकी कोई तवज्जो नहीं है, *...(व्यवधान)...* इसका कोई आधार नहीं है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think both the Ministers, Shri Venkaiah Naidu and Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, have given assurances. *...(Interruptions)...* Your demands have been met. After that, this obstruction and shouting of slogans is unjustifiable. *...(Interruptions)...* I do not justify it. I request the Members to go back to their places. *...(Interruptions)...* Please go back to your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you doing this? *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. It is not justifiable. *...(Interruptions)...* It is very, very wrong on the part of the Members to do like this. *...(Interruptions)...* The Minister has responded positively. After that, *...(Interruptions)...* That is my understanding. *...(Interruptions)...* Then there is a difference between your understanding and my understanding. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the figure of 85 per cent is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you want a discussion, give notice. But let them go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. Mr. Derek O'Brien, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग क्या करते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why are you not giving the people their due? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अरे, आप लोग क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, प्लीज़, मुनव्वर सलीम जी, आप तो मेरे दोस्त हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, रुकिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अरे, सुनिए, सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देरेक ओब्राइन, नरेश जी, जरा सुनिए, सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप जरा सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरी हिन्दी ठीक है या नहीं, आप देखिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुनव्वर जी, जरा सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am making ..*(Interruptions)*.. Give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am requesting, if you want a discussion on this, there is no problem. Give notice. Shouting slogans will not serve any purpose. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have given you notice. ..*(Interruptions)*..

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: सर, हमने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shouting slogans will not serve any purpose. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I think it is not justifiable because the Government has responded to it positively. ..*(Interruptions)*.. The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hours.

The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 121. Just one minute.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप क्या कह रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... These are your questions ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, यह बहुत जरूरी मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह देश के गरीबों से जुड़ा मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: वह बात हो गई। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, अभी नहीं हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: वेंकैया जी ने उसका जवाब दे दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, उन्होंने सही जवाब नहीं दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उन्होंने सत्य से परे जवाब दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: यह तो Question Hour है, इसको चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह गरीबों से जुड़ा मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Question Hour का सवाल नहीं उठता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूल 267 के तहत सारी कार्यवाही रोक कर अभी इस पर चर्चा करवा दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम लोग तो कहते हैं कि अभी इस पर चर्चा करवाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देश के गरीबों से जुड़ा हुआ मामला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह मामला पूरे देश का है, अकेले किसी एक प्रदेश का नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing this? ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग यह क्या कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... I appeal to you to allow the Question Hour to run.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have been very understanding. We are passing Bills; we are participating in debates; but this issue today subsumes everything else. This is such a major issue and the Government is only giving words; there has to be some action ...*(Interruptions)*... Samajwadi Party has raised this issue, the BJD has raised it; everyone has raised this issue ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already answered this. What the hon. Minister has said ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The Minister's answer is unacceptable.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can you say that? If a statement is made in the House ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, in the Zero Hour, normally, Ministers do not respond. I have been in this House for 18 years. In the Zero Hour, you do not get responses. I said that I have taken note of what they are saying ...*(Interruptions)*... Still they want to raise slogans. This is nothing but politicking ...*(Interruptions)*. This is unfair. One hour is spent ...*(Interruptions)*... I have assured the House also ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. Allow the Chair to say something... *(Interruptions)*... Go back to your places. This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you doing this? These questions are your questions...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned for fifteen minutes.

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

The House reassembled at nineteen minutes past twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 121. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please allow the Question Hour to proceed. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Yes, Shri Shantaram Naik. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Legislation regarding character rolls of Government employees

*121. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any law governing the writing of character rolls of Central Government employees;

(b) if so, what is the name of the legislation;

(c) what are the essential features of the legislation;

(d) whether State Governments have enacted on the subject and/or whether the Central Government has issued any advisory to the State Governments in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The preparation and maintenance of Annual Performance Appraisal Reports (APAR) in respect of All India Services (AIS) viz. Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFoS) is governed by AIS (Performance Appraisal Report) Rules 2007 framed under AIS Act 1951. The preparation and maintenance of the Annual Performance Assessment Reports of Central Government Employees are governed by instructions issued by their cadre controlling authorities.

Essential features of the APAR *inter-alia* include assessment of personal attributes, work output, functional competency, integrity, recommendations on domain assignment and training needs.

The APAR is an important document to objectively assess the performance of an employee during a year for further development, and provide feedback to the employee. It is used as a basis for career planning and training of the employees.

The rules also provide timelines for completion of the APAR process and disclosure to the employee.

(d) and (e) State Governments are empowered to make rules and issue instructions pertaining to the State Government employees, information of which is not maintained Centrally.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Question No. 121. Sir, I would like to know...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do that, please. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do this. ...(Interruptions)... Go back from the Well, please. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, the preparation of Annual Performance Appraisal... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Allow the House to run. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: आधार कार्ड कम्पलसरी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have said it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, I said that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: यहां आप नारा मत लगाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please don't do that. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Smart cities in Punjab

*122. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how much money has been spent on making smart cities in Punjab; and

(b) by when all the cities in Punjab are likely to be declared as smart cities?

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

(a) Ludhiana has been declared a Smart City and ₹ 200 crore has been released through the State Government. For the other two shortlisted Smart Cities *i.e.* Amritsar and Jalandhar an advance of ₹ 2 crore per city was also released for participation in the Challenge. As per the information received from the State Government, ₹ 1.24 crore has been spent on participation in the Challenge by the three cities.

(b) Ludhiana has been selected as a Smart City in Round 1 of the Challenge. Amritsar and Jalandhar have participated in Round 2 of the Challenge. If they make the grade, they will be declared as Smart Cities according to Mission Guidelines.

Extension in tenure of deputation of officials abroad

†*123. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of officers who are, presently, on deputation in foreign countries;
- (b) the number of such officers who stayed beyond the stipulated period in foreign countries in the last three years; and
- (c) the main reasons for extending the tenure of deputations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE. (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the available information, 291 officers are on deputation on posts/assignments in foreign countries. Five officers, whose approved tenure ended during the last three financial years, have overstayed without the approval of the competent authority.

(c) Extension in deputation of tenure may be allowed to officers to align their tenure with the end of the academic session of their children and/or functional requirement.

AMRUT scheme in Rajasthan

†*124. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) scheme;
- (b) the districts of Rajasthan where this scheme has been launched;
- (c) whether the State Government has submitted a proposal to include Sardar Shaher, Makarana, Barmer, Banswara and Karauli cities of Rajasthan under AMRUT scheme; and
- (d) if so, by when Government would consider the proposal and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M .VENKAIAH NAIDU):
(a) Yes, Sir.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) A total of 29 cities from Rajasthan have been covered under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). These cities are as under:

-
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Ajmer | 16. Beawar |
| 2. Bhiwadi | 17. Chittaurgarh |
| 3. Ganganagar | 18. Hindaun |
| 4. Jodhpur | 19. Nagaur |
| 5. Sikar | 20. Udaipur |
| 6. Alwar | 21. Bharatpur |
| 7. Bikaner | 22. Churu |
| 8. Gangapur City | 23. Jaipur |
| 9. Kishangarh | 24. Pali |
| 10. Sujangarh | 25. Jhalawar |
| 11. Baran | 26. Bhilwara |
| 12. Bundi | 27. Dhaulpur |
| 13. Hanumangarh | 28. Jhunjhunun |
| 14. Kota | 29. Sawai Madhopur |
| 15. Tonk | |
-

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The State Government of Rajasthan had submitted a proposal to include Sardar Shaher, Makarana, Barmer, Banswara and Karauli in the Mission. The request has been examined. These cities are not eligible for inclusion as per Guidelines of the Mission.

Closure of Government schools

*125. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently more than one lakh Government schools are reported to have been shut down despite a good number of children, in the country, if so, details thereof, State-wise;

(b) what are the reasons for the closure of schools during the last three years and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that student enrolment increased to 25 per cent in

private schools as against nine per cent decline in enrolment in Government schools during the last three years, if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. States and UTs have reported closure of 4,613 Government primary and upper primary schools in 2015-16. The State/UT-wise details on closure of schools are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The opening and closing of schools is within the purview of State/UT Governments. The total number of Government Schools closed is insignificant as compared to the total number of Government elementary schools, which is 10,80,757 as per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2014-15. The Ministry has emphasized that the States need to take adequate safeguards to ensure that neighbourhood access of any child is not affected by this exercise.

(c) No, Sir. As per U-DISE, 2014-15, the enrolment in private schools at elementary level has shown an increase of 8.47% from 2012-13 to 2014-15. The enrolment in Government schools at elementary level, during this period, has shown a decrease of 4.86%.

Statement

The States and UT-wise detail on closure of schools

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Schools
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	789
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	0
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chandigarh UT	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	2862
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	31
11.	Goa	20
12.	Gujarat	0
13.	Haryana	0

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of Schools
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
16.	Jharkhand	4
17.	Karnataka	58
18.	Kerala	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0
21.	Maharashtra	0
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	44
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	195
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	0
29.	Rajasthan	0
30.	Sikkim	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	0
32.	Telangana	56
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West Bengal	549
TOTAL		4613

Source: AWP and B, 2016-17

Security system in smart city project

*126. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ambitious project of a hundred smart cities is going to change the urban landscape and lifestyle in the country;

(b) whether a well thought security system has to be an integral part of smart city project;

(c) whether securing the cities remain an equally important and big challenge in view of new threats of terrorism, organized crimes and cyber attacks; and

(d) if so, what fool-proof measures Government is contemplating to secure smart cities under one command centre in the country?

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

(a) The Smart Cities Mission will change the urban landscapes and lifestyles in Smart Cities by developing core urban infrastructure, applying ICT-enabled solutions and improving livability through area-based development.

(b) to (d) Countering the threat of terrorism, organized crimes and cyber-attacks is the mandate of the Law enforcement and security agencies. However, Smart City Mission includes a focus on safety and security also. The Smart City Proposals received from 33 Smart Cities include various interventions for ensuring the security of citizens, particularly vulnerable groups such as women, children and elders. Some of the key interventions in this regard include: (i) setting up CCTV based surveillance systems allowing 24x7 video footage of streets and public spaces, (ii) phone based SOS alerts and emergency response, (iii) improved lighting of public spaces in order to reduce crime, and (iv) 24x7 Monitoring through Centralized Command and Control Centers, which have been proposed in 25 selected Smart Cities.

Enhancement of nutritional values of food in Anganwadi centres

*127. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made provisions for enhancing nutritional values of food in Anganwadi centres, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what measures are being taken to develop the systems and mechanisms for implementation, including budgetary support and hiring of more Anganwadi workers?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to the beneficiaries to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Dietary Intake (ADI). Under the Scheme, nutritious food is provided in the form of (i) Hot Cooked

Meal; (ii) Morning Snack; and (iii) Micronutrient Fortified Food and/or Energy-dense Food as Take Home Ration (THR). The implementation is done by the States/UTs as per the revised Nutritional and Feeding Norms for Supplementary Nutrition in ICDS Scheme which were revised on 24.02.2009. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Category	[Pre-revised] Per beneficiary per day		[Revised] Per beneficiary per day		Type of food served
		Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	Calories (K Cal)	Protein (g)	
		3	4	5	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Children (6-72 months)	300	8-10	500	12-15	Children (6-36 months): Take Home Ration in the form that is palatable to the child. It could be given in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food. Children (36-72 months): Morning snack in the form of milk/banana/seasonal fruits etc. and Hot cooked Meal.
2.	Severely malnourished children	600	20	800	20-25	Children (6-36 months): Same type of food as above with food supplement of 800 calories of energy and 20-25 Gms. of Protein Children (36-72 months): Additional 300 calories of energy and 8-10 Gms. of Protein in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food.
3.	Pregnant women and Nursing mothers	500	15-20	600	18-20	Take Home Ration in the form of micro-nutrient fortified food and/or energy dense food.

The increase in the calorific value and protein is indicated in the above table.

(b) The implementation of the Scheme is done by the Women and Child Development Department of States/UTs. Government of India issues guidelines, releases funds and monitors the Scheme. The Scheme is implemented at the District level through District Programme Officer (DPO), at the Block level through Child Development Project Officer (CDPO), at the Sector level through Supervisor and at the Anganwadi Centre level through Anganwadi Worker. For monitoring of the Scheme, a five-tier monitoring system has been prescribed.

Funding Pattern:

The ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the Government releases grants-in-aid to the States/UTs on the following sharing ratio between Centre and States/UTs from 01.04.2015:

ICDS (General and Training):

(i)	North Eastern Region (NER) and Himalayan Region:	90:10
(ii)	All UTs: GoI Share	100%
(iii)	Other States:	60:40

Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP):

(i)	North Eastern Region (NER) and Himalayan Region:	90:10
(ii)	All UTs: GoI Share	100%
(iii)	Other States:	50:50

A Statement showing Budget Allocation and Expenditure during the last three years and the current year is as under:

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure
1.	2013-14	17,700.00	16,312.00	16,267.49
2.	2014-15	18,195.00	16,561.60	16,581.82
3.	2015-16	8,335.77	15,483.77	15,438.93
4.	2016-17*	14,000.00	-	4,198.68

*Funds released upto 30.6.2016.

As per the schematic norms, one post of Anganwadi Worker has been sanctioned for each Anganwadi Centre. There are 14 lakh positions of Anganwadi Workers sanctioned for 14 lakh Anganwadi Centres. A total of 13.49 lakh Anganwadi Centres

are in operation and 12.86 lakh Anganwadi Workers are in position as on 31.03.2016. The States/UTs are advised from time to time to fill up the sanctioned position of Anganwadi Workers.

Instructions for dealing with letters from members of public

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

(a) whether Government has amended Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure (CSMOP) and as per CSMOP-2015 it is now not necessary to reply letters received from Member of Public within thirty days;

(b) if so, the reasons for deleting 'Member of Public' from Para 66 of old CSMOP while issuing CSMOP-2015;

(c) what is the policy/instructions of Government to deal with the letters received from Members of Public; and

(d) the total number of communications received by the Minister from the Members of Public during 2016 and how many of them are pending action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The 14th Edition of the CSMOP was prepared with the view to remove redundancy, duplication, doing away with the text material which could be easily obtained from the website of various Ministries/Departments and also for simplification of some of the archaic procedures. The objective of the 14th Edition of the CSMOP was to increase productivity in work and make the administration more responsive, accountable and transparent. The Paragraph No. 37 of the 14th Edition of CSMOP states that 'each communication received from a Member of Parliament/VIP, such be acknowledged within 15 days, followed by a reply within the next 15 days of acknowledgement sent'. Based on the broad procedures contained in the CSMOP, every Ministry/Department is required to issue their own internal instructions to supplement or vary the provisions.

(d) The number of communications received from the Members of Public by the Office of Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions [MOS (PP)] is around 2300 from 1.1.2016 to 15.07.2016. All such communications were forwarded, to officer in charge of different Departments under the charge of MOS (PP), for appropriate action. It is expected that action on all those 2300 communications have been taken in the Departments concerned based on their internal instructions.

Regulatory mechanism for broadcasting sector

*129. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of unlicensed Television channels are running in the country due to loopholes in the country's broadcast regulatory framework;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the existence of such unlicensed TV channels;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps against those TV channels and their operators; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken to strengthen the regulatory mechanism in the broadcasting sector?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) So far as Private satellite TV channels are concerned, this Ministry grants permission for Uplinking from and Downlinking into India to Private satellite TV channels, permission for setting up of Uplinking Hub/Teleport from India and Uplinking by News Agency under the Uplinking and Downlinking Guidelines amended from time to time, the last being 5.12.2011. A copy of the guidelines is available on the Ministry's website *www.mib.nic.in*. The private satellite TV Channels permitted to uplink from India can do so only through permitted Teleports. Satellite TV channels Uplinking from abroad also require permission for Downlinking in India. A comprehensive list of permitted satellite TV channels is available on the Ministry's website *i.e. www.mib.nic.in* which is updated periodically.

Whenever, instances are brought to the notice of this Ministry regarding Uplinking of unpermitted TV channels through any Indian teleport, action is taken to stop the same as per the provisions of Uplinking guidelines, 2011.

Moreover, Cable TV Network (Regulation) Act, 1995, (hereinafter called the Cable Act, 1995) regulates the transmission and re-transmission of TV channels over the Cable Networks. The Authorized Officers (the District Magistrates, the Additional District Magistrates, the Sub-Divisional Magistrates and the Commissioners of Police within their territorial jurisdiction) under the Act are empowered to take action Whenever violations of the Cable Act, 1995 are brought to notice. Under the Cable TV Networks Rules, 1994, (hereinafter called the Cable Rules, 1994), no cable operator shall carry or include in his cable service any TV broadcast or channel, which has not been registered by the Central Government for being viewed within the territory of India. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has made

recommendations on the regulation of ground channels in this regard. Meanwhile, this Ministry has recently issued advisories to the State Governments and Union Territories, the District Collectors and the MSOs/LCOs that no unpermitted satellite channel, such as Peace TV, should be carried by the cable operators in the country. A copy of each of these advisories is given in the Statement (*See below*). Further, complaints received of such channels are transmitted to the Authorized Officers whenever they are received. Recently, such complaints were received against some cable operators from some districts such as Kurnool and Aurangabad regarding carriage of Peace TV channel, which were forwarded to the District Collector for necessary action by the authorized officers under the Cable Act, 1995 and Rules, 1994 thereunder. They have reportedly taken action.

Further, the Ministry has also invited complaints by the general public regarding transmission of unpermitted satellite TV channels by cable operators on its social media platforms. These are also forwarded to the District Collectors for necessary action.

In addition, this Ministry has issued advisories from time to time to the State Governments and Union Territories to constitute State and District Level Monitoring Committees for recommending action against broadcast content being carried by the cable operators which are in violation of the Programme Code and the Advertisement Code under the Cable Act, 1995.

Further, the Ministry has mandated Digitization of the entire cable network in the country by December, 2016 in a phased manner through the introduction of the Digital Addressable systems (DAS). This measure is also expected to help in checking the transmission of unpermitted TV channels and stopping thereof.

Statement

*Copies of Advisory issued by the Ministry to State Governments and
Union Territories*

Government of India
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

No. 9/213/2016-DAS

Dated: 8th July, 2016

Subject: Transmission of un-authorized TV channels by Cable Operators-Action by Authorised Officers of the State Governments

1. The undersigned is directed to draw your attention to reports of security threats due to TV content aimed at inciting communal and terrorist violence. In particular, reports are being received of such content being broadcast

through private satellite TV channels, such as Peace TV channel, which are not permitted by this Ministry for down linking into the country. It may be noted that the role of your State Government in this regard is crucial in preventing any broadcast or transmission of such non-permitted channels by the cable operators.

2. Sub Rule 6(6) of the Cable TV Rules specifies that no cable operator shall carry or include in his cable service any television broadcast or channel which has not been registered by the Central Government for being viewed within the territory of India. List of the private satellite TV channels permitted by this Ministry is available on the website of the Ministry at www.mib.nic.in.
3. Transmission or re-transmission of any TV channel in violation of the Section 5 of the Cable TV Act read with Rule 6(6) by any cable operator is an offence which attracts action against the operators by the authorized officers. As per cable TV Act, if any authorized officer has reasons to believe that various provisions of the Act including the programme code are violated by any operator, he has the following powers to take against that operator;
 - (i) Seizure of equipment under Section 11.
 - (ii) Punishment for contravention of provisions of the Act under Section 16.
4. As per Section 2 of the cable TV Act, the “authorized officer”, within his local limits of jurisdiction means:
 - (i) a District Magistrate, or
 - (ii) a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or
 - (iii) a Commissioner of Police,and includes any other officer notified in the Official Gazette, by the Central Government or the State Government, to be an authorized officer for such local limits of jurisdiction as may be determined by that Government Subsequently as per the Gazette Notification number 589 of 7th March, 2016, issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Additional District Magistrates have also been declared as the Authorised Officers.
5. In addition, this Ministry has from time to time advised all State Governments to constitute State and District Level Monitoring Committee. for broadcast content monitoring.
6. It has come to the notice of this Ministry that some private satellite TV channels which are not permitted by this Ministry are being transmitted by

some cable operators on their networks. This is a clear violation of the sub-rule 6(6) of the Cable TV Rules under Programme code and needs to be acted upon immediately.

7. I therefore request to kindly to ensure that no TV channels, which are not permitted, are transmitted in your District by any cable operator. In case of violations, necessary prompt action must be taken by the authorized officers in the District against the defaulters to stop transmission of these channels.

Yours Sincerely,

(Shankar Lal)

Deputy Secretary (DAS)

Tel: 23387373

To All District Collectors/Magistrates

Copy to all Chief Secretaries of all States and UTs

Copy to Resident Commissioners of all States/UTs with the request to forward this letter.

Copy for information to:

PS to HMIB

PS to HMSOIB

PPS to Home Secretary, MHA

PPS to Secretary, MIB

PPS to JS (BI), MIB

Government of India

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

No. 9/213/2016-DAS

Dated: 8th July, 2016

Subject: Transmission of un-authorized TV channels by Cable Operators-Action by Authorised Officers of the State Governments

1. The undersigned is directed to draw your attention to reports of security threats due to TV content aimed at inciting communal and terrorist violence. In particular, reports are being received of such content being broadcast through private satellite TV channels, such as Peace TV channel, which are not permitted by this Ministry for downlinking into the country. It may be noted that the role of your State Government in this regard is crucial in

preventing any broadcast or transmission of such non-permitted channels by the cable operators.

2. Sub Rule 6(6) of the Cable TV Rules specifies that no cable operator shall carry or include in his cable service any television broadcast or channel which has not been registered by the Central Government for being viewed within the territory of India. List of the private satellite TV channels permitted by this Ministry is available on the website of the Ministry at www.mib.nic.in.
3. Transmission or re-transmission of any TV channel in violation of the Section 5 of the Cable TV Act read with Rule 6(6) by any cable operator is an offence which attracts action against the operators by the authorized officers. As per cable TV Act, if any authorized officer has reasons to believe that various provisions of the Act including the programme code are violated by any operator, he has the following powers to take against that operator;
 - (i) Seizure of equipment under Section 11.
 - (ii) Punishment for contravention of provisions of the Act under Section 16.
4. As per Section 2 of the cable TV Act, the “authorized officer”, within his local limits of jurisdiction means:
 - (i) a District Magistrate, or
 - (ii) a Sub-divisional Magistrate,
 - (iii) a Commissioner of Police,

and includes any other officer notified in the Official Gazette, by the Central Government or the State Government, to be an authorized officer for such local limits of jurisdiction as may be determined by that Government. Subsequently as per the Gazette Notification number 589 of 7th March, 2016, issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Additional District Magistrates have also been declared as the Authorised Officers.

5. In addition, this Ministry has from time to time advised all State Governments to constitute State and District Level Monitoring Committee for broadcast content monitoring.
6. It has come to the notice of this Ministry that some private satellite TV channels which are not permitted by this Ministry are being transmitted by some cable operators on their networks. This is a clear violation of the sub-rule 6(6) of the Cable TV Rules under Programme code and needs to be acted upon immediately.

7. I therefore request you to kindly direct the authorized officers in your state to ensure that no TV channels, which are not permitted, are transmitted in your District by any cable operator. In case of violations, necessary prompt action must be taken by the authorized officers in the District against the defaulters to stop transmission of these channels.

Yours Sincerely,

(Shankar Lal)

Deputy Secretary (DAS)

Tel: 23387373

To Chief Secretaries of all States/UTs

Copy to Resident Commissioners of all States/UTs with the request to forward this letter.

Copy for information to:

PS to HMIB

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PPS to JS(BI), MIB

Government of India

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

No. 9/213/2016-DAS

Dated: 8th July 2016

Advisory

Subject: Transmission of un-authorized TV channels by Cable Operators

1. The undersigned is directed to draw your attention to reports of security threats due to TV content aimed at inciting communal and terrorist violence. In particular, reports are being received of such content being broadcast through private satellite TV channels, such as Peace TV channel, which are not permitted by this Ministry for downlinking into the country. It is therefore essential that broadcast or transmission of such non-permitted channels is stopped immediately by the cable operators and DTH operators.

2. As per the Section 5 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act 1995, no person shall transmit or re-transmit through a cable service any programme unless such programme is in conformity with the programme code. In the Cable Television Network (CTN) Rules 1994 framed under the cable TV Act, the nature of the contents prohibited to be transmitted or re-transmitted are given in the programme code under Rule 6 of these Rules.
3. Sub Rule 6(6) of the Cable TV Rules specifies that no cable operator shall carry or include in his cable service any television broadcast or channel which has not been registered by the Central Government for being viewed within the territory of India. List of the private satellite TV channels permitted by this Ministry is available on the website of the Ministry at www.mib.nic.in.
4. Transmission or re-transmission of any TV channel in violation of the Section 5 of the Cable TV Act read with Rule 6(6) by any cable operator is an offence which attracts action against the operators by the authorized officers.
5. However, it has come to the notice of this Ministry that some private satellite TV channels which are not permitted by this Ministry are being transmitted by some cable operators on their networks. This is a clear violation of the sub-rule 6(6) of the Cable TV. Rules under Programme code and need to acted upon immediately.
6. All the MSOs and LCOs are, therefore, advised to ensure that no unauthorized TV channels are transmitted by them in their networks. In case of violations, necessary action will be taken against the defaulters.

Yours Sincerely,

(Shankar Lal)

Deputy Secretary (DAS)

Tel: 23387373

To

All MSOs/LCOs

Delhi/NCR under severe seismic zone

*130. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi and the National Capital Region (NCR) come under the category of severe seismic zone and the buildings are generally not earthquake proof; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the preventive measures taken/being taken by Government in this regard particularly for homes/buildings which are not earthquake proof?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Bureau of Indian Standards [IS-1893 (Part- 1): 2002], based on the past seismic history, Delhi lies in Zone-IV that has fairly high seismicity where the general occurrence of earthquakes is of 5-6 magnitude and occasionally of higher magnitude. Delhi lies among the high-risk areas.

(b) A state-of-the-art 16 station Seismic Telemetry System is already in operation by National Centre for Seismology (NCS) to detect and locate earthquakes in and around Delhi. The data generated by this network is useful in understanding the changing profile of seismicity and seismotectonics of the region. NCS has also completed the seismic microzonation of Delhi-NCR on 1:10,000 scale, that provides additional inputs relating to the effects of the underlying soil on the already structures in the assessment of damage potential. These seismic microzonation maps have become useful in land use planning and formulation of site specific design and construction criteria for the buildings and structures towards minimizing the damage to property and loss of life caused by earthquakes.

In a pilot mode, studies have been taken up for Delhi region through Rapid Visual Screening (RVS) of assessing the structural safety of buildings due to existing complex socio cultural and built environment encompassing *vide* range of dwelling units from non-engineered units with traditional skill to the most modern buildings. Essentially RVS procedure considers different building types that are most commonly found in India. Whereas the building categories considered for the purpose includes Type A, Type B, Type C and Type X categories as given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

By imparting professional training to the Engineers of the civic bodies, Delhi Government is enhancing the technical capabilities of field engineering wings to survey potentially weak buildings. Guidelines for improving Earthquake Resistance of Low Strength Masonry Buildings (IS 13828:1993) that covers the special features of design and construction for improving earthquake resistance of buildings of low-strength masonry are already in force to supplement these efforts.

Guidelines have also been published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) etc. for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures to minimize the loss of life and damage to property

caused by earthquakes given in the Statement-II (*See* below). These guidelines are in wide circulation amongst the public and the administrative authorities responsible for the design and construction of earthquake resistant structures in earthquake prone areas.

Ministry of Home Affairs has taken steps to see at least from now that all new buildings constructed under various National and State schemes should be made earthquake resistant (as per the Bureau of Indian Standards and the Details are given in the Statement-III (*See* below). In the first instant so that no new additions to the stock of existing unsafe buildings are made. Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has prepared an Handbook of Siesmic Retrofit of Buildings for existing buildings that do not meet the seismic strength requirement.

Statement-I

Details of Building Category

Type-A	Rural structures bamboo reinforced Biomass wall cladding, thatched/CI Sheet roof, un-burnt brick house, Assam Type Houses in timber frame.
Type-B	Brick Masonry Wall 6" X 6" to 10" X 10" Corner columns with lintel bend and tie, timber trussed CI sheet roof, buildings of the large block and prefabricated type, half-timbered structures, building in natural hewn stone.
Type-C	Reinforced Concrete Building- Engineered and Non-Engineered With beam, column and slab construction, well built wooden structures.
Type-X:	Other types not covered in A, B, C.

Statement-II

Brochures and Guidelines published by Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) for construction and retrofitting of buildings

1. Brochure for mitigating damage to dwellings (in English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Oriya and Bengali by HUDCO).
2. Brochures on house construction in Jabalpur and Chamoli earthquake-affected areas (in Hindi, by HUDCO).
3. Retrofitting of stone houses in Marathwada area of Maharashtra, (BMTPC), 1994.

4. Guidelines for repair, strengthening and reconstruction of houses damaged in the 30 September, 1993 earthquake in Maharashtra (Government of Maharashtra), 1994.
5. Earthquake and Building, A guidebook to understand the relationship between the two, (TARU), 1994.
6. Build Your Home with Earthquake Protection, (BMTPC), 1995.
7. Guidelines 1—Earthquake-resistant construction of houses in Jabalpur earthquake-affected areas (in Hindi, English, BMTPC), 1997.
8. Guidelines 2—Repair and retrofitting of damaged houses in Jabalpur earthquake-affected areas (in Hindi, English, BMTPC), 1997.
9. Guidelines 1—Visual Damage Identification for Chamoli earthquake-affected areas of Uttar Pradesh (in Hindi, English, BMTPC), 1999.
10. Guidelines 2—Repair and retrofitting of damaged houses in Chamoli earthquake-affected areas of Uttar Pradesh (in Hindi, English, BMTPC), 1999.
11. Guidelines 3—Reconstruction and New Construction of Buildings in Chamoli earthquake-affected areas of Uttar Pradesh (in Hindi, English, BMTPC), 1999.

Statement-III

List of relevant Indian standards on earthquake resistant design and construction

Sl. No.	IS No.	Title
*1.	IS 1893:1984	Criteria for earthquake resistant design of Structures
2.	IS 1893 (Part 1): 2002	Criteria for earthquake resistant design of structures: Part 1 General Provisions and Buildings.
*3.	IS 1893 (Part 4): 2005	Criteria for earthquake resistant design of Structures: Part 4 Industrial structures including stack like structures.
*4.	IS 436:1993	Code of practice for earthquake resistant design and construction of buildings
5.	IS 4991:1968	Criteria for blast resistant design of structures for explosions above ground
6.	IS 6922:1973	Criteria for safety and design of structures subject to underground blasts

Sl. No.	IS No.	Title
7.	IS 13827:1993	Improving earthquake resistance of earthen building-Guidelines
8.	IS 13828:1993	Improving earthquake resistance of low strength masonry building-Guidelines
9.	IS 13920:1993	Ductile detailing of reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces-code of practice.
10.	IS 13935:2009	Seismic evaluation repair and strengthening of masonry buildings-Guidelines

* Under Revision

Finalised drafts under print

Sl. No.	DOC Number	Title
1.	DOC.CED 39 (7231)	Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures; Part Liquid Retaining Tanks
2.	DOC.CED 39 (7620)	Seismic Evaluation and Strengthening of Existing Reinforced Concrete Building-Guidelines.
3.	DOC.CED 39 (7620)	Earthquake Resistant Design and Construction of Building—Code of Practice (Third revision of IS 4326)
4.	DOC.CED 39 (7739)	Draft Indian Standards Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures: Part 3 Bridges and Retaining Walls.

Paper leakage in school of open learning under Delhi University

†*131. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the examination for English paper of BA Programme, First year of the School of Open Learning under Delhi University had to be cancelled because its paper had leaked, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of students whose time and efforts were wasted due to leakage and cancellation of the said examination; and

(c) whether those involved in leaking of paper have been identified and action taken?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous organization established under University of Delhi Act, 1922 and all administrative and academic decisions are taken by the University with the approval of its statutory bodies, such as Executive Council, Academic Council and Court and the University is competent to take decisions in such administrative matters. The University has reported that examination for English paper of B.A. Programme, First Year dated 15.06.2016 (Afternoon Session) of School of Open Learning, University of Delhi was cancelled due to paper leakage noticed before the commencement of the said Examination. There were approximately 55000 students whose paper was cancelled. An F.I.R. was registered immediately with Police Station at Maurice Nagar for investigation.

Allocation under ICDS for Odisha

*132. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation made under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) during the last three years to Odisha;

(b) whether any benefit analysis has been carried out recently to know the implementation status of various schemes under the ICDS in Odisha;

(c) the quantum of allocation for Jagatsinghpur District for the last three years under ICDS; and

(d) the details and status of schemes initiated under ICDS in Jagatsinghpur District during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The details of funds released under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme during last three years to Odisha is as under:

(i)	2013-14	₹ 97438.29 lakh
(ii)	2014-15	₹ 87511.73 lakh
(iii)	2015-16	₹ 65463.69 lakh

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per information received, the quantum of allocation for last three years under ICDS for Jagatsinghpur District is as under:

(i)	2013-14	₹ 3492.24 lakh
(ii)	2014-15	₹ 3304.04 lakh
(iii)	2015-16	₹ 3243.15 lakh

(d) ICDS Scheme is implemented in all the Districts of States/UTs including Jagatsinghpur in Odisha. The Scheme has six services viz. supplementary nutrition, pre-school non-formal education, nutrition and health education, immunization, health check-up and referral services. All these services are delivered at the AWCs. The ICDS Scheme is open to all children beneficiaries in the age group of 0-6 years and all pregnant and lactating mothers. The Central Government releases funds directly to the States/UTs who in turn put their share of money for implementation of the ICDS Scheme providing services through Anganwadi Centres to the beneficiaries registered under the Scheme. Presently, the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) is running in 1832 AWCs of all 8 ICDS projects of Jagatsinghpur district and 58581 beneficiaries are provided Take Home Ration. Hot Cooked Meal and Morning Snacks is provided to 28833 beneficiaries. The infant mortality rate has reduced from 62 in 2011-12 to 32 in 2015-16 in the District. The AWC building construction has also improved. During last five years 429 AWC buildings have been constructed out of 727 sanctioned.

**Draft rules for implementation of Real estate
(Regulation and Development) Act**

*133. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made public the draft rules for implementation of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act recently which seeks to provide an escape clause in the jittery sector;

(b) whether the draft rules provide that a builder by paying 10 per cent of the estimated cost of the plot or building could avoid going to jail; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) As per Section 84 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation being the 'appropriate Government' for UTs without legislature, has prepared the draft rules, which have been uploaded on the Ministry's website on 24th June, 2016 inviting comments/suggestions thereupon.

The Rules for UTs without legislature are currently at draft stage.

Amount allotted for training of teachers

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

- (a) the amount allotted for teachers' training during the last three years;
- (b) whether the amount allotted for this purpose has not been fully utilised; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The details of amount allotted for teachers' training under various schemes and the expenditure during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Major reasons for lower utilization of funds in some cases by the States/UTs include; delay in recruitment of teachers; financial delays; training needs of the teachers not being specified; non-availability of the training module; cancellation of allotted training programmes etc.

Statement

Amount allotted and utilized for teachers' training under various schemes during the last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Name of Schemes	Year	(a) Funds allotted under Teachers Training	(b) Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	2013-14	56831.89	34860.91
	2014-15	48384.16	31232.60
	2015-16	41077.19	16960.61
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	2013-14	10159.89	3679.26
	2014-15	14436.75	3482.57
	2015-16	13177.37	7011.20
Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE)	2013-14	52500.00	50750.00
	2014-15	50000.00	49986.00
	2015-16	48910.00	48870.00

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT)	2013-14	0.00	0.00
	2014-15	1500.00	125.00
	2015-16	6300.00	5995.00
Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti	2013-14	201.00	199.00
	2014-15	101.00	82.00
	2015-16	117.00	103.00
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	2013-14	200.00	200.00
	2014-15	752.00	752.00
	2015-16	1000.00	1000.00

Assistance for construction of hostel building for SC, ST and OBC

†*135. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government has demanded Central Assistance share amount for construction of hostel building for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Rajasthan Government has also demanded Central Assistance/share amount for renovation of old hostels for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when both the proposals would be approved?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) Yes, the State Government of Rajasthan demanded Central Assistance for construction of 16 hostels for Scheduled Caste (SC) students and 6 hostels for Other Backward Classes (OBC) students under the Schemes 'Babu Jagiwan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)' and 'Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls' respectively during the last three years.

All complete proposals received for construction of SC Girls hostels (10 in number) and one SC Boys Hostel were sanctioned and Central Assistance of ₹ 14.76 crore was released to the State Government/Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) during 2014-15 and 2015-16. The proposals received for construction of 5 hostels

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for SC Boys, 4 hostels for OBC Boys and 2 hostels for OBC Girls were incomplete and the State Government has been informed accordingly.

The State Government of Rajasthan demanded Central Assistance for construction/extension of 33 hostels for ST Girls and 14 hostels for ST Boys respectively during the last three years.

The proposals were sanctioned and ₹ 50.61 crore has been released by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the State Government of Rajasthan.

A detailed tabular Statement is placed below:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Category	Number of proposals received	Number of proposals sanctioned	Central Assistance Released	Number of proposals not sanctioned because of incomplete documents/information
2013-14	SC	0	2*	100.00*	0
	ST	17	17	3450.65	0
	OBC	0	0	-	-
2014-15	SC	16	2	126.46	5
	ST	0	0	-	-
	OBC	6	0	-	6
2015-16	SC	0	9*	1350.00*	-
	ST	30	30	1610.00	0
	OBC	0	0	-	-

*proposals sanctioned and funds released for the proposals received during previous year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Present status of PMES

1182. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present status of the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES);

- (b) whether all the Departments have been covered under the PMES;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of the Departments for which the Results-Framework Document has been prepared for this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Government has not pursued the mechanism of the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System (PMES) for the year 2014-15 and thereafter.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise.

Implementation of third stage of nuclear power programme

1183. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any appreciable developments and achievements in implementing the third stage of Indian nuclear power programme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the summary of achievements;
- (c) the list of nuclear power projects initiated during the last five years and to be initiated in near future with the collaboration of USA and Russia;
- (d) the amount earmarked for this programme and the estimated power production to be generated by 2020; and
- (e) whether nuclear energy production would slowly replace the energy from fossil fuels particularly, coal, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is committed to implement the third stage of Indian Nuclear Power Programme, after an adequate nuclear installed capacity has been reached based on Fast Breeder Reactors to be set up in the second stage. On account of non-existence of any fissile isotope in naturally occurring Thorium (unlike that existing in Uranium), commercial utilisation of Thorium, on a significant scale, can begin only when abundant supply of either Uranium-233 or Plutonium resources are available. Upon the launch, followed by a significant growth of a Thorium based nuclear programme in this manner, it could be possible to maintain the achieved level of nuclear power programme with Thorium alone, without additional demands on uranium or plutonium resources. Therefore, considering the meagre domestic uranium resources in the country, it is feasible to start a significant commercial level Thorium based reactor programme in our country only

after an adequate inventory of Plutonium and Uranium-233 becomes available from our Fast Breeder Reactors, comprising the second stage of Indian nuclear programme. Accordingly, the utilisation of Thorium as a practically inexhaustible energy source has been contemplated during the third stage of the Indian nuclear programme, which can be reached after a few decades.

Substantial work has been carried out in the areas of research on technologies for utilisation of thorium in nuclear fuel cycle, and on the development of an Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR), for use of thorium based fuel on a large scale. Some important highlights of these activities are the following:

- (i) Fuel bundles containing Thorium Oxide (Thoria) pellets have been used in the initial core of our operating Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and valuable experience has been generated in operation. Thoria based fuels have also been irradiated in the research reactors of BARC. After such irradiation these fuel elements have been examined in the laboratories at BARC yielding encouraging results.
- (ii) An Engineering Scale Reprocessing Facility, Power Reactor Thoria Reprocessing Facility (PRTRF), has been setup at BARC to reprocess the fuel bundles irradiated in PHWRs. Some of the fuel bundles, irradiated in PHWRs, have been reprocessed to produce Uranium-233. This has provided valuable experience in reprocessing of thoria based fuels.
- (iii) The irradiated thoria pins of Research reactors have been reprocessed to obtain Uranium-233. The recovered Uranium-233 has been fabricated as fuel for the 30 kW (thermal) KAMINI reactors which is in operation at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR) at Kalpakkam. This is the only reactor in the world operating with Uranium-233 fuel.
- (iv) The very challenging technologies for fabrication of Thoria based fuel pellets have been established.
- (v) Studies have been also carried out to use Thorium in different types of reactors with regard to fuel management, reactor control and fuel utilisation.
- (vi) The 300 MWe AHWR designed by BARC is intended to serve as a technology demonstrator for Thorium utilisation as well as for validating several advanced safety features that have been incorporated in the design of this reactor. The design of all nuclear systems of the reactor has been completed and associated confirmatory R&D is in a very advanced stage. Several innovative features of the design are currently being validated through large scale engineering experiments. In order to facilitate an early scrutiny of the innovative features of the design from the safety

considerations, a Pre-Licensing Design Safety appraisal of the reactor has been completed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board. Detailed engineering of AHWR is currently in progress and construction of this reactor can begin after the necessary site selection is approved and associated statutory and regulatory clearances are obtained.

(vii) A Critical Facility for Advanced Heavy Water Reactor was commissioned in 2008 at BARC and is being used since then for carrying out experiments to further validate the physics design features of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor.

(viii) Conceptual design of a prototype demonstration Indian Molten Salt Breeder Reactor (IMsBR), along with development of technologies related to salts, components, fuels, and materials for this reactor; is being carried out in BARC. This reactor is being considered as an attractive option for the third stage of our nuclear power programme.

(c) During the last five years, Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP 3 and 4-2 x 1000 MW) project at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu has been initiated in co-operation with Russian Federation and work has commenced. In addition, a preliminary contract for Technical Feasibility Study for Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh (AP-1000 reactors) has been signed with Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC), USA.

(d) The approved completion cost of the KKNPP 3 and 4 (2 x 1000 MW) project is ₹ 39849 crore. The project proposals of the other projects to be set up with Russian and US co-operation are at various stages of discussion. The allocations will be made project-wise on approval of the projects. These projects are scheduled to start power generation beyond 2020.

(e) The role of nuclear power in the near term is to supplement generation from fossil fuel sources and in the long term, provide the country energy security. All energy sources including coal and nuclear will be deployed optimally to meet the country's growing electricity demand.

Regulatory clearance to light water reactors

1184. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a 9000 MW Light Water Reactor (LWR) and its Fast Breeder Reactors (FBR) have been close to critically for at least three years now and awaiting regulatory clearances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Unit 2 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (1000 MW) Light Water Reactor (LWR) with technical cooperation with Russia attained first criticality at 20:56 hours on July 10, 2016. The Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) being constructed by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), a Public Sector Undertaking of Department of Atomic Energy is at an advanced stage of commissioning. Activities prior to first approach to criticality are being carried out after obtaining stage-wise clearances by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). PFBR is poised for first criticality by March, 2017.

Survey of sand areas rich in Thorium

1185. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has surveyed and identified areas having sand rich in thorium, State-wise; and

(b) if so, the details of such areas and magnitude of Thorium richness or say potential of Thorium, which can be exploited for production, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. AMD a constituent unit of DAE has surveyed and identified resources of the mineral monazite (an ore mineral of thorium rare earth elements and phosphate) in beach and inland sand areas of the country. The State-wise distribution of availability of monazite sand resources with magnitude of Thorium richness is as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Monazite resources (in million tonnes)
1.	Odisha	2.41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.72
3.	Tamil Nadu	2.46
4.	Kerala	1.90
5.	Maharashtra	0.002
6.	Gujarat	0.003
7.	West Bengal	1.22
8.	Bihar	0.22
TOTAL		11.93

Supply of uranium from Namibia

1186. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Namibia has assured India of continuous supply of Uranium, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether other countries would also supply us the Uranium; and

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the number of atomic power stations with the help of these Uranium supplies, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) A Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement was signed with Namibia in August, 2009. The said agreement is not yet ratified by the Namibian side. In the recent times, commercial entities in Namibia have expressed interest in entering into commercial contract for supply of uranium to India. However, no formal contract in this regard, has been finalised.

(b) Yes, Sir. France has supplied us Uranium as a onetime delivery during the calendar year 2009. Presently, Uranium is being supplied by the Russian Federation, Canada and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

(c) The imported Uranium is available in adequate quantity and it is not a limiting factor to increase the setting up of Nuclear Power Plants.

Exploration and production of atomic minerals by private companies

1187. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to open up exploration and production of atomic minerals to private mining companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the estimated atomic mineral deposits in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure competition and transparency in the case of grant of atomic minerals leases and reduce the imports of atomic minerals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Reconnaissance Permit (RP), Prospecting License (PL), and Mining Lease (ML) leading to the production of some atomic minerals (minerals listed in Part B First Schedule of Mines and Minerals (Development

and Regulation) Act, 1957) especially in the beach sand environment was permitted by the Government as per the details of beach sand policy 1998 and related notifications under Atomic Energy Act, 1962. The recently issued Atomic Mineral Concession Rules, 2016 provides scope for such activities in areas below certain defined threshold values.

(b) The details of both atomic (ilmenite, rutile, zircon, monazite) and associated non-atomic (garnet, sillimanite) minerals are furnished below:

State-wise heavy mineral resources of India (In million tonnes)

State	Total Heavy Mineral	Ilmenite	Rutile	Zircon	Monazite	Garnet	Sillima Nite
Odisha	209.18	96.44	4.47	3.25	2.41	50.87	51.74
Andhra Pradesh	327.25	163.05	10.25	11.94	3.72	66.00	72.29
Tamil Nadu	284.06	179.02	8.00	10.20	2.46	46.97	37.41
Kerala	231.10	145.70	8.41	7.83	1.90	4.46	62.80
Maharashtra	3.75	3.74	0.00	0.01	0.002	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	2.83	2.77	0.02	0.01	0.003	0.03	0.00
West Bengal	5.50	2.05	0.19	0.39	1.22	0.00	1.65
Bihar	1.12	0.73	0.01	0.08	0.22	0.00	0.08
TOTAL	1064.79	593.50	31.35	33.71	11.93	168.33	225.97

(c) Where the exploration reports indicates occurrence of atomic minerals less than threshold value, State Governments would grant mineral concession as per the provisions of section 10B and 11 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, which prescribes a method of auction through competitive bidding. This will ensure competition and transparency in award of mineral concessions and also reduce reliance on imports.

Industrial development in North-Eastern Region

†1188. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the roadmap of the Government for bringing about industrial development in the North-Eastern region;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that industrial development in the North-Eastern region is almost nil due to the lack of sufficient infrastructure; and

(c) details of efforts being made by Government to promote micro, small and medium industries in the North-Eastern region, during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government has taken several initiatives for development of industries in the North Eastern Region. Policies and Programmes are directed towards development of infrastructure, entrepreneurship skills, markets and providing flow of credits to the entrepreneurs. The orientations of the programmes are focussed to a large extent on (i) Cluster-based approach to industry, (ii) Industries based on local resources within the Region, and (iii) encouraging the industries in the medium and small-scale sectors. The Ministry has, through the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi), undertaken techno-economic studies and resources mapping for the development of industries in the North Eastern Region. The areas so far covered in the study include *inter-alia*, medicinal and aromatic plants, agriculture, livestock and poultry development, tourism, software development, handloom and handicrafts and food processing.

The focus of the Government has been to upgrade the infrastructure in the North Eastern Region. Government has taken up several projects for improvement in road, rail, air, communication, waterways and telecom network in the region. Addressing connectivity issues assumed a new seriousness. Government has set up National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL) in 2014, which is now fast tracking road building activity. NHIDCL has also undertaken up-gradation of neglected, but critical inter-State roads, a new scheme launched by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region.

The North East is now better connected with broad gauging of the major rail networks in the entire region, the last being from Silchar to Agartala.

Heavy investment has been made in power transmission with two projects covering all the 8 States sanctioned the total cost of ₹ 9865 crores in order to reach power to more areas.

The Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan with a budget of ₹ 5336 crore has enabled better mobile connectivity with new nodes at district, block and gram panchayat levels. Internet services got a boost with the recent launch of international internet gateway from Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh to Agartala, making it the third in the country after Mumbai and Chennai.

Thrust has been given for promotion of Handlooms and Handicrafts in the North Eastern Region. Under the North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme, an amount of ₹ 286 crore has been spent during the last two years.

This Ministry organised a mega-event “Destination North East-2016” from 12th-14th February, 2016 at Pragati Maidan, ITPO, New Delhi to showcase the inherent economic, social and cultural strength, potential and opportunities in the North East Region. The North East-ASEAN Business Summit was organized during April 7th-9th, 2016 at Imphal, Manipur. A meeting on “Economic Cooperation Dialogue in Eastern South Asia; Transport Corridors and Border Special Development Zones” was jointly organized by UNESCAP, Government of Meghalaya and North Eastern Council at Shillong during, April 25-26, 2016.

Government is implementing various schemes/programmes for promotion, upgradation and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises throughout the country including NER region. The major Schemes/programmes include Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, International Cooperation Scheme etc. Efforts have been undertaken to motivate entrepreneurs to invest in sectors like plastics and polymers, tourism and hospitality, information technology, food processing, aromatic and medicinal plants, sericulture, horticulture and floriculture, handlooms and handicrafts and bamboo processing etc. Some entrepreneurs have set up their venture and taken assistance from NEDFi. In addition, North Eastern Council has supported a number of projects posed by State Governments relating to development of work-sheds and marketing of produce.

Setting up of advanced meteorological centres in Uttarakhand

†1189. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to set up two advanced meteorological centres in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the locations where these centres would be set up; and

(c) by when these meteorological centres would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Prediction for above average rainfall during monsoon

1190. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has predicted above average rainfall during current Monsoon;

(b) whether Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has also alarmed for heavy to very heavy rains in some parts of country, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of Government preparedness to face such the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. During the current year (2016), above normal rainfall has been predicted by India Meteorological Department (IMD) as per the following: Quantitatively, the monsoon seasonal rainfall is likely to be 106% of the Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of $\pm 5\%$. The LPA of the seasonal rainfall over the country as a whole for the period 1951-2000 is 89 cm.

(b) IMD has a well established early warning system for monitoring and warning of severe weather events and associated heavy rainfall. Accordingly, watch/alerts/warnings of severe weather are issued regularly. IMD is also providing its location specific nowcasting weather service across the country. This service activity currently covers 180 urban centres under which nowcast of severe weather (Thunderstorms; heavy rainfall from lows/depressions over the land) in 3-6 hrs. range is issued. Origin, development/movement of severe weather phenomena are regularly monitored through Doppler Weather Radars (DWRs) and with all available other observing systems (Automatic Weather Station-AWSs; Automatic Rain Gauge-ARGs; Automatic Weather Observing Systems-AWOS; satellite derived wind vectors, temperature, moisture fields etc.).

(c) Heavy rainfall warnings are issued to the relevant district administration, State and central Government Agencies and relief authorities, as well as communicated to the public through radio, newspapers and internet. Regular meetings are conducted with all State and Central Government Agencies including IMD by National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to review monsoon rainfall situation across the country. Upon prediction of heavy rainfall conditions by the IMD, various State Governments have a system of giving wide publicity and also put in place an effective emergency response systems for minimizing adverse impacts.

Upgradation of IMD

1191. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of rapidly growing indigenous technology, Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) is lagging behind;

(b) if so, whether Government is in the process of upgrading infrastructure and technology of IMD to improve forecast with accuracy and speed;

(c) the total financial allocation made by Government for this purpose; and

(d) whether Government also proposes to establish more IMD stations in Maharashtra, looking at frequent history of drought, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir. There is no reason to carry such impression about the performance of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) that operates a dedicated weather and climate monitoring, detection and warning services useful for various sectors of economy. The weather forecasting systems in the country are comparable to most of the countries in the world with respect to weather forecasting. Efforts are continuously made to enhance the level of efficiency of the forecasting systems. During the past few years, the IMD has been continuously improving weather prediction services in terms of accuracy, lead time and associated impact. Manifestation of such quantitative improvement may be seen with accurate prediction of Monsoon 2015 and Very Severe Cyclonic Storms “Phailin”, “Hudhud” and the heavy rainfall events during monsoon season of 2014 and 2015. The Deep depression 8-10 November, 2015 which crossed Tamil Nadu coast near Pudducherry was correctly predicted. The severe weather resulted from the extremely heavy rainfall had been accurately predicted well in advance by IMD.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Year-wise allocation of funds in IMD during Twelfth Five Year Plan are indicated below:

Financial Year	Funds allocated (₹ in crores)
2012-13	206.00
2013-14	200.00
2014-15	190.00
2015-16	174.18
2016-17	241.60

(d) No, Sir. However, augmentation of the observing system networks for the upgradation of IMD is a continuing process that shall be taken up as per the emerging needs from time to time.

Talks with China on border dispute

1192. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any dialogue with China during the recent visit of our Hon'ble Prime Minister regarding border dispute of Arunachal Pradesh as claimed by China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) Prime Minister Modi paid an official visit to China from 14-16 May, 2015. The discussions with Chinese leadership were comprehensive and substantive. Various issues of mutual significance and concern were discussed in a frank and cordial manner. The two sides emphasized their policy of attaching priority to the development of good-neighbourly and friendly bilateral relations and agreed to build a closer developmental partnership as a core component of bilateral relations. Both sides have expressed their commitment to seeking an early resolution of the boundary question in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner. Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India. This has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions, including at the highest level.

Benefits for being a member of BRICS

1193. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any benefits have accrued to India for being a member in the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) as well as BRICS Bank, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether being a member in the BRICS, would benefit India's entry into NSG, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) All members of BRICS grouping benefit from its collective strength by way of consultation and cooperation on economic issues of mutual interests, as well as topical global issues, such as, international terrorism, climate change, food and energy security, reforms of global governance institutions, etc.

The New Development Bank has come into existence with the vision of mobilizing resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies and developing countries, to supplement the existing efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions for global growth and development. The NDB will help India and other member countries to raise and avail resources for their infrastructure and sustainable development projects. The NDB has approved its first set of loans, which included a loan of US\$ 250 million in respect of India for 'Multitranchise Financing Facility to Canara Bank for Renewable Energy Financing Scheme'.

- (b) India remains engaged with the other BRICS countries on its NSG membership.

Bilateral agreements with Russia

1194. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed several agreements with Russia recently on various bilateral issues; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Yes.

(b) The Agreements/MoUs as per the Details given in the Statement (*See below*) at S. No. 1-17 were signed during the 16th India and Russia Annual Summit held in Moscow on 24 December, 2015; the Agreement at S. No. 18 was signed on 22 March, 2016 in New Delhi; the Agreements at S. No 19-22 were signed during 12-13 July 2016 in St. Petersburg.

Statement*Details of MoUs/Agreements*

Sl. No.	Name of the document	Scope of the document	Russian signatory	Indian Signatory
1.	Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the field of Helicopter Engineering	Production of Ka-266T helicopter and its modifications in India; maintenance, operation, repair and technical support; joint modernization, including design and development for new applications.	Mr. Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation	Shri G. Mohan Kumar, Defence Secretary
2.	Protocol amending the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on simplification of requirements for mutual travels of certain categories of citizens of the two countries 21 December, 2010.	Protocol envisages simplification of visa procedure for businessmen and representatives of business associations. The protocol would facilitate smoother and greater flow of businessmen.	Mr. Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation	Dr. S. Jaishankar, Foreign Secretary
3.	Protocol amending Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on mutual travel regime for holders of Diplomatic and Official Passports of 3 December, 2004	Protocol envisages simplification of visa procedure for some categories of diplomatic or official passport holders.	Mr. Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation	Dr. S. Jaishankar, Foreign Secretary

Sl. No.	Name of the document	Scope of the document	Russian signatory	Indian Signatory
4.	Programme of Action between The Department of Atomic Energy of India and The Russian State Atomic Energy Corporation "Rosatom" for Localization of Manufacturing in India for Russian-Designed Nuclear Reactor Units	To enable cost effective, large-scale localization of major equipment, major spares and fuel assemblies in India for Russian designed NPPs to fulfill the objective of 'Make in India' initiative.	Mr. Sergey Kiriyenko, CEO, Rosatom	Shri P. S. Raghavan, Ambassador of India, Moscow
5.	Plan for Cooperation between the Federal Customs Service of the Central Board of Excise and Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Republic of India and the Russian Federation for combating Customs violations in 2015-2017	Establishing a Joint India-Russia Working Group on Enforcement of Customs Laws to enhance mutual cooperation on implementation of customs laws; exchange of experience in the enforcement of customs laws; Cooperation in detection, prevention and suppression of customs offences in trade by sharing information; Cooperation in combating of international terrorism; smuggling of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors; conducting joint law enforcement actions.	Mr. Andrey Belyaninov, Head of the Federal Customs Service.	Shri P. S. Raghavan, Ambassador of India, Moscow

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| 6. Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Railways of the Republic of India and the Joint Stock company "Russian Railways" on technical cooperation in railway sector | MoU envisages cooperation in the field of High Speed rail in India; Modern Control and Safety related Systems; cyber security; Rolling stock; Heavy haul transportation; Dedicated freight rail corridors etc. | Mr. Oleg Belozarov, President of Russian Railways
Shri P. S. Raghavan, Ambassador of India, Moscow |
| 7. MoU in the field of investment cooperation in the Russian Far East between The Tata Power Company Limited and Ministry for Development of the Russian Far East | Reflects the mutual desire to cooperate towards realization of investment projects in energy sector across Russian Far East. The Russian Far East Ministry intends to provide full support to Tata Power at all stages of the investment projects. | Mr. Alexander Galushka, Minister for Development of Russian Far East
Shri Ashok Sethi, COO and Executive Director, Tata Power |
| 8. MoU for Cooperation for geologic survey, exploration and production of hydrocarbons onshore and on the continental shelf of the Russian Federation | Confirms the intention of parties to continue cooperation in the named areas and expands the sphere of the potential partnership to include Russian onshore hydrocarbon development projects and projects in East Siberia. | Mr. Igor Sechin, CEO Rosneft
Shri Narendra Verma, MD ONGC Videsh Ltd. |
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Sl. No.	Name of the document	Scope of the document	Russian signatory	Indian Signatory
9.	Agreement of confirmation of successful completion of the first pre-completion actions in relation to the creation of a Joint Venture in JSC Vankorneft	The document was signed in continuation of the agreement of sale and purchase of a 15% share in Vankorneft and the shareholders agreement in regard of the enterprise management (the documents were signed in September, 2015).	Mr. Igor Sechin, CEO Rosneft	Shri Narendra Verma, MD ONGC Videsh Ltd.
10.	MoU for Cooperation for geologic survey, exploration and production of hydrocarbons between Rosneft Oil Company, Oil India Limited and Indian Oil Corporation Limited.	To consider acquisition from Rosneft Oil Company's group up to 29% in 'Tass-Yuryakh Neftegazodobycha', for the development of the Srednebotuobinskoye fields in the Sakha Yakutiya Republic of the Russian Federation.	Mr. Igor Sechin, CEO Rosneft	Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, CMD, Oil India Limited Shri B. Ashok, Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation Limited
11.	Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C-DAC), OJSC "GLONASS" and GLONASS Union	MoU provides a framework of cooperation between C-DAC, Glonass and Glonass Union in technologies based on navigational satellites; development of technologies and solutions for	Mr. Alexander Gurko President, GLONASS Union Mr. Andrey Nedosekov, CEO, OJSC "GLONASS"	Shri P. S. Raghavan, Ambassador of India, Moscow

emergency response systems; development of GIS based locational services for safe city projects; application of mutually developed technologies of societal importance; conducting R&D projects in areas of Geophysical Research.

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| 12. Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding between Centre for Development of Advance Computing (C- DAC), Indian Institute of Science Bangalore (IISc) and Lomonosov Moscow State University (MSU) on collaboration for education in High Performance Computing | MoU establishes a framework of cooperation between C-DAC, IISc and MSU for creation of suitable High Performance Computing programmes to be replicated in universities in India; creation of evaluation mechanisms and certification methods; creation of educational programmes for replication within India. | Prof. Viktor Sadovnichiy, Rector Moscow State University | Shri P. S. Raghavan, Ambassador of India, Moscow |
| 13. Memorandum of Understanding between Prasar Bharati and Digital Television Russia on Cooperation in the field of Broadcasting | To promote cooperation in exchange of news and joint production of television programmes, television shows and other related broadcasting matters. | Mr. Dmitry Mednikov, Chairman of DTR (Digital Television Russia) | Shri P. S. Raghavan, Ambassador of India, Moscow |

Sl. No.	Name of the document	Scope of the document	Russian signatory	Indian Signatory
14.	MoU for cooperation between HEC and CNIITMASH for development of Centre of Excellence for heavy engineering design at HEC	The MoU envisages development of curricula, study material and necessary machinery for a Centre of Excellence in specific areas of heavy engineering design. The Centre will also provide vocational training and inspire creation of other design bureaus in India.	Mr. Vladimir Mikhailov, General Director CNIITMASH	Shri A. Ghosh, CMD, Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC)
15.	MoU for cooperation between HEC and CNIITMASH for upgradation and modernization of HEC's manufacturing facilities	The MoU provides for transfer of technology as well as supply of necessary equipment and basic design for a wide range of manufacturing facilities for power and heavy engineering sectors.	Mr. Vladimir Mikhailov General Director CNIITMASH	Shri A. Ghosh, CMD, Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC)
16.	MoU between Solar Energy Corporation of India and Russian Energy Agency regarding construction of solar energy plants in the Republic of India	The MoU facilitates cooperation between the Solar Energy Cooperation of India and the Russian Energy Agency in the field of renewable energy, in particular, setting up of Solar Power Plant Project in India.	Mr. Anatoly Tikhonov, CEO, Russian Energy Agency	Shri Ashvani Kumar, MD, Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI)

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|---|---|--|---|
| 17. Agreement between Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Republic of India and Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (PFUR) on Cooperation in the field of Ayurveda | To undertake academic and research activities in Ayurveda; to design short/medium term Ayurveda education courses; promote research activities and innovations in AYUSH systems of Medicine; providing academic leadership to the Institute of Oriental Medicine PFUR; drawing up strategies for dissemination of results of completed studies. | Mr. V. M. Filippov, Rector of Peoples' Friendship University of Russia | Shri P. S. Raghavan, Ambassador of India, Moscow |
| 18. Joint Implementation Plan for cooperation in the field of Emergency Management | The main areas and forms of co-operation are: exchange of information, early warning, assessment of risks, joint conferences, seminars, workshops, training of specialists, mutual assistance in enhancing early warning systems and capacity building of both States in emergency situations. | Mr. Vladimir Puchkov, EMERCOM Minister, Russian Federation | Shri Rajnath Singh, Home Minister of India |
| 19. Agreement between Government of the Sverdlovsk Oblast, Russian Federation and the Government of Maharashtra | Cooperation between the parties for expansion of trade and economic, scientific and technical and humanitarian relations for the purpose of encouraging sustainable development. | Mr. Yevgeny Kuyvashev, Governor of the Sverdlovsk Oblast | Shri Devendra Fadnavis, Chief Minister of Maharashtra |
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Sl. No.	Name of the document	Scope of the document	Russian signatory	Indian Signatory
20.	MoU for cooperation in setting up of state of the art museum in Mumbai.	The purpose of the agreement is to establish closer ties among the two parties and to contribute towards comprehensive development of global culture and art.	Mr. Mikhail Piotrovskiy, General Director Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg	Mr. Ajoy Mehta Municipal Commissioner MCGM
21.	MOU for water purification and water waste management.	Cooperation in the sphere of exchange of technical experience in water supply and waste water disposal.	State Unitary Enterprise “Vodokanal of St. Petersburg”	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai Government of Maharashtra
22.	An MOU on cooperation for maritime education	Establishment of Maritime faculty in Andhra Pradesh	St. Petersburg State Maritime Technical University	Government of Andhra Pradesh

Revival of joint judicial committee on prisoners with Pakistan

1195. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to revive the joint judicial committee on prisoners with the Pakistan Government;

(b) if so, details of the proposal and policy of the Pakistan's Government thereon;

(c) the details of the result of said committee from 2008-2014 and repatriation process since last two years; and

(d) the present status and the revival plans of the joint committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) The 'India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners' comprising retired High Court Judges from both sides to recommend steps for humane treatment of prisoners and fishermen and their expeditious release was set up in 2008 by the Governments of India and Pakistan. The Committee, which is hosted by the two countries on an alternating basis, has had seven meetings so far, the last convened by India from 25-30 October 2013. The next visit is to be hosted by Pakistan.

During the meeting of the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries on the side-lines of 'Heart of Asia-Senior Officials Meeting' in New Delhi on 26th April 2016, India suggested that both sides should take steps to address humanitarian matters, including scheduling next visits by the Judicial Committee.

The details of the repatriation of Indian prisoners in Pakistani jails have been tabulated below:

Category	2014	2015	2016 (as on date)
Fishermen	185	448	190
Civil Prisoners	06	05	02

In 2016, India has released 09 Pakistani fishermen and 03 civil prisoners so far. In 2015, 115 Pakistani fishermen and 44 Pakistani civil prisoners were released.

Nelson Mandela Chair

1196. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no taker for Nelson Mandela Chair funded by the Ministry of External Affairs; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reasons therefor, and the steps taken/being taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Presently, this Chair is vacant and selection is under process.

(b) As per existing practice, the Council sought nominations for Nelson Mandela Chair in Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) from our Missions in Africa for the academic year 2015-16. Nominations are received both in ICCR and JNU. Those received in ICCR are forwarded to JNU, which is responsible for selecting the candidate. JNU had selected Prof. Percyslage Chigora from Midland State University, Zimbabwe for the said Chair for academic year 2015-16. However, he could not join due to non favourable leave conditions in his parent University, reason why the Chair was vacant. For the academic year 2016-17, selection of the Chair is already in process.

Passport offices set up in country

†1197. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passport offices set-up in the country during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the criteria fixed for setting up new regional passport offices in the country; and

(c) the details of the action plan for the modernization and expansion of the existing passport offices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) There are 37 Passport Offices and 89 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) working as extended arms of the Passport Offices across the country. A list of Passport Offices along with PSKs is given in the Statement (*See below*). 12 of these Passport Seva Kendras were set up during the last three years at the following places:

Sl. No.	Location of PSK	State/UT
1.	Karimnagar	Telangana
2.	Shillong	Meghalaya
3.	Imphal	Manipur
4.	Gangtok	Sikkim

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Location of PSK	State/UT
5.	Kalaburagi	Karnataka
6.	Aizawl	Mizoram
7.	Agartala	Tripura
8.	Dimapur	Nagaland
9.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
10.	Puducherry	Puducherry
11.	Darbhanga	Bihar
12.	Bhimavaram	Andhra Pradesh

(b) It has been the endeavour of the Ministry to have Passport Offices and Kendras in most of the States/UTs. Opening of a Passport Office depends on various factors, including expected number of passport applications and distance from the existing Passport Office.

(c) The Passport Offices in the country are fully modernised. After the nation-wide rollout of the Passport Seva Project, the Passport Offices and the Passport Seva Kendras are working with best amenities and state-of-the-art architecture for passport issuance. Approval has been accorded for opening of a Passport Office at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and 7 PSKs at Indore (Madhya Pradesh), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Siliguri (West Bengal), Solapur (Maharashtra), Leh (Jammu and Kashmir), Kharagpur (West Bengal) and Branch Secretariat Kolkata (West Bengal).

Statement

List of Passport Offices, Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) and Passport Seva Laghu Kendras (PSLKs)

Sl. No.	Name of Passport Office	Number of PSKs/PSLKs under Passport Office	Name of PSKs/PSLKs*
1	2	3	4
1.	Vishakhapatnam	3	Visakhapatnam, Vijayawada, Bheemavaram*
2.	Guwahati	6	Guwahati, Itanagar*, Imphal*, Aizawl*, Shillong*, Dimapur*
3.	Patna	2	Patna, Darbhanga*

1	2	3	4
4.	Chandigarh	3	Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Ambala
5.	Raipur	1	Raipur
6.	Delhi	4	Bhikaji Cama Place, Shalimar Place, Herald House, Gurgaon
7.	Panaji	1	Panaji
8.	Ahmedabad	4	Arya Arcade, Sheetal Varsal Mall, Vadodara, Rajkot
9.	Surat	1	Surat
10.	Shimla	1	Shimla
11.	Jammu	1	Jammu
12.	Srinagar	1	Srinagar
13.	Ranchi	1	Ranchi
14.	Bangalore	5	Lal Baagh, Sai Arcade, Hubli, Mangalore, Kalaburgi*
15.	Thiruvananthapuram	3	Thiruvananthapuram, Thiruvananthapuram (Rural), Kollam
16.	Cochin	5	Cochin, Ernakulam Rural, Alapuzha, Kottayam, Thrissur
17.	Kozhikode	4	Vadagara, West Hill, Salisons Enclave, Payanur
18.	Malappuram	1	Malappuram
19.	Bhopal	1	Bhopal
20.	Mumbai	3	Malad, Andheri, Lower Parel
21.	Pune	1	Pune
22.	Thane	2	Thane, Nasik
23.	Nagpur	1	Nagpur
24.	Bhubaneswar	1	Bhubaneswar
25.	Amritsar	1	Amritsar
26.	Jalandhar	3	Eminent Mall, Aman Plaza, Hoshiarpur
27.	Jaipur	3	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar
28.	Kolkata	4	Kolkata, Behrampore, Gangtok*, Agartala*

1	2	3	4
29.	Chennai	4	Saligramam, Naveen Presidium, Tambaram, Puducherry*
30.	Trichy	2	Trichy, Thanjavur
31.	Madurai	2	Madurai, Tirunelveli
32.	Coimbatore	1	Coimbatore
33.	Hyderabad	6	Begumpet, Ameerpet, Towlichowki, Karimnagar*, Nizamabad, Tirupati
34.	Lucknow	4	Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur
35.	Bareilly	1	Bareilly
36.	Ghaziabad	1	Ghaziabad
37.	Dehradun	1	Dehradun
TOTAL		89	

Meeting on Nepal-India relations

1198. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether meeting of Eminent Persons Group on Nepal-India Relations (EPG-NIR) was held recently at Kathmandu, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the names of members of the Group from both the countries;

(c) whether the Group made any recommendation or report to improve bilateral relations between the two countries; and

(d) the efforts made to resolve the pending issues like Madhes joining the mainstream, power projects, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) The first meeting of the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) on Nepal-India Relations was held on 4-5 July 2016 in Kathmandu. The EPG comprises eight members with each country nominating four members. The Indian members are Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari, Shri Mahendra Lama, Shri Jayant Prasad and Shri B. C. Upreti. The Nepalese members are Shri Bhekh Bahadur Thapa, Shri Rajan Bhattarai, Shri Surya Nath Upadhyay and Shri Nilambar Acharya.

(c) The Eminent Persons Group mechanism is autonomous of our official bilateral exchanges. Its Report would be available at the end of its proposed two-year tenure.

(d) We continue to encourage all moderate political forces towards a lasting and inclusive Constitutional settlement of the remaining issues within a defined timeframe. India continues to maintain close engagement and bilateral exchanges, as well as extend all assistance in accordance with the aspirations of the people of Nepal, for peace, stability and socio-economic development of the country.

MoU for PKVY

1199. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Skill Development Ministry to implement Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY), if so, details of the scheme;

(b) what trades would be covered under the scheme for providing training to workers seeking jobs outside India;

(c) how much fund has been allocated for this scheme; and

(d) whether such skill training would also be supplemented with placement assistance to enable workers to seek suitable jobs outside India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) 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).

The Scheme aims at enhancing the skills set of potential emigrant workers in select sectors and job roles, in line with international standards, to facilitate overseas employment. Initially, the scheme would focus on sectors that are in demand in ECR countries including domestic workers, drivers and construction workers.

The Ministry of External Affairs has allocated ₹ 10.00 crore for this scheme for the current financial year.

Bringing back of Indians from Arab countries

†1200. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries with whom Government has made arrangements to bring back the Indian citizens, details thereof; and

(b) whether the Indian citizens living in Arab countries also want to return to India and are seeking help from the Government for the same and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Government of India enters into any arrangement for evacuation when there are such exigencies. It takes place when there are war like situations, disruption of State activities or threat to life of Indian citizens. There are no permanent arrangement/agreement to evacuate Indian citizens from abroad, though situation is always kept under observation.

(b) In view of volatile situation in West Asia and North Africa in recent past, the Government has evacuated Indian citizens from Iraq, Libya, Yemen and South Sudan. These all evacuations were warranted because of internal strife and war where law and order had broken down and Indian citizens faced threat to their lives.

There are 22 States which are members of League of Arab States and constitute the Arab countries in the world. So far, evacuation from three Arab countries namely, Iraq, Libya and Yemen was carried out. There are no indications that Indian citizens living in other 19 Arab countries are seeking help for evacuation as political conditions there remain normal and there are opportunities for Indian nationals to earn their livelihood and the State is able to exercise normal law and order function providing security to its citizens and guest workers like Indians living there.

Indians charged with visa fraud

1201. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently fourteen people of Indian origin are among nineteen people charged with involvement in visa fraud through fake green card marriages or by falsely making claims of being crime victims in US; and

(b) the details of the reaction by our Government?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) According to a press release issued by the US Attorney's Office, Southern District of Mississippi, on 19 May 2016, the US authorities have charged 19 persons, including 14 Indian nationals, for submitting fraudulent claims to the US Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS) for the purpose of obtaining long-term visas. These persons made fraudulent claims to seek U-visa, which is given to the victims of certain crimes, or by entering into marriages with US citizens solely for the purpose of obtaining immigration status that they would otherwise not be entitled to.

(b) This case is currently *sub-judice*. The Government has constantly emphasized to the US Government on all such matters that due process must be followed and there should be no harassment and injustice.

Fake passport rackets in Delhi

1202. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fake passport racket is flourishing in Delhi and other States; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to curb the racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) Very few cases of fake passports have come to the notice of the Ministry. The involvement of any racket, however, has not been identified in the recent past.

Launching of earth observation satellite

1203. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) launched earth observation satellite, if so, the details thereof, and the objectives thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Yes, Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully launched an earth observation satellite namely CARTOSAT-2 series satellite on board Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle 'PSLV-C34' on June 22, 2016 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. The CARTOSAT-2 series of satellite, weighing 727 kg, is placed in a sun synchronous orbit with a designed mission life of 5 years. The main objective of this satellite is to provide high resolution images of earth's surface at sub-meter resolution (Black and White image) and at 2 meter resolution (4-band coloured image).

The images obtained from Cartosat-2 series satellite will be useful in variety of applications requiring high resolution images, which include cartography, infrastructure planning, urban and rural development, utility management, natural resources inventory and management and disaster management.

Scheme of urban development in Goa

1204. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes or schemes of the Ministry is in force in the State of Goa;

(b) if so, the names of the scheme, financial assistance given of targets achieved in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether any demand of the State Government is pending with the Central Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of Schemes of Urban Development being implemented in Goa and financial assistance given under them during last three years are as below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Fund released		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	0	5.94	6.96
2.	Smart Cities Mission	0	2.00	0
3.	Swachh Bharat Mission	3.17	3.04	2.08

(c) There is no demand for fund release in the above schemes from State Government of Goa which is pending in the Ministry.

Country's membership of MTCR

1205. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a consolation reward, immediately after its setback at the Seoul NSG summit, India managed to become a full member of Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) with the support of thirty four member countries many of them also in the NSG;

(b) whether MTCR restricts the proliferation of drones, UAVs, missiles, rocket systems including systems for delivery of weapons of mass destruction; and

(c) whether India has managed to secure its place in MTCR by signing the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Proliferation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) No, the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) are two distinct export control regimes and are important in their own right. The substantive procedure for India's membership of the MTCR was completed well before the Seoul Plenary of the NSG on June 23-24, 2016. India became a member of the MTCR after completion of the remaining formalities on June 27, 2016.

(b) The aim of the MTCR is to restrict the proliferation of missiles, complete rocket systems, unmanned air vehicles, and related technology for those systems capable of carrying a 500 kilogram payload at least 300 kilometres, as well as systems intended for the delivery of weapons of mass destruction.

(c) Membership of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation is not a pre-condition for MTCR membership.

Outcome of Prime Minister's visits to foreign countries

1206. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the results of Prime Minister's visits to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Iran and Afghanistan have been evaluated;

(b) if so, the details of the agreements signed or entered into;

(c) whether payment of dues on account of import of oil from Iran in the past figured in the talks;

(d) if so, whether Iran is demanding payment of dues in dollars at the current rate; and

(e) if so, the response of Government thereto?

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

Statement*Outcome of Prime Minister's visits to foreign countries*

Yes. Decisions/agreements reached during the visits are at various stages of implementation.

Details of Agreements concluded during Prime Minister's visits to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Iran and Afghanistan are as follows:

Saudi Arabia (02-03 April 2016):

- (i) Agreement on Labour Co-operation between the Ministry of Labour of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Ministry of External Affairs of the Republic of India for Recruitment of General Category Workers
- (ii) Technical Cooperation Programme between the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO)
- (iii) Executive Programme for Cooperation in the Field of Handicrafts between the Export Promotion Council for Handicraft (EPCH) in the Republic of India and Saudi Commission for Tourism and National Heritage
- (iv) MoU between Financial Intelligence Unit-India and the Financial Intelligence Unit-Saudi Arabia concerning Cooperation in the Exchange of Intelligence related to Money Laundering, Terrorism Financing and Related Crimes
- (v) Framework for Investment Promotion Cooperation between Invest India and the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority (SAGIA).

UAE (16-17 August 2015): A Joint Statement was issued at the conclusion of the visit. No MOU/Agreement was signed

Qatar (04-05 June 2016):

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

Authority/Supreme Education Council, Government of the State of Qatar for Cooperation in Skill Development and Recognition of Qualifications.

- (v) MoU on Cooperation in Tourism between the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar.
- (vi) MoU between India and Qatar for Cooperation in the field of Health of the Government of the Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar.
- (vii) The First Executive Programme for MoU in the field of Youth and Sports between the Government of Republic of India and Government of the State of Qatar.

Iran (22-23 May 2016):

- (i) India-Iran Cultural Exchange Programme.
- (ii) MoU between the Ministry of External Affairs of India and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran on Policy Dialogue between Governments and Interaction between Think Tanks.
- (iii) MoU between Foreign Service Institute, MEA and the School of International Relations, Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- (iv) Implementation Protocol between Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology and Iran's Ministry of Science, Research and Technology on cooperation in the fields of Science and Technology.
- (v) MoU between Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Islamic Culture and Relations Organisation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- (vi) Bilateral contract on Chabahar Port for port development and operations between IPGPL [India Ports Global Private Limited] and Arya Banader of Iran.
- (vii) MoU between EXIM Bank and Iran's Ports and Maritime Organisation [PMO] specifying the current terms of credit line for Chabahar Port Project.
- (viii) Confirmation Statement between EXIM Bank and Central Bank of Iran on Projects in Iran.
- (ix) MoU between ECGC [Export Credit Guarantee Corporation] Limited of India and the Export Guarantee Fund of Iran [EGFI].
- (x) MoU between National Aluminium Company Limited [NALCO] and the Iranian Mines and Mining Industries Development and Renovation Organisation [IMIDRO].
- (xi) MoU between IRCON and Construction, Development of Transport and Infrastructure Company [CDTIC] of Iran.

- (xii) MoU for Cooperation between the National Archives of India and the National Library and Archives Organisation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
- (xiii) An India-Iran-Afghanistan trilateral Agreement on Establishment of Transport and Transit Corridors was signed in the presence of President Rouhani, Prime Minister Modi and President Ashraf Ghani in Tehran on 23 May 2016.

Afghanistan (04 June 2016): No MoU/Agreement was concluded during the visit.

In the delegation level talks between Prime Minister and President Rouhani of Iran on 23 May 2016 in Tehran, Iranian side highlighted the importance of effective banking channels between the two countries and suggested ways to enhance the banking relations including the payment mechanism. However, the matter of repayment of dues related to crude oil imports by India from Iran was not specifically discussed.

The Iranian side on several occasions had earlier raised the matter of repayment of dues related to import of crude oil, and conveyed that they wanted the dues to be repaid in Euro. Before the visit of Prime Minister to Iran, repayment for past oil dues which Indian oil importers owe to Iran were started and continue to be made as on date.

Chinese troops on Indian borders

1207. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has deployed more troops on Indian borders as per the recent report of Pentagon, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken up the issue of deployment of troops with Chinese authorities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the Chinese reaction and response thereon, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) The Government has seen the Annual Report released in May 2016 by US Department of Defence on Military and Security Development in China in 2016. The annual report mandated by the US Congress is being issued since 2000. The report is a document available in public domain and covers current and probable future course of military-technology development of the People's Liberation Army and the tenets and probable development of Chinese security strategy and

military strategy, and of the military organizations and operational concepts supporting such development over the next 20 years.

(b) and (c) India and China have regular defence exchanges at various levels. The two sides have established the Annual Defence and Security Dialogue (ADSD) which is co-chaired by the Defence Secretary on the Indian side. ADSD discusses the whole gamut of bilateral defence relations. It also outlines the annual calendar of defence exchanges between the two sides. 7th ADSD was held in Beijing from 9-11 April, 2015. Under various agreements & MoUs, India and China have agreed that defence cooperation should be carried out in an effective and purposeful manner on the basis of equality, reciprocity, mutual benefit and mutual & equal security. The two sides recognize that the maintenance of peace and tranquility on the borders is an important guarantor for the development and growth of the bilateral relationship between both countries.

Agreement with Tunisia on terrorism

†1208. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Tunisia have entered into an agreement to fight against terrorism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the said agreement is likely to come into force and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) No. India and Tunisia have not entered into any agreement in fight against terrorism.

Killing of Hindu priests in Bangladesh

1209. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindu priests are being killed in Bangladesh very often;

(b) if so, the number of Hindu priests killed in Bangladesh in the last two years;

(c) whether the Ministry has taken up the issue with the Bangladesh authorities; and

(d) if so, whether any assurance has been received from them that no Indian would be harmed in future?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) There have been sporadic incidents of attacks against minority communities including Hindu priests in Bangladesh. About half a dozen cases of attacks on the Hindu priests have been reported in the last two years in Bangladesh.

This issue has 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 primary responsibility for protection of life and liberty of all citizens of Bangladesh, including the minorities, rests with the Government of Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh has assured us that they are committed to ensure safety and security of minority communities including Hindus. The Government has publicly reiterated its firm commitment to root out terrorism and militancy from Bangladesh and has taken various steps to counter the ideologies of radicalism and extremism in Bangladesh.

Assurance by Chinese President for steps for border security

†1210. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese President had assured the Prime Minister of India of taking concrete steps regarding border security;

(b) if so, the reasons for which China is violating the border agreement repeatedly and the steps taken by the Government to stop this; and

(c) the agreement signed between the Prime Minister of India and the Chinese President, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Prime Minister Modi has met Chinese President XI Jinping on several occasions in the last two years. Discussions between the two leaders have covered areas of mutual interest and concern. Both leaders have expressed their commitment to seeking an early resolution of the boundary question in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner. Both sides are formally committed to maintenance of peace and tranquility in the border areas, which constitutes an essential foundation for mutual trust and confidence and for realizing the full potential of our

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

relationship. It has been suggested that clarification of Line of Actual Control would greatly contribute to the efforts to maintain peace and tranquility. The two leaders have agreed to enhance exchanges between border troops of the two sides, including through opening additional border personnel meeting points.

(b) There is no commonly delineated Line of Actual Control (LAC) in the border areas between India and China. From time to time, on account of differences in the perception of the LAC, situations have arisen on the ground that could have been avoided if we had a common perception of the LAC. Government regularly takes up any transgression along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs and diplomatic channels.

(c) No agreements were signed between the Prime Minister of India and the Chinese President.

Financial assistance for land and construction of own houses

1211. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the people are not able to get financial assistance from Government for construction of their own houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) due to non-availability of land with them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government proposes to give financial assistance for land required for housing projects for urban poor in order to provide house to all by 2022, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider to revise unit cost of housing project keeping in view the price escalation in building material and labour cost, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) PMAY(U) on 25.6.2015, with the aim to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of all urban poor. 'Land' and 'Housing' are State subjects. It is, therefore, the responsibility of the State/UT/ULB authorities concerned to provide encumbrance free land in the projects under the PMAY(U) Mission. Additionally, it is incumbent upon the States/UTs to prepare/amend their Master Plans earmarking land for Affordable Housing.

The PMAY(U) Mission Scheme guidelines, do not envisage financing of land cost for the projects taken up under the Mission. State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) may, however, monetize the land required for the projects in lieu of their share.

- (c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Schemes under BSUP in Odisha

1212. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under the Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) that are in operation in Odisha;

(b) the achievements of the schemes during the last three years ending July 31, 2015; and

(c) the budgetary sanction for the schemes under BSUP for the State of Odisha for the financial years 2013, 2014 and 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government has been implementing Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing housing and basic services to urban poor and slum dwellers in the country including Odisha. Initially the Mission period was from December, 2005 to March 2012. The Government has extended the Mission period upto 31.03.2017 for completing on-going work only in the projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012.

(b) and (c) Details of work done by the Government and achievements under the BSUP Scheme in Odisha along with the budgetary sanction for Central Share involved/released in the projects during the last three years ending July 31, 2015 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of work done and achievements under BSUP Scheme in Odisha alongwith funds released in each of the financial years of 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (up to 31st July 2015)

Sl. No.	State City Approved Date	Project under BSUP Scheme	Financial Progress (₹ in crores)				Physical Progress (Nos.)				
			Central Share involved	Central Share released			Houses Units involved	Construction of houses			Houses Occupied (up to 31st July 2015)
				F.Y. 2013-14	F.Y. 2014-15	F.Y. 2015 (up to 31st July 2015)		Houses In-Progress	Houses Completed during F.Y. 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16	Cumulative Houses Completed (up to 31st July 2015)	
1.	Odisha	192 Dus BSUP Scheme for the town of Bhubaneswar Odisha	5.41	-	-	-	5.41	192	192	192	-
2.	Odisha	BSUP Scheme for Bharatpur Vikash Nagar at Bhubaneswar, Odisha	21.50	6.01	-	-	24.06	939	134	158	805
3.	Odisha	BSUP Scheme for Dumuduma (Raghunath Nagar. Suka Vihar. Satya Nagar. Sastri	15.04	-	-	-	11.51	660	209	121	451

Infrastructure facilities created under IHSDP

1213. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the housing and infrastructure facilities created under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in the country during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16;

(b) whether Government has set any target or time limit for this purpose; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose during the said period State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government has been implementing Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing housing and basic infrastructural facilities to urban poor and slum dwellers in the country. The details of work done under IHSDP States the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 State-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Initially the Mission period was from December 2005 to March 2012. The Government has extended the Mission period upto 31.03.2017 for completing on-going work only in the projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012.

(c) Under IHSDP, ₹ 620.01 crore and ₹ 57.00 crore were allocated during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. Since release of fund under the scheme is based on demand of States/UTs for relevant projects, no State-wise allocation was made during the said period. Details of funds released under IHSDP Scheme to the States/UTs for the ongoing projects during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the above Statement.

Statement

Details of work done and funds released under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) during 2014-15 and 2015-16 State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses Constructed		Central Share Released (₹ in crore)	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,524	2,659	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	176	-	4.48	-
4.	Assam	794	101	7.73	1.82
5.	Bihar	4,010	768	43.46	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,758	2,040	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	48	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	2,112	3,011	18.86	0.46
13.	Haryana	706	287	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	361	-	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	457	271	12.64	-
16.	Jharkhand	1,136	1,014	-	-
17.	Karnataka	540	-	-	-
18.	Kerala	1,490	529	1.55	-
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,318	2,825	-	-
21.	Maharashtra	8,087	13,514	9.58	-
22.	Manipur	270	33	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	180	112	-	-
24.	Mizoram	68	10	-	-
25.	Nagaland	575	55	11.38	-
26.	Odisha	1,028	983	0.87	-
27.	Puducherry (UT)	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	193	632	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	10,834	1,709	-	-
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,766	3,255	0.09	-
32.	Telangana	96	-	-	-
33.	Tripura	178	-	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2,000	4,342	22.42	-
35.	Uttarakhand	329	-	-	-
36.	West Bengal	2,384	1,165	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		45,418	39,315	133.05	2.28

Construction of four working women hostels in Kerala

1214. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not sanctioned 75 per cent Central grant for the construction of four working women hostels for which Kerala Housing Board had submitted applications through the State Government;

(b) whether Government would clarify whether there is any objection to grant assistance since the applications are pending before Government for two years; and

(c) if not, whether it would expedite the sanctioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No such proposal from the State Government of Kerala to construct four working women hostels has been received in the Ministry.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the above.

Appointment of interim regulator under RERA

1215. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA) in various States;

(b) whether Government would consider instructing State Governments to appoint the Interim Regulator ensuring effective implementation of provisions of the Act without any delay; and

(c) whether Government has put out the draft rules in public domain for comments, and by when the final Rules would come out given that May 1, 2016 was the date when 69 of 92 Sections of RERA have come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to establish the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for regulation and promotion of the Real Estate Sector in an efficient and transparent manner, to protect the interest of consumers, and to establish an adjudicating mechanism for speedy dispute redressal, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation piloted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Specified Sections of the Act have come into effect from 01st May, 2016.

As per Section 2(g) of the Real Estate Act, 2016 “appropriate Government” is defined as follows:

“appropriate Government” means in respect of matters relating to:—

- (i) the Union Territory without Legislature, the Central Government;
- (ii) the Union Territory of Puducherry, the Union Territory Government;
- (iii) the Union Territory of Delhi, the Central Ministry of Urban Development;
- (iv) the State, the State Government.

As per Section 20 of the Real Estate Act the ‘appropriate Government’ can designate an existing Regulatory Authority or any officer as the regulator until the establishment of the Regulatory Authority.

As per Section 84 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, six months’ time is provided for framing and notification of the Rules by the ‘appropriate Government’ *i.e.* by October 31, 2016.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation being the ‘appropriate Government’ for UTs without legislature, has prepared the draft rules, which have been uploaded on the Ministry’s website on 24th June, 2016 inviting comments/suggestions thereupon.

Construction of houses for urban poor in Tamil Nadu

1216. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various Central housing schemes that are presently in operation in Tamil Nadu;

(b) the details regarding the cities and towns identified for construction of houses for urban poor under the 'Housing for All' by 2022; and

(c) the details regarding the number of houses built in Tamil Nadu under the 'Housing for All by 2022' Scheme since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The following Central housing schemes are presently in operation in Tamil Nadu:

- (i) **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)-** Housing for All [PMAY(U)-HFA] for facilitating housing to all by 2022;
- (ii) **Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)** which has been subsumed in Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission; and
- (iii) **Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP)** and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), which has been extended upto 31.03.2017 for completing on-going work only in the projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012.

(b) Based on the request received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, this Ministry has included 191 cities/towns of Tamil Nadu under PMAY (U)-HFA. The details of these cities/towns are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) A total of 234 projects (including 15 RAY projects) of Tamil Nadu has been considered for Central assistance for construction of 49379 houses of EWS category under the 'Housing for All by 2022' Scheme since its inception. Construction of 2763 houses has since been completed under the scheme. In addition, 666 beneficiary households in Tamil Nadu have been disbursed subsidy for construction of houses including acquisition of new houses under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of the PMAY(U)-HFA.

Statement

List of Cities/towns of Tamil Nadu included under HFA (Urban) Mission

1. Abiramam	6. Aloor
2. Achanpudur	7. Alwarkurichi
3. Adigaratty	8. Alwarthirunagiri
4. Azhagappapuram	9. Andipatti Jakkampatti
5. Alangudi	10. Aravakurichi

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- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. Ariyalur | 42. Hulical |
| 12. Arumuganeri | 43. Ilanji |
| 13. Athanur | 44. Illayankudi |
| 14. Authoor (TP) | 45. Irugur |
| 15. Attayampatty | 46. Jegathala |
| 16. Aygudy | 47. Jalagandapuram |
| 17. B. Meenatchipuram | 48. Kadathur |
| 18. B. Mallapuram | 49. Kalakad |
| 19. Bikkatty | 50. Kallidaikurichi |
| 20. Boothipuram | 51. Kalugumalai |
| 21. Chennai | 52. Kamayagoundanpatti |
| 22. Cheranmahadevi | 53. Kambainallur |
| 23. Chettipalayam | 54. Kanadukathan |
| 24. Chinnakkampalayam | 55. Kanchipuram |
| 25. Chitalapakkam | 56. Kandanur |
| 26. Coimbatore | 57. Kannamangalam |
| 27. Cuddalore | 58. Kannampalayam |
| 28. Devadanapatti | 59. Kannivadi (Dindigul) |
| 29. Dhali | 60. Kannivadi (Tiruppur) |
| 30. Dharmapuri | 61. Kappiyarai |
| 31. Dindigul | 62. Karungal |
| 32. Eral | 63. Karur |
| 33. Eriodu | 64. Kasipalayam (G) |
| 34. Erode | 65. Kaveripakkam |
| 35. Erumapatty | 66. Kaveripattinam |
| 36. Ettimadai | 67. Kayathar |
| 37. Ezhudeesam | 68. Keeranur |
| 38. Gangaikondan | 69. Kelamangalam |
| 39. Genguvarpatti | 70. Kinathukadavu |
| 40. Hanumanthapatti | 71. Kolappalur |
| 41. Hosur | 72. Kombai |
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73.	Konganapuram	104.	Nilakkottai
74.	Koothappar	105.	Odaipatti
75.	Kottaiyur	106.	Omalur
76.	Krishnagiri	107.	Orathanadu
77.	Kutchanur	108.	Palani Chettipatti
78.	Kunnathur	109.	Pallapalayam
79.	Labbaikudikadu	110.	Pallathur
80.	Lalpettai	111.	Pannaipuram
81.	Madambakkam	112.	Papanasam
82.	Madathukulam	113.	Paramathy
83.	Madurai	114.	Pasur
84.	Mallasamudram	115.	Pathamadai
85.	Mamallapuram	116.	Peerankaranai
86.	Manamadurai	117.	Peraiyur
87.	Mangalampettai	118.	Peralam
88.	Manimuthar	119.	Perambalur
89.	Marandahalli	120.	Peranamallur
90.	Markayankottai	121.	Periya Negamam
91.	Marungoor	122.	Perumagalur
92.	Melachokkanathapuram	123.	Perungalathur
93.	Melgaram	124.	Perungulam
94.	Mohanur	125.	Pothanur
95.	Nagapattinam	126.	Pudukkottai
96.	Nagercoil	127.	Pudupatti
97.	Nagojanahalli	128.	Pudur (V)
98.	Namakkal	129.	Puduvayal
99.	N-Guduvancheri	130.	R. S. Mangalam
100.	Nanguneri	131.	Ramanathapuram
101.	Naranamallapuram	132.	Ranipet
102.	Nattarasankottai	133.	Salem
103.	Nazareth	134.	Samathur

135. Sankar Nagar	163. Thiruvallur
136. Sathankulam	164. Thiruvarur
137. Sawyerpuram	165. Thiruvudaimaruthur
138. Sevugampatti	166. Thisyanvilai
139. Singampunari	167. Thoothukkudi
140. Sivagangai	168. Tiruchirappalli
141. Srivaikuntam	169. Thirukkoilur
142. Suchindrum	170. Tirunelveli
143. Sular	171. Tiruppur
144. Sundarapandiyam	172. Tiruvannamalai
145. Sundrapandiapuram	173. TNPL Pugalur
146. Swamimalai	174. Udangudi
147. T. Kallupatti	175. Udhagamandalam
148. Thadikombu	176. Uppidamangalam
149. Thamaraikulam	177. Uthamapalayam
150. Thanjavur	178. V. Pudur
151. Thedavur	179. W. Pudupatti
152. Theni	180. Vadakarai Keelpidagai
153. Thenkarai	181. Vadugapatti
154. Thenthiruparai	182. Veerapandi
155. Thirukkurugudi	183. Veeravanallur
156. Thirukkattipalli	184. Vellore
157. Thirumalayampalayam	185. Velur
158. Thirumuruganpoondi	186. Vennandur
159. Thirunindravur	187. Vilapakkam
160. Thiruporur	188. Vilathikulam
161. Thiruppananthai	189. Viluppuram
162. Thiruvalam	190. Virudhunagar
	191. Zamin Uthukuli

Steps taken to reduce urban poverty

1217. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of urban poor in the country, category-wise, *i.e.* SC, ST, OBCs and others, State-wise; and

(b) steps taken by Government and the outcome thereof, for reducing urban poverty, by the Government in last two years including the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The number and percentage of population below poverty line by States (2011-12) and at all India level as released by *erstwhile* Planning Commission in July, 2013 is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Category-wise details are not available in this Ministry.

(b) 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 of 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 have been disbursed loans under the SHG Bank Linkage Programme, and 815 Shelter for urban homeless have been sanctioned.

Statement

*Number and Percentage of Population below poverty line by States 2011-12
(Tendulkar Methodology)*

Sl. No.	States	Rural		Urban		Total	
		%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)	%age of Persons	No. of Persons (lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.96	61.80	5.81	16.98	9.20	78.78
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.93	4.25	20.33	0.66	34.67	4.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	33.89	92.06	20.49	9.21	31.98	101.27
4.	Bihar	34.06	320.40	31.23	37.75	33.74	358.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	44.61	88.90	24.75	15.22	39.93	104.11
6.	Delhi	12.92	0.50	9.84	16.46	9.91	16.96
7.	Goa	6.81	0.37	4.09	0.38	5.09	0.75
8.	Gujarat	21.54	75.35	10.14	26.88	16.63	102.23
9.	Haryana	11.64	19.42	10.28	9.41	11.16	28.83
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.48	5.29	4.33	0.30	8.06	5.59
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.54	10.73	7.20	2.53	10.35	13.27
12.	Jharkhand	40.84	104.09	24.83	20.24	36.96	124.33
13.	Karnataka	24.53	92.80	15.25	36.96	20.91	129.76
14.	Kerala	9.14	15.48	4.97	8.46	7.05	23.95
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.74	190.95	21.00	43.10	31.65	234.06
16.	Maharashtra	24.22	150.56	9.12	47.36	17.35	197.92
17.	Manipur	38.80	7.45	32.59	2.78	36.89	10.22
18.	Meghalaya	12.53	3.04	9.26	0.57	11.87	3.61
19.	Mizoram	35.43	1.91	6.36	0.37	20.40	2.27
20.	Nagaland	19.93	2.76	16.48	1.00	18.88	3.76
21.	Odisha	35.69	126.14	17.29	12.39	32.59	138.53
22.	Punjab	7.66	13.35	9.24	9.82	8.26	23.18
23.	Rajasthan	16.05	84.19	10.69	18.73	14.71	102.92
24.	Sikkim	9.85	0.45	3.66	0.06	8.19	0.51
25.	Tamil Nadu	15.83	59.23	6.54	23.40	11.28	82.63
26.	Tripura	16.53	4.49	7.42	0.75	14.05	5.24
27.	Uttarakhand	11.62	8.25	10.48	3.35	11.26	11.60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30.40	479.35	26.06	118.84	29.43	598.19
29.	West Bengal	22.52	141.14	14.66	43.83	19.98	184.98
30.	Puducherry	17.06	0.69	6.30	0.55	9.69	1.24
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.57	0.04	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.04
32.	Chandigarh	1.64	0.004	22.31	2.34	21.81	2.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	62.59	1.15	15.38	0.28	39.31	1.43
34.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	12.62	0.26	9.86	0.26
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	3.44	0.02	2.77	0.02
ALL INDIA		25.70	2166.58	13.70	531.25	21.92	2697.83

Notes: 1. Population as on 1st March, 2012 has been used for estimating number of persons below poverty line. (2011 Census population extrapolated)
 2. Poverty line of Tamil Nadu has been used for Andaman and Nicobar Island.
 3. Urban Poverty Line of Punjab has been used for both rural and urban areas of Chandigarh.
 4. Poverty line of Maharashtra has been used for Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
 5. Poverty line of Goa has been used for Daman and Diu.
 6. Poverty line of Kerala has been used for Lakshadweep.

Sewage systems and sewage treatment plant in Rajasthan

†1218. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the roadmap formulated by Government to put in place the sewerage systems in urban areas of Rajasthan; and

(b) the number of cities in Rajasthan where sewerage system and sewerage treatment plant are in place and the number of cities in which this system is proposed to be built during the current financial year, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Sanitation is a State subject, however, Ministry of Urban Development supplements the efforts of States/Cities in providing sewerage systems in urban areas under various schemes. The Ministry of Urban Development has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25.06.2015. The Mission has first focus on universal coverage of water supply and sewerage in the mission cities. 29 cities of Rajasthan have been selected under the scheme, details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Selected cities under AMRUT in State-Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of City/Town	Sl. No.	Name of City/Town
1.	Jaipur (M Corp)	3.	Kota (M Corp)
2.	Jodhpur (M Corp)	4.	Bikaner (M Corp)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of City/Town	Sl. No.	Name of City/Town
5.	Ajmer (M Corp)	18	Sawai Madhopur (M)
6.	Udaipur (M CI)	19.	Churu (M CI)
7.	Bhilwara (M CI)	20.	Gangapur City (M)
8.	Alwar (M CI)	21.	Jhunjhunun (M CI)
9.	Bharatpur (M CI)	22.	Baran (M)
10.	Sikar (M CI)	23.	Chittaurgarh (M)
11.	Pali (M CI)	24.	Hindaun (M)
12.	Ganganagar (M CI)	25.	Bhiwadi (M)
13.	Tonk (M CI)	26.	Bundi (M)
14.	Kishangarh (M CI)	27.	Nagaur (M)
15.	Hanumangarh (M CI)	28.	Sujangarh (M)
16.	Beawar (M CI)	29.	Jhalawar
17.	Dhaulpur (M)		

Posts reserved for SC/ST/OBC in Central Universities

†1219. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent posts of teaching and non-teaching staff reserved for SC, ST and OBC in Central Universities and the number of backlog posts out of the above, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of teaching and non-teaching staff are working as temporary staff in Central Universities due to which the reserved categories are not getting any benefit, if so, the number of temporary teaching and non-teaching staff working in Central Universities, the details thereof; and

(c) by when permanent appointments would be made against the posts reserved for SC, ST and OBC categories in Central Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The statements indicating the sanctioned, existing and vacant position of teaching and non-teaching staff (category-wise) in Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of the University Grants Commission (UGC) are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(See below). The details of the backlog vacancies for teaching and non-teaching posts as on 31.3.2016 is given in the Statement-III (See below).

(b) The data relating to employees deployed on temporary basis is not centrally maintained.

(c) UGC has issued instructions from time to time to all CUs for (i) implementation of SC/ST/OBC/PWD reservation policy of the Government of India/UGC (ii) strict compliance of reservation policy, (iii) display of reservation roster on University website and (iv) filling up of remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non-teaching posts.

UGC has also issued guidelines for strict implementation of reservation policy in Universities, Deemed to be Universities, Colleges which are available on UGC website (www.ugc.ac.in).

While releasing the grant to CUs, it is mentioned in all sanction letters from time to time with regard to reservation of SC/ST/OBC/PWD posts and fill up the backlog vacancies.

It is pertinent to mention here that the onus of filling up of posts, including those belonging to reserved category, lies in the Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under the respective Acts of Parliament.

Statement-I

Details of Sanctioned, existing and vacant position of teaching and non-teaching staff

Details of teaching position as on 30.06.2016 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
No. of Sanctioned Posts								
Non-NER Central Universities								
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	36	7	3	0	1	47
		Associate Professor	66	13	6	0	3	88
		Assistant Professor	138	37	18	49	7	249
2.		University of Hyderabad	92	8	8	0	0	108
		Associate Professor	171	37	17	0	4	229
		Assistant Professor	132	34	14	33	6	219
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	25	5	2	0	0	32
		Associate Professor	46	8	4	0	2	60
		Assistant Professor	81	20	13	30	2	146
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	46	8	4	0	0	58
		Associate Professor	84	16	8	0	0	108
		Assistant Professor	129	40	20	72	8	269

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	198	39	19	0	8	264
		Associate Professor	484	97	48	0	19	648	
		Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794	
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	127	0	0	0	1	128
		Associate Professor	200	0	0	0	3	203	
		Assistant Professor	408	67	20	0	11	506	
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	149	27	13	0	8	197
		Associate Professor	280	51	24	0	11	366	
		Assistant Professor	217	44	19	44	13	337	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	39	7	4	0	1	51
		Associate Professor	71	13	7	0	2	93	
		Assistant Professor	87	28	14	50	6	185	
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	26	4	2	0	2	34
		Associate Professor	45	9	4	0	4	62	
		Assistant Professor	64	19	9	35	4	131	
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18
		Associate Professor	11	2	1	0	1	15	
		Assistant Professor	36	11	5	18	2	72	

11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna. Garhwal University	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
			Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84
			Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	193	0	0	0	0	193
			Associate Professor	383	0	0	0	1	384
			Assistant Professor	1031	0	0	0	4	1035
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	194	37	18	0	4	253
			Associate Professor	404	76	37	0	11	528
			Assistant Professor	570	167	84	301	17	1139
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	23	4	1	0	0	28
			Associate Professor	40	8	4	0	0	52
			Assistant Professor	59	17	7	29	0	112
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	60	11	5	0	3	79
			Associate Professor	150	30	15	0	6	201
			Assistant Professor	275	85	42	154	16	572

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	55	11	5	0	2	73
		Associate Professor	118	23	11	0	4	156	
		Assistant Professor	291	62	31	25	12	421	
TOTAL-I (Non-Central Universities)			1364	185	92	0	32	1673	
		Associate Professor	2725	416	202	0	78	3421	
		Assistant Professor	4220	842	400	1192	152	6806	
New Central Universities									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22
		Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43	
		Assistant Professor	45	13	6	21	3	88	
19.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Associate Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Assistant Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21
		Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	
		Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84	
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	23	4	2	0	1	30
		Associate Professor	47	9	4	0	2	62	
		Assistant Professor	67	19	9	35	3	133	

22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53
			Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	2	42
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	1	41
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	2	90
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	19	3	1	0	0	23
			Associate Professor	35	6	3	0	1	45
			Assistant Professor	48	15	7	26	3	99
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	0	40
			Assistant Professor	38	12	6	22	2	80
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	18	3	1	0	1	23
		Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43
		Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	17	3	1	0	0	21
		Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42
		Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	17	3	1	0	1	22
		Associate Professor	34	6	3	0	1	44
		Assistant Professor	58	17	8	31	4	118
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	18	3	1	0	0	22
		Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48
		Assistant Professor	47	14	7	26	2	96
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TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			234	41	14	0	6	295
		Associate Professor	449	83	41	0	14	587
		Assistant Professor	611	180	87	324	34	1236
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TOTAL (I+II)			1598	226	106	0	38	1968
		Associate Professor	3174	499	243	0	92	4008
		Assistant Professor	4831	1022	487	1516	186	8042

NER Central Universities

32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	36	4	2	0	1	43
			Associate Professor	96	9	4	0	1	110
			Assistant Professor	186	30	15	34	2	267
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	41	8	4	0	1	54
			Associate Professor	56	11	6	0	4	77
			Assistant Professor	72	23	11	42	4	152
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	19	3	2	0	0	24
			Associate Professor	34	5	2	0	0	41
			Assistant Professor	64	10	23	25	3	125
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	31	4	2	0	0	37
			Associate Professor	83	6	2	0	0	91
			Assistant Professor	177	7	7	20	2	213
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74
			Assistant Professor	178	28	19	33	3	261

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	37	5	2	0	1	45
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62
		Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	22	4	2	0	1	29
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	51	10	5	0	2	68
		Assistant Professor	54	17	8	31	6	116
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	36	7	3	0	0	46
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	52	10	5	0	2	69
		Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	163
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TOTAL-III								
(NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)								
		Professor	347	46	20	0	5	418
		Associate Professor	621	71	35	0	12	739
		Assistant Professor	1055	177	124	263	29	1648
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TOTAL-I (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)								
		Professor	1364	185	92	0	32	1673
		Associate Professor	2725	416	202	0	78	3421
		Assistant Professor	4220	842	400	1192	152	6806
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TOTAL-II NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES								
		Professor	234	41	14	0	6	295
		Associate Professor	449	83	41	0	14	587
		Assistant Professor	611	180	87	324	34	1236

GRAND TOTAL	Professor	1945	272	126	0	43	2386
NON-NER CUs	Associate Professor	3795	570	278	0	104	4747
+ NEW CUs +	Assistant Professor	5886	1199	611	1779	215	9690
NER CUs		11626	2041	1015	1779	362	16823

No. of Existing Posts

Non-NER Central Universities

1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	26	2	1	0	1	30
			Associate Professor	47	0	0	0	2	49
			Assistant Professor	129	28	13	45	7	222
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	59	2	0	0	0	61
			Associate Professor	153	10	1	0	1	165
			Assistant Professor	101	26	10	17	5	159
		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	16	2	1	0	0	19
			Associate Professor	32	5	0	0	1	38
3.			Assistant Professor	68	18	13	19	0	118
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	13	1	1	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	34	2	0	0	0	36
			Assistant Professor	91	24	11	45	1	172

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	114	3	1	0	2	120
		Associate Professor	250	8	2	0	2	262	
		Assistant Professor	286	55	25	42	17	425	
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	69	0	0	0	0	69
		Associate Professor	156	0	0	0	0	156	
		Assistant Professor	357	67	20	0	6	450	
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	103	9	0	0	3	115
		Associate Professor	219	17	3	0	1	240	
		Assistant Professor	172	33	13	32	7	257	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	5	1	0	0	0	6
		Associate Professor	29	2	0	0	0	31	
		Assistant Professor	112	43	7	41	2	205	
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	12	0	0	0	0	12
		Associate Professor	24	1	0	0	1	26	
		Assistant Professor	37	12	5	21	2	77	
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	10	1	0	0	0	11
		Associate Professor	10	2	0	0	1	13	
		Assistant Professor	29	8	1	13	2	53	

11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	25	1	0	0	0	1	27
			Associate Professor	83	15	0	0	0	3	101
			Assistant Professor	141	33	17	34	9	234	
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna. Garhwal University	Professor	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
			Associate Professor	32	2	0	0	0	1	35
			Assistant Professor	193	19	4	19	2	237	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	129	0	0	0	0	0	129
			Associate Professor	277	0	0	0	0	1	278
			Assistant Professor	877	0	0	0	0	4	881
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	137	2	0	0	0	0	139
			Associate Professor	327	13	1	0	0	0	341
			Assistant Professor	616	126	48	102	7	899	
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	10	1	0	0	0	0	11
			Associate Professor	31	4	0	0	0	0	35
			Assistant Professor	39	12	5	18	0	0	74
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	44	1	0	0	0	1	46
			Assistant Professor	181	24	8	36	3	252	

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	46	4	0	0	50
		Associate Professor	102	12	2	0	0	116
		Assistant Professor	224	55	26	54	4	363
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	TOTAL-I (NON-CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)	Professor	800	29	4	0	7	840
		Associate Professor	1850	94	9	0	15	1968
		Assistant Professor	3653	583	226	538	78	5078

New Central Universities

18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	9	1	0	0	10
		Associate Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18
		Assistant Professor	36	8	4	18	2	68
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	0	0	0	0	0
		Associate Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Assistant Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	7	1	0	0	8
		Associate Professor	7	0	0	0	0	7
		Assistant Professor	22	5	4	12	2	45

21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
			Associate Professor	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
			Assistant Professor	27	5	2	14	1	1	49
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
			Associate Professor	9	1	1	0	0	0	11
			Assistant Professor	26	10	3	9	3	3	51
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
			Associate Professor	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
			Assistant Professor	24	6	2	11	1	1	44
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
			Assistant Professor	22	5	3	7	0	0	37
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
			Associate Professor	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
			Assistant Professor	37	10	4	20	1	1	72
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	7	1	0	0	0	0	8
			Assistant Professor	22	5	2	9	0	0	38

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	7	0	0	0	0	7
		Associate Professor	17	2	0	0	0	19
		Assistant Professor	34	10	4	17	0	65
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Associate Professor	1	0	0	0	0	1
		Assistant Professor	10	2	1	2	1	16
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	4	0	0	0	0	4
		Associate Professor	18	0	0	0	0	18
		Assistant Professor	33	10	2	15	1	61
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	5	0	1	0	0	6
		Associate Professor	20	0	0	0	0	20
		Assistant Professor	41	10	5	17	1	74
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	6	0	0	0	0	6
		Associate Professor	10	0	0	0	0	10
		Assistant Professor	17	7	3	9	2	38
TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES		Professor	64	2	1	0	0	67
		Associate Professor	125	4	1	0	0	130
		Assistant Professor	351	93	39	160	15	658

TOTAL (I+II)		Professor	864	31	5	0	7	907
		Associate Professor	1975	98	10	0	15	2098
		Assistant Professor	4004	676	265	698	93	5736
NER Central Universities								
32.	Assam	Assam University	22	1	0	0	1	24
		Associate Professor	80	5	2	0	1	88
		Assistant Professor	151	29	15	34	2	231
33.		Tezpur University	37	1	1	0	0	39
		Associate Professor	46	6	1	0	1	54
		Assistant Professor	66	17	11	31	1	126
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	13	0	1	0	0	14
		Associate Professor	25	4	1	0	0	30
		Assistant Professor	60	7	22	23	1	113
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	12	0	0	0	0	12
		Associate Professor	42	0	0	0	0	42
		Assistant Professor	149	7	6	15	1	178
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	51	1	1	0	0	53
		Associate Professor	85	1	5	0	0	91
		Assistant Professor	132	21	15	19	1	188

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	28	0	0	0	0	28
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	48	3	1	0	0	52
		Assistant Professor	165	26	19	29	3	242
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	11	0	1	0	0	12
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	43	1	2	0	0	46
		Assistant Professor	95	13	11	17	1	137
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	5	0	0	0	1	6
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	29	2	1	0	0	32
		Assistant Professor	43	12	12	27	3	97
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	7	0	0	0	0	7
		Professor						
		Associate Professor	26	2	1	0	0	29
		Assistant Professor	71	14	16	25	2	128
TOTAL-III								
	(NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)	Professor	186	3	4	0	2	195
		Associate Professor	424	24	14	0	2	464
		Assistant Professor	932	146	127	220	15	1440
TOTAL-I (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)								
		Professor	800	29	4	0	7	840
		Associate Professor	1850	94	9	0	15	1968
		Assistant Professor	3653	583	226	538	78	5078

TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)	Professor	64	2	1	0	0	67
	Associate Professor	125	4	1	0	0	130
	Assistant Professor	351	93	39	160	15	658
GRAND TOTAL (NON-NER CUs + NEW CUs + NER CUs)	Professor	1050	34	9	0	9	1102
	Associate Professor	2399	122	24	0	17	2562
	Assistant Professor	4936	822	392	918	108	7176
		8385	978	425	918	134	10840

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Sanctioned Existing Vacant	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

No of Vacant Posts

Non-NER Central Universities

1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	10	5	2	0	0	17	384
			Associate Professor	19	13	6	0	1	39	301
			Assistant Professor	9	9	5	4	0	27	83
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	33	6	8	0	0	47	556
			Associate Professor	18	27	16	0	3	64	385
			Assistant Professor	31	8	4	16	1	60	171

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	9	3	1	0	0	13	238
			Associate Professor	14	3	4	0	1	22	175
			Assistant Professor	13	2	0	11	2	28	63
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	33	7	3	0	0	43	435
			Associate Professor	50	14	8	0	0	72	223
			Assistant Professor	38	16	9	27	7	97	212
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	84	36	18	0	6	144	1706
			Associate Professor	234	89	46	0	17	386	807
			Assistant Professor	93	64	34	172	6	369	899
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	58	0	0	0	1	59	837
			Associate Professor	44	0	0	0	3	47	675
			Assistant Professor	51	0	0	0	5	56	162
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	46	18	13	0	5	82	900
			Associate Professor	61	34	21	0	10	126	612
			Assistant Professor	45	11	6	12	6	80	288
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	34	6	4	0	1	45	329
			Associate Professor	42	11	7	0	2	62	242
			Assistant Professor	-25	-15	7	9	4	-20	87

9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	14	4	2	0	2	22	227
		Associate Professor	21	8	4	0	3	36	115
		Assistant Professor	27	7	4	14	2	54	112
10.	Maharashtra								
	Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	5	1	1	0	0	7	105
	Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Associate Professor	1	0	1	0	0	2	77
		Assistant Professor	7	3	4	5	0	19	28
11.	Puducherry								
	Pondicherry University	Professor	28	8	4	0	0	40	489
		Associate Professor	26	6	10	0	1	43	362
		Assistant Professor	20	8	3	12	1	44	127
12.	Uttarakhand								
	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna. Garhwal University	Professor	19	6	3	0	1	29	468
		Associate Professor	31	10	6	0	2	49	286
		Assistant Professor	-31	32	21	73	9	104	182
13.	Uttar Pradesh								
	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	64	0	0	0	0	64	1612
		Associate Professor	106	0	0	0	0	106	1288
		Assistant Professor	154	0	0	0	0	154	324
14.	Uttar Pradesh								
	Banaras Hindu University	Professor	57	35	18	0	4	114	1920
		Associate Professor	77	63	36	0	11	187	1379
		Assistant Professor	-46	41	36	199	10	240	541

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	13	3	1	0	0	17	192
			Associate Professor	9	4	4	0	0	17	120
			Assistant Professor	20	5	2	11	0	38	72
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	48	11	5	0	3	67	852
			Associate Professor	106	29	15	0	5	155	310
			Assistant Professor	94	61	34	118	13	320	542
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	9	7	5	0	2	23	650
			Associate Professor	16	11	9	0	4	40	529
			Assistant Professor	67	7	5	-29	8	58	121
TOTAL-I (NON-CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)				564	156	88	0	25	833	11900
				Associate Professor	875	322	193	0	63	7886
				Assistant Professor	567	259	174	74	1728	4014

New Central Universities

18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	8	2	1	0	1	12	153
			Associate Professor	14	6	3	0	2	25	96
			Assistant Professor	9	5	2	3	1	20	57

19.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Associate Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Assistant Professor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	9	2	1	0	1	13	147		
		Associate Professor	25	6	3	0	1	35	60		
		Assistant Professor	19	7	2	10	1	39	87		
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	22	4	2	0	1	29	225		
		Associate Professor	42	9	4	0	2	57	55		
		Assistant Professor	40	14	7	21	2	84	170		
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	17	4	1	0	0	22	188		
		Associate Professor	33	6	2	0	1	42	67		
		Assistant Professor	27	6	5	19	0	57	121		
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	16	3	1	0	1	21	148		
		Associate Professor	30	6	3	0	2	41	46		
		Assistant Professor	17	6	4	11	2	40	102		
24.		Central University of Kashmir	11	3	1	0	0	15	152		
		Associate Professor	28	6	3	0	1	38	46		
		Assistant Professor	23	8	3	17	2	53	106		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	12	3	1	0	0	16	167
			Associate Professor	26	6	3	0	1	36	88
			Assistant Professor	11	5	3	6	2	27	79
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	10	3	1	0	0	14	140
			Associate Professor	24	5	3	0	0	32	52
			Assistant Professor	16	7	4	13	2	42	88
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	10	3	1	0	0	14	147
			Associate Professor	15	4	3	0	1	23	91
			Assistant Professor	8	2	2	5	2	19	56
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	154
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	17
			Assistant Professor	34	11	5	21	1	72	137
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	13	3	1	0	0	17	147
			Associate Professor	14	6	3	0	1	24	83
			Assistant Professor	9	2	4	7	1	23	64
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	12	3	0	0	1	16	184
			Associate Professor	14	6	3	0	1	24	100
			Assistant Professor	17	7	3	14	3	44	84

31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	12	3	1	0	0	16	166
			Associate Professor	27	7	4	0	0	38	54
			Assistant Professor	30	7	4	17	0	58	112
	TOTAL-II (NEW CUs)		Professor	170	39	13	0	6	228	2118
			Associate Professor	324	79	40	0	14	457	855
			Assistant Professor	260	87	48	164	19	578	1263
	TOTAL (I+II)		Professor	734	195	101	0	31	1061	14018
			Associate Professor	1199	401	233	0	77	1910	8741
			Assistant Professor	827	346	222	818	93	2306	5277
NER Central Universities										
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	14	3	2	0	0	19	420
			Associate Professor	16	4	2	0	0	22	343
			Assistant Professor	35	1	0	0	0	36	77
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	4	7	3	0	1	15	283
			Associate Professor	10	5	5	0	3	23	219
			Assistant Professor	6	6	0	11	3	26	64
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	6	3	1	0	0	10	190
			Associate Professor	9	1	1	0	0	11	157
			Assistant Professor	4	3	1	2	2	12	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	19	4	2	0	0	25	341
			Associate Professor	41	6	2	0	0	49	232
			Assistant Professor	28	0	1	5	1	35	109
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Professor	32	5	2	0	1	40	445
			Associate Professor	45	9	1	0	1	56	332
			Assistant Professor	9	4	1	2	1	17	113
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	14	5	0	0	0	19	382
			Associate Professor	17	2	2	0	1	22	322
			Assistant Professor	13	2	0	4	0	19	60
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	26	5	1	0	1	33	253
			Associate Professor	11	4	0	0	1	16	195
			Assistant Professor	5	2	-4	4	2	9	58
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	17	4	2	0	0	23	213
			Associate Professor	22	8	4	0	2	36	135
			Assistant Professor	11	5	-4	4	3	19	78
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	29	7	3	0	0	39	278
			Associate Professor	26	8	4	0	2	40	164
			Assistant Professor	12	8	2	11	2	35	114

TOTAL-III (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)	Professor	161	43	16	0	3	223	2805
	Associate Professor	197	47	21	0	10	275	2099
	Assistant Professor	123	31	-3	43	14	208	706
TOTAL-I (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)	Professor	564	156	88	0	25	833	11900
	Associate Professor	875	322	193	0	63	1453	7886
	Assistant Professor	567	259	174	654	74	1728	4014
TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)	Professor	170	39	13	0	6	228	2118
	Associate Professor	324	79	40	0	14	457	855
	Assistant Professor	260	87	48	164	19	578	1263
GRAND TOTAL (NON-NER CUs + NEW CUs + NER CUs)	Professor	895	238	117	0	34	1284	16823
	Associate Professor	1396	448	254	0	87	2185	10840
	Assistant Professor	950	377	219	861	107	2514	5983
		3241	1063	590	861	228	5983	

In respect of Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, UGC has sanctioned 140 teaching positions. However, as the Executive Council/Academic Council has not been formed, therefore, these positions has not been taken into account in the sanctioned strength and vacant positions.

Statement-II

Details of Non-Teaching position as on 31.03.2016 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Non-Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 31.03.2016 in Central Universities					
			Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
No. of Sanctioned Posts								
Non-NER Central Universities								
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	36	2	0	7	0	45
		Group B	74	9	3	21	2	109
		Group C	153	27	8	43	3	234
2.	Telangana	University of Hyderabad	73	3	0	6	2	84
		Group B	159	14	4	6	5	188
		Group C	640	132	60	205	31	1068
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	33	5	3	5	0	46
		Group B	30	6	3	8	0	47
		Group C	176	79	26	67	5	353
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	42	0	0	1	0	43
		Group B	58	3	3	1	0	65
		Group C	249	43	54	39	8	393

5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	123	23	12	42	5	205
			Group B	410	88	44	43	5	590
			Group C	1372	373	186	487	67	2485
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	66	2	0	0	0	68
			Group B	55	3	2	0	0	60
			Group C	987	114	7	0	10	1118
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Group A	64	13	7	19	1	104
			Group B	170	37	18	30	4	259
			Group C	543	324	76	230	29	1202
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	33	4	1	8	1	47
			Group B	120	21	9	15	2	167
			Group C	563	126	134	78	15	916
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	10	3	2	5	0	20
			Group B	17	5	2	9	2	35
			Group C	40	13	17	13	4	87
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	15	3	1	6	0	25
			Group B	21	7	3	10	2	43
			Group C	29	9	4	14	2	58

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	71	4	1	1	0	77
		Group A						
		Group B	130	14	3	2	4	153
		Group C	395	64	19	8	7	493
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	28	7	3	13	1	52
		Group A						
		Group B	27	16	4	14	3	64
		Group C	297	73	10	19	12	411
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	173	0	0	0	6	179
		Group A						
		Group B	980	0	0	0	31	1011
		Group C	4711	0	0	0	146	4857
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	168	22	9	40	2	241
		Group A						
		Group B	182	28	12	1	1	224
		Group C	4690	925	351	1281	26	7273
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	18	3	0	2	0	23
		Group A						
		Group B	24	1	1	9	0	35
		Group C	43	24	1	22	0	90
16.		University of Allahabad	45	2	0	10	2	59
		Group A						
		Group B	18	3	1	5	1	28
		Group C	668	215	31	346	39	1299

17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	60	10	4	16	3	93
			Group B	195	31	14	15	7	262
			Group C	823	317	98	163	44	1445
			Group A	1058	106	43	181	23	1411
			Group B	2670	286	126	189	69	3340
			Group C	16379	2858	1082	3015	448	23782
New Central Universities									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	19	0	0	1	1	21
			Group B	24	2	0	3	1	30
			Group C	46	5	3	12	1	67
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Group B	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Group C	5	0	0	0	0	5
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	19	0	0	0	1	20
			Group B	25	0	1	4	1	31
			Group C	55	1	4	12	3	75
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20
			Group B	26	0	0	1	1	28
			Group C	44	3	0	7	2	56

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	17	0	0	0	0	17
		Group B	30	1	0	0	0	31
		Group C	67	0	3	3	0	73
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	19	0	0	0	1	20
		Group B	25	1	0	4	1	31
		Group C	48	3	1	9	2	63
24.		Central University of Kashmir	20	0	0	0	0	20
		Group B	24	1	0	4	0	29
		Group C	48	3	1	9	0	61
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	10	1	1	2	0	14
		Group B	10	2	1	3	0	16
		Group C	24	6	3	11	1	45
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	19	0	0	1	0	20
		Group B	32	0	0	0	0	32
		Group C	65	1	0	3	0	69
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	21	0	0	0	0	21
		Group B	25	1	0	3	1	30
		Group C	56	6	1	14	3	80

28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Group A	10	3	1	5	1	20
			Group B	15	4	2	7	1	29
			Group C	34	9	4	17	2	66
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	22	0	0	0	0	22
			Group B	28	1	0	4	1	34
			Group C	51	14	1	7	2	75
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	18	0	0	1	1	20
			Group B	29	1	0	3	2	35
			Group C	65	7	5	10	3	90
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	11	3	1	5	0	20
			Group B	17	5	2	8	0	32
			Group C	38	12	5	19	0	74
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TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			Group A	230	7	3	15	5	260
			Group B	313	19	6	44	9	391
			Group C	646	70	31	133	19	899
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TOTAL (I+II)			Group A	1288	113	46	196	28	1671
			Group B	2983	305	132	233	78	3731
			Group C	17025	2928	1113	3148	467	24681

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
NER Central Universities								
32.	Assam	Assam University	23	1	1	9	0	34
		Group A						
		Group B	53	15	4	13	0	85
		Group C	111	27	12	54	1	205
33.		Tezpur University	23	5	2	10	0	40
		Group A						
		Group B	36	8	3	7	1	55
		Group C	88	25	12	46	8	179
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	23	0	0	1	0	24
		Group A						
		Group B	44	2	0	7	0	53
		Group C	125	15	6	33	0	179
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	21	5	3	9	1	39
		Group A						
		Group B	35	11	5	18	0	69
		Group C	202	51	42	95	9	399
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Group A						
		Group B	93	27	13	49	1	183
		Group C	375	7	327	36	1	746
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	33	2	1	3	0	39
		Group A						
		Group B	69	3	3	5	0	80
		Group C	289	0	84	6	5	384

38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	34	0	0	2	1	37
			Group B	82	1	1	4	1	89
			Group C	352	0	135	0	6	493
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	8	2	1	4	1	16
			Group B	17	3	1	7	1	29
			Group C	47	11	5	20	2	85
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	26	1	1	2	1	31
			Group B	41	1	0	3	1	46
			Group C	106	24	41	2	4	177
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TOTAL-III									
(NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)									
			Group A	191	16	9	40	4	260
			Group B	470	71	30	113	5	689
			Group C	1695	160	664	292	36	2847
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TOTAL-I (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)									
			Group A	1058	106	43	181	23	1411
			Group B	2670	286	126	189	69	3340
			Group C	16379	2858	1082	3015	448	23782
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TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)									
			Group A	230	7	3	15	5	260
			Group B	313	19	6	44	9	391
			Group C	646	70	31	133	19	899

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)								
		Group A	1479	129	55	236	32	1931
		Group B	3453	376	162	346	83	4420
		Group C	18720	3088	1777	3440	503	27528
			23652	3593	1994	4022	618	33879

No. of Existing Posts**Non-NER Central Universities**

1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	31	1	0	2	0	34
		Group B	67	8	2	18	2	97
		Group C	151	25	8	41	3	228
2.		University of Hyderabad	47	5	2	7	0	61
		Group B	109	14	7	4	0	134
		Group C	415	144	44	48	10	661
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	17	2	2	1	0	22
		Group B	25	4	4	1	0	34
		Group C	51	50	17	35	2	155
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	20	1	2	3	0	26
		Group B	12	6	5	7	0	30
		Group C	105	42	37	92	4	280

5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	77	16	4	7	3	107
			Group B	302	54	20	3	1	380
			Group C	720	235	20	130	26	1131
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	57	2	0	0	0	59
			Group B	55	3	2	0	0	60
			Group C	939	114	7	0	10	1070
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Group A	55	8	6	9	3	81
			Group B	152	30	15	11	1	209
			Group C	485	253	49	106	21	914
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	21	3	1	2	0	27
			Group B	68	6	1	2	0	77
			Group C	380	146	39	23	2	590
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	7	0	2	0	0	9
			Group B	8	1	1	0	0	10
			Group C	17	3	7	3	0	30
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	11	2	1	3	0	17
			Group B	24	3	1	7	1	36
			Group C	16	6	2	17	1	42

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	46	5	1	1	0	53
		Group A						
		Group B	103	14	3	2	4	126
		Group C	329	64	19	8	7	427
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	23	1	0	0	0	24
		Group A						
		Group B	18	9	0	2	1	30
		Group C	282	36	10	18	1	347
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	130	0	0	0	0	130
		Group A						
		Group B	801	0	0	0	0	801
		Group C	4605	0	0	0	0	4605
14.		Banaras Hindu University	113	22	7	30	0	172
		Group A						
		Group B	130	27	12	1	0	170
		Group C	3025	602	160	929	10	4726
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	14	2	0	2	0	18
		Group A						
		Group B	17	1	0	8	0	26
		Group C	35	21	1	19	0	76
16.		University of Allahabad	16	1	0	2	1	20
		Group A						
		Group B	12	1	0	0	0	13
		Group C	549	150	0	309	4	1012

17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	58	8	2	5	0	73
			Group B	163	24	11	5	0	203
			Group C	404	151	33	24	4	616
	TOTAL-I (Non-CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)		Group A	743	79	30	74	7	933
			Group B	2066	205	84	71	10	2436
			Group C	12508	2042	453	1802	105	16910
New Central Universities									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	12	0	0	0	0	12
			Group B	14	1	0	2	1	18
			Group C	38	4	3	9	1	55
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Group B	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Group C	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Group B	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Group C	5	1	2	0	0	8
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Group B	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Group C	13	1	0	3	1	18

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0	0	3
		Group B	4	1	0	0	0	5
		Group C	9	0	3	3	0	15
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	11	0	0	0	0	11
		Group B	13	1	0	2	0	16
		Group C	20	1	1	4	0	26
24.		Central University of Kashmir	7	0	0	0	0	7
		Group B	13	0	0	1	0	14
		Group C	31	1	1	6	0	39
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	5	1	0	2	0	8
		Group B	8	1	1	2	0	12
		Group C	21	5	2	10	1	39
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	5	0	0	1	0	6
		Group B	8	0	0	0	0	8
		Group C	28	1	0	3	0	32
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	11	0	0	0	0	11
		Group B	15	1	0	2	0	18
		Group C	24	1	0	5	0	30

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
NER Central Universities								
32.	Assam	Assam University	21	1	1	9	0	32
		Group A						
		Group B	50	15	4	13	0	82
		Group C	86	28	12	54	1	181
33.		Tezpur University	20	4	2	10	0	36
		Group A						
		Group B	35	8	3	7	1	54
		Group C	84	25	12	45	8	174
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	15	0	0	0	0	15
		Group A						
		Group B	37	1	0	3	1	42
		Group C	137	2	6	10	1	156
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	15	2	4	1	0	22
		Group A						
		Group B	34	1	9	0	0	44
		Group C	182	11	58	6	4	261
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	60	0	0	0	0	60
		Group A						
		Group B	117	1	12	0	0	130
		Group C	252	0	131	0	1	384
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	29	2	1	3	0	35
		Group A						
		Group B	61	2	2	4	0	69
		Group C	272	0	74	4	5	355

38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	24	1	4	2	1	32
			Group B	70	3	7	1	0	81
			Group C	352	0	135	0	5	492
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	9	0	1	1	0	11
			Group B	15	0	1	3	0	19
			Group C	34	9	3	15	1	62
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	23	0	1	1	0	25
			Group B	31	1	0	2	0	34
			Group C	70	15	21	1	3	110
TOTAL-III (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			Group A	216	10	14	27	1	268
			Group B	450	32	38	33	2	555
			Group C	1469	90	452	135	29	2175
TOTAL-I (Non- NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			Group A	743	79	30	74	7	933
			Group B	2066	205	84	71	10	2436
			Group C	12508	2042	453	1802	105	16910
TOTAL-II (New CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			Group A	87	1	0	4	0	92
			Group B	106	6	1	11	1	125
			Group C	246	17	13	48	5	329

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)								
		Group A	1046	90	44	105	8	1293
		Group B	2622	243	123	115	13	3116
		Group C	14223	2149	918	1985	139	19414
			17891	2482	1085	2205	160	23823
No of Vacant Posts								
Non-NER Central Universities								
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	5	1	0	5	0	11
		Group B	7	1	1	3	0	12
		Group C	2	2	0	2	0	6
2.		University of Hyderabad	26	-2	-2	-1	2	23
		Group B	50	0	-3	2	5	54
		Group C	225	-12	16	157	21	407
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	16	3	1	4	0	24
		Group B	5	2	-1	7	0	13
		Group C	125	29	9	32	3	198
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	22	-1	-2	-2	0	17
		Group B	46	-3	-2	-6	0	35
		Group C	144	1	17	-53	4	113

5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	46	7	8	35	2	98
			Group B	108	34	24	40	4	210
			Group C	652	138	166	357	41	1354
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	9	0	0	0	0	9
			Group B	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Group C	48	0	0	0	0	48
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Group A	9	5	1	10	-2	23
			Group B	18	7	3	19	3	50
			Group C	58	71	27	124	8	288
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	12	1	0	6	1	20
			Group B	52	15	8	13	2	90
			Group C	183	-20	95	55	13	326
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	3	3	0	5	0	11
			Group B	9	4	1	9	2	25
			Group C	23	10	10	10	4	57
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	4	1	0	3	0	8
			Group B	-3	4	2	3	1	7
			Group C	13	3	2	-3	1	16

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	25	-1	0	0	0	24
		Group B	27	0	0	0	0	27
		Group C	66	0	0	0	0	66
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	5	6	3	13	1	28
		Group B	9	7	4	12	2	34
		Group C	15	37	0	1	11	64
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	43	0	0	0	6	49
		Group B	179	0	0	0	31	210
		Group C	106	0	0	0	146	252
14.		Banaras Hindu University	55	0	2	10	2	69
		Group B	52	1	0	0	1	54
		Group C	1665	323	191	352	16	2547
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	4	1	0	0	0	5
		Group B	7	0	1	1	0	9
		Group C	8	3	0	3	0	14
16.		University of Allahabad	29	1	0	8	1	39
		Group B	6	2	1	5	1	15
		Group C	119	65	31	37	35	287

17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	2	2	2	11	3	20
			Group B	32	7	3	10	7	59
			Group C	419	166	65	139	40	829
	TOTAL-I (Non- NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES		Group A	315	27	13	107	16	478
			Group B	604	81	42	118	59	904
			Group C	3871	816	629	1213	343	6872
New Central Universities									
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	7	0	0	1	1	9
			Group B	10	1	0	1	0	12
			Group C	8	1	0	3	0	12
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Group B	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Group C	5	0	0	0	0	5
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	16	0	0	0	1	17
			Group B	23	0	1	4	1	29
			Group C	50	0	2	12	3	67
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	17	0	0	0	0	17
			Group B	19	0	0	1	1	21
			Group C	31	2	0	4	1	38

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	14	0	0	0	0	14
		Group B	26	0	0	0	0	26
		Group C	58	0	0	0	0	58
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	8	0	0	0	1	9
		Group B	12	0	0	2	1	15
		Group C	28	2	0	5	2	37
24.		Central University of Kashmir	13	0	0	0	0	13
		Group B	11	1	0	3	0	15
		Group C	17	2	0	3	0	22
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	5	0	1	0	0	6
		Group B	2	1	0	1	0	4
		Group C	3	1	1	1	0	6
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	14	0	0	0	0	14
		Group B	24	0	0	0	0	24
		Group C	37	0	0	0	0	37
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	10	0	0	0	0	10
		Group B	10	0	0	1	1	12
		Group C	32	5	1	9	3	50

28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Group A	2	3	1	5	1	12
			Group B	10	4	2	7	1	24
			Group C	24	9	4	17	0	54
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	16	0	0	0	0	16
			Group B	22	0	0	4	1	27
			Group C	34	13	1	4	2	54
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	11	0	0	1	1	13
			Group B	22	1	0	3	2	28
			Group C	43	7	5	9	3	67
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	5	3	1	4	0	13
			Group B	13	5	2	6	0	26
			Group C	30	11	4	18	0	63
TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			Group A	143	6	3	11	5	168
			Group B	207	13	5	33	8	266
			Group C	400	53	18	85	14	570
TOTAL (I+II)			Group A	458	33	16	118	21	646
			Group B	811	94	47	151	67	1170
			Group C	4271	869	647	1298	357	7442

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
NER Central Universities								
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	2	0	0	0	2
			Group B	3	0	0	0	3
			Group C	25	-1	0	0	24
33.		Tezpur University	Group A	3	1	0	0	4
			Group B	1	0	0	0	1
			Group C	4	0	0	0	5
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	8	0	1	0	9
			Group B	7	1	4	-1	11
			Group C	-12	13	23	-1	23
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	6	3	8	1	17
			Group B	1	10	18	0	25
			Group C	20	40	89	5	138
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	Group A	-60	0	0	0	-60
			Group B	-24	26	49	1	53
			Group C	123	7	36	0	362

37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
			Group B	8	1	1	1	1	0	11
			Group C	17	0	10	2	0	0	29
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	10	-1	-4	0	0	0	5
			Group B	12	-2	-6	3	1	1	8
			Group C	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	-1	2	0	3	1	1	5
			Group B	2	3	0	4	1	1	10
			Group C	13	2	2	5	1	1	23
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	3	1	0	1	1	1	6
			Group B	10	0	0	1	1	1	12
			Group C	36	9	20	1	1	1	67
TOTAL-III (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			Group A	-25	6	-5	13	3	3	-8
			Group B	20	39	-8	80	3	3	134
			Group C	226	70	212	157	7	7	672
TOTAL-I (NON- NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			Group A	315	27	13	107	16	16	478
			Group B	604	81	42	118	59	59	904
			Group C	3871	816	629	1213	343	343	6872

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)		Group A	143	6	3	11	5	168
		Group B	207	13	5	33	8	266
		Group C	400	53	18	85	14	570
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)		Group A	433	39	11	131	24	638
		Group B	831	133	39	231	70	1304
		Group C	4497	939	859	1455	364	8114
			5761	1111	909	1817	458	10056

Statement-III*Backlog vacancies in Central Universities as on 31.03.2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	SC	ST	OBC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Teaching						
Non-NER Central Universities						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M. A. N. Urdu University	12	7	1	20
2.	-do-	University of Hyderabad	13	14	8	35
3.	-do-	The English and Foreign Languages University	6	3	9	18
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	0	0	0	0
6.	-do-	Jamia Millia Islamia	0	0	0	0
7.	-do-	Jawaharlal Nehru University	0	0	0	0
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	17	18	—	35
9.	-do-	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	9	6	2	17
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1	4	0	5
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	22	17	12	51
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	0	0	0	0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	0	0	0	0
14.	-do-	Banaras Hindu University	147	94	70	311
15.	-do-	B.B.A.U.	0	0	0	0
16.	-do-	University of Allahabad	25	10	17	52
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	22	13	7	42
TOTAL-I NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES			274	186	126	586

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
New Central Universities						
18.	Bihar	C.U. of South Bihar	12	6	2	20
19.	-do-	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	0	0	0	0
20.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	0	0	0	0
21.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	20	9	14	43
22.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
23.	Jammu and	C.U. of Jammu	5	2	0	7
24.	Kashmir	C.U. of Kashmir	17	7	17	41
25.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	7	5	0	12
26.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	3	0	0	3
27.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	4	3	7	14
28.	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	0	0	0	0
29.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	11	8	7	26
30.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	8	3	0	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	3	0	1	4
TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			90	43	48	181
TOTAL (I+II)			364	229	174	767
NER Central Universities						
32.	Assam	Assam University	7	3	0	10
33.	-do-	Tezpur University	9	6	1	16
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	4	2	0	6
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	7	4	27	38
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	18	4	2	24
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	3	1	1	5
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	10	1	0	11
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	17	6	5	28
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	14	5	0	19
TOTAL (III) (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			89	32	36	157
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)			453	261	210	924

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Non-Teaching						
Non-NER Central Universities						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M. A. N. Urdu University	0	1	0	1
2.	-do-	University of Hyderabad	0	1	4	5
3.	-do-	The English and Foreign Languages University	12	3	22	37
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	0	0	0	0
6.	-do-	Jamia Millia Islamia	0	0	0	0
7.	-do-	Jawaharlal Nehru University	0	1	0	1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	36	103	74	213
9.	-do-	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	17	11	21	49
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	0	0	0	0
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	0	2	0	2
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	0	0	0	0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	0	0	0	0
14.	-do-	Banaras Hindu University	324	193	362	879
15.	-do-	B.B.A.U.	0	0	0	0
16.	-do-	University of Allahabad	0	0	0	0
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	10	6	15	31
TOTAL-I (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			399	321	498	1218
New Central Universities						
18.	Bihar	C.U. of South Bihar	2	0	5	7
19.	-do-	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	0	0	0	0
20.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	0	0	0	0
21.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	2	0	5	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	0	0	1	1
24.	Kashmir	C.U. of Kashmir	3	0	6	9
25.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	1	1	0	2
26.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0	0	0	0
27.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	0	0	1	1
28.	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	0	0	0	0
29.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	13	1	8	22
30.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	0	0	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			22	2	27	51
TOTAL (I+II)			421	323	525	1269
NER Central Universities						
32.	Assam	Assam University	0	0	0	0
33.	-do-	Tezpur University	2	0	0	2
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	0	0	0	0
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	8	2	44	54
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	1	93	11	105
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	0	0	0	0
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	1	0	1	2
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	6	2	24	32
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (III) (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			18	97	80	195
GRAND TOTAL (I+II+III)			439	420	605	1464

Reduction in budget for education

†1220. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total budget for education in Union Budget during 2010 to 2014, year-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that for the year 2015-16, Government had allocated ₹ 69.074 crore for education budget whereas, revised estimate for the year 2014-15 was ₹ 70.505 crore and in the revised budget for the year 2014-15, the estimated budget for education was reduced from ₹ 83.777 crores to ₹ 70.505 crore; and

(c) the reasons for huge curtailment in various major schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the year 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The details of total budget for education in Union Budget during 2010 to 2014, year-wise is as under:

(In crore)

Year	Budget Estimates (Department of School Education and Literacy)	Budget Estimates (Department of Higher Education)	Total Budget of Education
2010-11	33214.00	16690.00	49904.00
2011-12	41451.00	21912.00	63363.00
2012-13	48781.00	25275.00	74056.00
2013-14	52701.00	26750.00	79451.00
2014-15	55115.10	27656.00	82771.10

(b) The Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 2015-16 were ₹ 69074.76 crore and ₹ 67585.50 crore respectively and the Revised Estimates for Financial Year 2014-15 was ₹ 70505 crore.

(c) The decrease in Budget Estimate of 2015-16 as compared to the budget estimate of 2014-15 was due to increase in devolution of funds to the States and also on account of change in sharing pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes between the Centre and the States w.e.f 1.4.2015.

Reduction in IIT entrance examinee

1221. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any drop in the number of IIT entrance examination takers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Though there is

some reduction in the students appearing for the screening test (JEE-Main), the number of students shortlisted for the IIT entrance (JEE-Advanced) has been increasing each year. The details of the candidates taking the exam in the last three years is as below:

Exam	Candidates appeared in JEE (Main) exam	Candidates shortlisted for and appeared in JEE (Advanced)
JEE-2014	12,90,028	1,19,575
JEE-2015	12,34,760	1,17,238
JEE-2016	12,07,058	1,47,678

Reservation in minority educational institution

†1222. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reservation policy in the admission of students to the minority educational institutions;

(b) whether this reservation policy has been implemented equally in financially aided and self-financed or unaided recognised institutes; and

(c) the number of cases of disregard and violation of this reservation policy that has come to the notice of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Article 15(5) of the Constitution of India exempts an educational institution covered under Article 30(1) [*i.e.* Minority Educational Institution] from the policy of reservation in admission. The provisions of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, read with the Amendment Act of 2012, are not applicable to an educational institution covered under Article 30(1).

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in T.M.A. Pai Foundation Versus State of Karnataka (2002) 8 SCC 481 has laid down that an aided minority educational institution would be entitled to have the right of admission of students belonging to minority group and at the same time, would be required to admit a reasonable extent of non-minority students, so that the rights under Article 30 (1) are not substantially impaired and further the citizens' rights under Article 29 (2) are not infringed. The reservation policy for State Government educational institutions is laid down by the concerned State Government. Data regarding violation of the reservation policy is not maintained Centrally.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Admission of poor students from rural areas in metro cities

1223. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any appropriate steps to ensure admissions for poor yet deserving students in Government as well as private colleges and schools across the country particularly in the metro cities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the various steps taken by Government to ensure adequate representation and admission for the students from rural areas with poor economic backgrounds;

(c) whether Government has any expert advisory committee to look after this issue; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) To ensure better efficiency and promote transparency in admission process, the Central Universities funded by the UGC have been directed to put in place an “Online Admission System”. The Government has also undertaken various student Financial assistance Schemes such as Comprehensive Educational Loan Scheme, Tuition fee Waiver Scheme, Scholarships Schemes to ensure that no deserving student in the country is deprived of higher education for want of finances. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified UGC (Grievance Redressal) Regulations, 2012 wherein it has been made mandatory for all the Universities to appoint an Ombudsman for redressal of grievances relating to unfair practices in admission etc. Various Common Admission Tests such as Joint Entrance Exam (JEE), etc. are conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to ensure merit based admission. Reservation in admission of the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes (non-creamy layer) of citizens to certain Central Educational Institutions is mandated by the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.

The Right to Education Act, 2009 mandates that all private un-aided schools shall admit children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood in Class I (or pre-school as the case may be) to the extent of at least 25 per cent of the strength of that class and provide free and compulsory elementary education to them till its completion. The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE), the highest advisory body to advise the Central and State Governments in the field of education has set up a Committee to draft legislation to prevent and prohibit adoption of unfair practices in school education sector.

(c) and (d) Section 31 and 32 of the RTE Act provides for monitoring by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) and redressal of grievances by the local authorities relating to rights of a child under the RTE Act.

Additional funds for Maharashtra under mid-day-meal scheme

†1224. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering an additional allocation of ₹ 22.84 crore under the mid-day-meal scheme to Maharashtra for making payment towards cost of foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The proposal of the State Government of Maharashtra for release of committed liabilities of ₹ 26.93 crore for previous years for making payment towards cost of foodgrains to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) has been received. State Government has been reminded on 25.07.2016 to furnish certain clarifications.

Proposal for new Central and Navodaya schools in Kerala

1225. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether any request from the State Government of Kerala has been received to open new Central schools and Navodaya schools in the State, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Proposals have been received from the State Government of Kerala for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas at Nedumangad (Thiruvananthapuram Distt.); Munnar/Devikulam (Idukki Distt.); Thrikkakara (Ernakulam Distt.); Kottarakkara (Kollam Distt.); Ulliyeri (Kozhikode Distt.); Nileshwar (Kasargod Distt.) and Konni (Pathanamthitta Distt.).

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. In the State of Kerala, JNVs have been sanctioned in all the 14 districts and are presently functioning from their permanent buildings.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

†1226. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the country, State-wise; and

(b) whether adequate amount of fund has been provided to the States in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) State-wise progress made in the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the country with respect to various educational indicators viz. enrolment, access, school infrastructure, pupil-teacher ratio and inclusive education is detailed given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Budget allocation and actual expenditure made under SSA for the last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Budget Allocation (RE)	Actual Expenditure	Central release to States and UTs
1.	2013-2014	26583.01	24820.93	24735.10
2.	2014-2015	24380.00	24122.51	24030.16
3.	2015-2016	22015.42	21666.52	21590.14

State/UT-wise details of funds released to the State Governments and UT Administrations for the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details on progress on various educational indicators

(A) Enrolment

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Government Schools	Enrolment in Government Schools	No. of Aided Schools	Enrolment in Aided Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	340	38235	2	1125

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	46164	3368535	2301	217875
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3382	238730	56	14460
4.	Assam	50070	4523278	3836	327608
5.	Bihar	71140	20266089	179	63756
6.	Chandigarh	113	106491	7	2842
7.	Chhattisgarh	47264	3430217	395	63058
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	275	42203	12	1775
9.	Daman and Diu	94	15164	4	4102
10.	Delhi	2842	1704446	256	104573
11.	Goa	916	39880	422	126234
12.	Gujarat	33755	5941473	756	223845
13.	Haryana	14587	1988816	229	61742
14.	Himachal Pradesh	15355	600204	0	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	23378	1025747	0	
16.	Jharkhand	40603	4827868	1148	293343
17.	Karnataka	45654	4360499	3056	972749
18.	Kerala	4888	906499	6866	1687352
19.	Lakshadweep	43	7888	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	114420	8715731	981	110324
21.	Maharashtra	67382	6205735	17765	6244875
22.	Manipur	3302	194536	572	35910
23.	Meghalaya	7755	372706	3500	231858
24.	Mizoram	2278	112447	90	8463
25.	Nagaland	2259	169521	0	
26.	Odisha	58573	5243023	4672	275053
27.	Puducherry	428	50499	33	22256
28.	Punjab	20741	2109774	469	133086
29.	Rajasthan	69947	5940518	0	
30.	Sikkim	868	79990	3	1956

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	37902	4160251	8397	1908149
32.	Telangana	28822	2287381	778	116924
33.	Tripura	4326	485866	48	16498
34.	Uttar Pradesh	160942	17096925	8915	2425101
35.	Uttarakhand	17505	791443	538	65306
36.	West Bengal	82444	11525326	409	70913
ALL STATES		1080757	118973934	66695	15833111

Source: UDISE 2014-15.

(B) Access

State-wise status of Out of School Children

Sl. No.	State	2005	2009	2014
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	165	0	1015
2.	Andhra Pradesh	542665	172354	107829
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23036	20601	6517
4.	Assam	536220	234983	157813
5.	Bihar	3176624	1345697	1169722
6.	Chandigarh	3086	1974	1090
7.	Chhattisgarh	254736	85366	167072
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6134	444	745
9.	Daman and Diu	84424	23	421
10.	Delhi	0	124022	85084
11.	Goa	1155	0	0
12.	Gujarat	380444	162355	159308
13.	Haryana	174040	107205	43879
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4942	2451	2176
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	620945	9691	45468
16.	Jharkhand	4777	132195	140426
17.	Karnataka	119517	108237	122139
18.	Kerala	23242	15776	33161
19.	Lakshadweep	1104	0	267

Sl. No.	State	2005	2009	2014
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1085096	328692	450952
21.	Maharashtra	529295	207345	145326
22.	Manipur	67516	12222	7037
23.	Meghalaya	22132	12655	17237
24.	Mizoram	1558	7485	972
25.	Nagaland	32406	8693	2896
26.	Odisha	332615	435560	401052
27.	Puducherry	583	993	285
28.	Punjab	108754	1267	91578
29.	Rajasthan	795089	1018326	601863
30.	Sikkim	3803	647	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	193418	52876	57529
32.	Tripura	5121	8434	4518
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2995208	2769111	1612285
34.	Uttarakhand	116680	56225	86794
35.	West Bengal	1213205	706713	339239
TOTAL		13459734	8150618	6064229

Source: IMRB Surveys.

(C) School Infrastructure and Opening of New Schools

(I) State-wise details of cumulative progress in school infrastructure and opening of schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme till 31st March, 2016

State	Primary School		Upper Primary School		Additional Classrooms	
	Sanction	Construction	Sanction	Construction	Sanction	Construction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	32	12	2	0	252	226
Andhra Pradesh	3408	3408	1047	1045	69058	68912
Arunachal Pradesh	1837	1815	773	685	4991	4961
Assam	11012	10783	1192	1170	70087	68951
Bihar	18796	14316	544	532	297984	256199
Chandigarh	25	20	10	6	304	177

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	10623	9864	8806	8380	50531	46860
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	60	0	0	654	431
Daman and Diu	9	8	6	4	109	79
Delhi	13	13	0	0	2768	2420
Goa	0	0	0	0	227	148
Gujarat	835	835	0	0	68167	68167
Haryana	1036	920	1389	1303	29292	28041
Himachal Pradesh	93	54	38	9	11427	11191
Jammu and Kashmir	10624	9135	1159	1019	23240	17167
Jharkhand	19364	19067	10224	9757	108038	97882
Karnataka	3740	3738	16	11	56654	56654
Kerala	527	269	38	34	8276	8276
Lakshadweep	7	1	2	1	25	19
Madhya Pradesh	27000	26039	19812	18248	127309	113872
Maharashtra	13170	12712	5052	5000	78887	75349
Manipur	944	582	214	74	3664	2341
Meghalaya	2834	2730	2221	2032	7265	6724
Mizoram	756	697	651	611	2019	1910
Nagaland	502	360	569	512	4720	4711
Odisha	10171	9373	9234	8980	75306	72230
Puducherry	5	4	2	2	532	495
Punjab	676	622	859	858	29905	26162
Rajasthan	6747	6449	3165	3165	92848	92848
Sikkim	56	53	59	56	602	602
Tamil Nadu	2735	2696	5801	5795	37852	37852
Telangana	4440	4440	913	895	38485	36060
Tripura	1430	1394	632	618	5152	5036
Uttar Pradesh	31983	31386	30876	30585	313203	310568
Uttarakhand	3066	2513	2216	1727	9207	8468
West Bengal	10674	7018	4870	2829	232296	208498
TOTAL SSA	199230	183386	112392	105943	1861336	1740487

(II) *State-wise details of cumulative progress in school infrastructure and opening of schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme till 31st March, 2016*

State	Drinking Water		Toilets		Opening of Schools			
	Sanction	Construction	Sanction	Construction	Sanctioned		Opened	
					Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	83	81	91	89	28	18	27	18
Andhra Pradesh	6899	6623	35664	29522	2156	4255	2156	4255
Arunachal Pradesh	1891	1891	5709	5709	1666	713	1666	583
Assam	788	788	58900	56724	5048	41	5034	21
Bihar	25692	25305	96751	93945	21419	19725	21181	19601
Chandigarh	0	0	17	15	32	23	30	21
Chhattisgarh	3666	3602	83491	72922	9842	7815	9842	7815
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91	91	604	590	61	81	61	81
Daman Diu	80	80	165	118	8	6	7	6
Delhi	68	68	1425	1204	14	2	14	2
Goa	637	614	1250	1195	0	0	0	0

Gujarat	6676	6676	33373	33373	130	8	126	4
Haryana	6089	5421	22307	22459	971	1714	953	1711
Himachal Pradesh	2482	2421	17339	17423	80	1293	80	1293
Jammu and Kashmir	2745	2223	20296	27117	10894	7048	10809	7048
Jharkhand	7329	7329	26231	26231	19297	10288	19293	10287
Karnataka	22861	22861	50254	54852	3209	2605	3174	2605
Kerala	10188	10188	21147	21147	248	6	0	3
Lakshadweep	30	5	18	40	6	6	6	6
Madhya Pradesh	18644	18644	90537	91055	27910	17851	27910	17851
Maharashtra	8634	7586	32940	32940	7718	601	7718	577
Manipur	746	571	5525	5659	832	381	791	381
Meghalaya	2639	2639	6199	9673	2907	2250	2907	2250
Mizoram	1770	1770	7359	8214	270	351	260	346
Nagaland	1789	1565	4756	4756	490	593	393	553
Odisha	7329	7059	88487	91521	9649	10991	9649	10991
Puducherry	345	345	537	538	6	3	6	3
Punjab	17731	17731	29492	29686	257	875	257	875
Rajasthan	23283	23283	44079	44079	29746	20844	29746	20844

1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sikkim	546	546	1564	1251	63	98	62	98
Tamil Nadu	17330	17330	57257	54413	2010	5426	2010	5426
Telangana	4619	3925	27621	22743	1615	1475	1615	1475
Tripura	1203	1203	5455	5455	1263	1018	1223	1018
Uttar Pradesh	15315	13289	22679	21465	27021	29576	26530	29370
Uttarakhand	6719	6160	20811	20750	1218	1333	1209	1330
West Bengal	12036	9829	74290	67308	16648	10079	16520	7728
TOTAL SSA	238973	229742	1014507	956294	204732	159392	203265	156476

Source: Quarterly Progress Report submitted by States upto 2015-16.

(D) Pupil Teacher Ratio

(I) State/UT-wise details of Pupil Teacher Ratio in elementary schools

Sl. No.	State/UT	All Schools			All Government Schools		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	7	10	12	12	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21	15	20	22	22	22
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	8	15	18	19	18
4.	Assam	24	14	20	28	18	24

5. Bihar	35	23	49	47	45	46
6. Chandigarh	15	10	19	32	21	26
7. Chhattisgarh	21	18	21	22	24	23
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	16	29	31	40	34
9. Daman and Diu	26	14	24	31	18	24
10. Delhi	24	18	23	38	36	37
11. Goa	21	15	18	18	14	17
12. Gujarat	20	13	29	28	31	29
13. Haryana	22	14	20	34	22	28
14. Himachal Pradesh	12	10	10	13	14	13
15. Jammu and Kashmir	9	6	12	13	10	12
16. Jharkhand	29	20	38	35	35	35
17. Karnataka	18	13	26	26	20	23
18. Kerala	17	14	16	23	26	24
19. Lakshadweep	8	8	8	10	11	10
20. Madhya Pradesh	22	19	26	26	39	30
21. Maharashtra	25	17	25	25	21	24
22. Manipur	12	8	13	11	11	11
23. Meghalaya	21	13	18	22	11	17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Mizoram	14	5	11	16	5	10
25.	Nagaland	11	7	12	11	9	10
26.	Odisha	19	14	21	24	23	23
27.	Puducherry	14	9	15	14	13	13
28.	Punjab	19	12	17	26	22	24
29.	Rajasthan	17	10	19	28	18	23
30.	Sikkim	6	6	8	8	15	10
31.	Tamil Nadu	18	15	17	25	21	23
32.	Telangana	23	16	20	24	21	23
33.	Tripura	10	8	12	15	16	15
34.	Uttar Pradesh	39	33	36	34	28	32
35.	Uttarakhand	19	17	17	17	20	18
36.	West Bengal	25	28	23	29	31	30
	INDIA	24	17	25	29	26	28

(II) State/UT-wise details of Pupil Teacher Ratio in elementary schools

Sl. No.	State/UT	All Aided Schools			All Unaided Schools		
		Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary	Primary	Upper Primary	Elementary
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38	32	34	17	16	16

2. Andhra Pradesh	29	37	32	30	20	26
3. Arunachal Pradesh	25	22	24	18	11	15
4. Assam	33	13	13	22	10	17
5. Bihar	68	73	70	62	43	55
6. Chandigarh	24	12	16	16	12	14
7. Chhattisgarh	33	32	32	26	18	23
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29	28	29	30	18	26
9. Daman and Diu	76	34	49	24	17	22
10. Delhi	45	41	43	30	28	29
11. Goa	46	27	34	24	16	23
12. Gujarat	44	43	43	36	28	32
13. Haryana	32	28	30	27	19	24
14. Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA	20	11	16
15. Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA	NA	19	14	17
16. Jharkhand	61	42	53	43	33	37
17. Karnataka	54	47	50	33	21	28
18. Kerala	26	23	25	33	18	26
19. Lakshadweep	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
20. Madhya Pradesh	30	25	29	27	19	24

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Maharashtra	46	35	39	39	30	36
22.	Manipur	18	15	17	30	19	25
23.	Meghalaya	23	17	21	21	18	20
24.	Mizoram	62	9	12	18	9	14
25.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	25	16	21
26.	Odisha	30	34	34	21	14	18
27.	Puducherry	32	22	27	23	16	20
28.	Punjab	55	41	47	26	17	22
29.	Rajasthan	NA	NA	NA	31	18	25
30.	Sikkim	18	26	21	8	8	8
31.	Tamil Nadu	31	42	35	22	20	21
32.	Telangana	38	43	40	30	22	27
33.	Tripura	35	27	30	20	14	18
34.	Uttar Pradesh	71	75	74	53	47	51
35.	Uttaranchal	19	31	29	24	22	24
36.	West Bengal	25	19	23	13	10	12
INDIA		39	36	37	32	24	29

Source: UDISE 2014-15

(E) Inclusive Education

State/UT-wise details of number of Children With Special Needs (CWSN) identified and mainstreamed with regular education under SSA in 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total CWSN Identified	CWSN Enrolled in Schools as per UDISE 2014-15	School Readiness Programme	CWSN provided Home Based Edu.	Total Coverage of CWSN
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	457	429	6	22	457
2.	Andhra Pradesh	115283	93338	12080	4828	110246
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7798	7634	0	164	7798
4.	Assam	98983	88415	0	10568	98983
5.	Bihar	234732	180331	4772	11538	196641
6.	Chandigarh	4878	4596	0	222	4818
7.	Chhattisgarh	78032	75616	682	1734	78032
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	426	345	0	81	426
9.	Daman and Diu	251	168	0	83	251
10.	Delhi	28113	21851	0	0	21851
11.	Goa	2516	2509	0	3	2512
12.	Gujarat	101807	98022	0	796	98818
13.	Haryana	37790	33737	0	2701	36438
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12923	11101	0	1822	12923
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	30088	24214	0	5874	30088
16.	Jharkhand	89622	73473	8228	7921	89622
17.	Karnataka	124543	111890	5030	7623	124543
18.	Kerala	112311	109695	0	2616	112311
19.	Lakshadweep	338	260	0	39	299
20.	Madhya Pradesh	107659	103873	0	1882	105755
21.	Maharashtra	318619	280795	0	37824	318619
22.	Manipur	8903	8401	0	502	8903
23.	Meghalaya	11176	6845	2098	2233	11176

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Mizoram	7180	7142	0	38	7180
25.	Nagaland	7401	5462	160	1779	7401
26.	Odisha	114987	114987	0	0	114987
27.	Puducherry	906	906	0	0	906
28.	Punjab	103469	96571	0	6898	103469
29.	Rajasthan	127082	118042	0	3585	121627
30.	Sikkim	1172	982	0	190	1172
31.	Tamil Nadu	145847	138258	0	7589	145847
32.	Teleangana	72350	54846	5793	5117	65756
33.	Tripura	3905	3507	0	398	3905
34.	Uttarakhand	13121	11812	0	1309	13121
35.	Uttar Pradesh	298095	254227	6376	28	260631
36.	West Bengal	198448	173438	6628	15816	195882
TOTAL		2621211	2317718	51853	143823	2513394

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise details of funds released to the State Governments and
UT Administrations under SSA*

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	174715.39	154566.68	66810.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19261.85	33607.83	18179.44
3.	Assam	131820.73	97782.17	100464.64
4.	Bihar	261013.11	216336.05	251557.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	76699.64	92705.34	62219.70
6.	Goa	1333.57	1310.38	813.58
7.	Gujarat	80559.63	78476.48	61563.82
8.	Haryana	35088.42	42110.65	34501.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11453.10	12547.30	12139.13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	89143.50	51276.51	129980.55

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
11.	Jharkhand	45010.71	75775.18	55863.31
12.	Karnataka	65371.33	66213.52	41759.33
13.	Kerala	20800.66	21844.02	12858.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	200408.56	149094.91	160197.85
15.	Maharashtra	65653.65	58288.54	41225.28
16.	Manipur	13193.93	21465.80	18355.46
17.	Meghalaya	28340.86	20404.51	16626.96
18.	Mizoram	10657.69	14739.69	9437.51
19.	Nagaland	15803.02	20568.72	8739.53
20.	Odisha	73956.08	66695.31	82081.65
21.	Punjab	38323.72	36215.98	30003.82
22.	Rajasthan	242488.70	248041.55	193462.09
23.	Sikkim	4195.08	4526.13	4054.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	96827.48	135819.79	82111.73
25.	Telangana	-	81406.88	21776.01
26.	Tripura	15991.09	19800.13	16956.97
27.	Uttar Pradesh	466698.04	449867.53	505434.30
28.	Uttarakhand	22043.51	22880.56	22588.40
29.	West Bengal	153196.42	97240.30	84679.41
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	612.35	147.21	359.46
31.	Chandigarh	3009.26	3893.53	3521.81
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	927.19	911.74	594.91
33.	Daman and Diu	145.54	72.77	78.38
34.	Delhi	8322.82	6223.73	7293.80
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	58.83	139.87
36.	Puducherry	443.19	100.00	583.14
TOTAL		2473509.82	2403016.25	2159014.41

Non-participation of States in consultation process for New Education Policy

1227. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States did not participate in the consultation process for drafting a New Education Policy, if so, which are these States and the reasons for their non-participation; and

(b) the reasons why the Ministry has not uploaded the complete two volume report as prepared by the Subramaniam Committee titled National Policy on Education, 2016 on the Government portal for seeking comments by the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government initiated the process of formulating a New Education Policy (NEP), for which it carried out an extensive, time-bound, multi-pronged participative year-long consultation process across 33 identified themes, through online consultations, grass-root consultation starting from Village to Block, District, State and Zonal levels; and thematic consultations with experts. The consultation process was discussed with all the States on 21st March, 2015 and was an agenda item in the 63rd CABE meeting held on 19th August, 2015. Six zonal meetings were also held with the State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries and other State officials. The grassroots consultations stem from the federal structure of the country in which States are equal partners in carrying forward the education agenda and the State Governments have played a very important role through their participation in grassroots consultations. Till date 1,10,623 Village level, 3250 Block level, 725 Urban Local Bodies (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 and the same can be accessed at the website of NUEPA which was the Secretariat of the Committee. It may be mentioned that Volume I is the substantive part of the Report, whereas Vol. II contains Annexures only, such as, orders, details of themes, list of institutions etc. which held consultations, suggestions received etc.

After the 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. Comments/Suggestions have been invited up to 16th August, 2016.

Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in Haryana

1228. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received proposals for opening of Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in various districts of the country including Haryana, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has formulated any norms for establishment of new Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has received 163 proposals for establishment of new KVs in various districts of the country including 5 proposals in respect of Haryana. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations and Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

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

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. Actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by the Competent Authority. The actual opening of KV or JNV is dependent on feasibility of the proposal, availability of resources and sanction by the competent authority.

Statement

*List of proposals received from the State Government/MHA/Defence/Railways
for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas under civil/defence sector
(as on 22.07.2016)*

Name of State/UT and No. of proposals	Location of proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya
1	2
Assam (4)	Chirang; Ranga Para, Distt. Sonitpur; North Lakhimpur, Distt. North Lakhimpur; PTC Dergaon, Distt. Golaghat
Andhra Pradesh (10)	Kalichedu, Distt. Nellore; Srikalahasti, Distt. Chittoor; West Gudur, Sri Potti, Sriramulu, Distt. Nellore; Gudipala, Distt. Chittoor; Jangalapalle, Yadamari Mandal, Distt. Chittoor; Naidupet, Distt. Nellore; Kandukur Town, Distt. Prakasam; Sattenapalli, Distt. Guntur; No. 2 Ongole, Distt. Prakasam; Rajampallim Yerragondapalem, Distt. Prakasam
Bihar (1)	East Central Railway, Narkatiyaganj
Chandigarh (1)	GC, CRPF, Hallomajra Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh (13)	Tilkeja, Distt. Korba; GC, CRPF Bilaspur; Distt. Sukma; Distt. Bemetara; Distt. Kondagaon; Distt. Surajpur; Distt. Bajipur; Vikas Khand, Tamnar, Distt. Raigarh; Naya Raipur; Kurud, Distt. Dhamtari; Hasaud, Distt. Janjgir Champa; Saraipalli, Distt. Mahasamund; Maharajpur, Kawardha, Distt. Kabirdham
Gujarat (8)	Amreli District; Narmada Distt.; Kheda Distt.; Tapi, Distt. Tapi; Valsad Distt.; Ahwa, Distt. Dang; Baroda Yard, Distt. Baroda; Patan Distt. Patan
Haryana (5)	No.2 Rohtak; CRPF Kadarapur, Gurgaon; Group Centre, CRPF Sonipat Distt. Sonipat; Nuh, Distt. Mewat; Samalkha, Distt. Panipat
Himachal Pradesh (2)	No.II Shimla; Dharampur, Distt. Mandi
Jammu and Kashmir (1)	BSF, Singhpura, Distt. Baramullah
Jharkhand (8)	Saraikela Kharsawan; Khunti, Distt. Khunti; Lohardaga Distt.; Dangoaposi, Distt. West Singhbhum; Hatia, Distt. Ranchi; Giridih, Distt. Giridih; Dumka, Distt. Dumka; Chatra
Karnataka (14)	Gadag; Ramanagara; Chikkaballapur; Karahalli, Bangalore Distt.; 2nd KV at Tumkur Distt.; Yeshwanthpur, Distt. Bangalore;

1	2
	Gulbarga (Aland); Yadgir Distt.; Mysore, Distt. Mysore; Kadrimidri, Distt. Chikmagalur; Tarikere, Distt. Chikmagalur; Virupapura Village, Gangavathi Taluk, District Koppal; Koradakera Village, Kustagi Taluk, District Koppal; Channapatna, Distt. Ramanagara
Kerala (9)	Nedumangad, Distt. Thiruvananthapuram; Southern Railway, Palghat; Munnar/Devikulam, Distt. Idukki; BSF Campus, Kainoor, Distt. Thrissur; Thrikkakara, Distt. Ernakulam; Kottarakkara, Distt. Kollam; Ulliyeri, Distt. Kozhi Kode; Nileshwar, Distt. Kasaragod; Konni, Distt. Pathanamthitta
Madhya Pradesh (19)	Maihar, Distt. Satna; Khajuraho, Distt. Chhatarpur; Mandleshwar Nagar, Distt. Khargone; Katni, Distt. Katni; Singrauli, Distt. Singrauli; Tirodi, Distt. Balaghat; Lakhnadon, Distt. Seoni; Anuppur, Distt. Anuppur; CRPF Nayagaon, Gwalior; Sidhi, Distt. Sidhi; Mugispur, Distt. Sehore; Ganjbasoda, Distt. Vidisha; Silvani, Distt. Raisen; Alirajpur, Distt. Alirajpur; Neemuch, Distt. Neemuch; Multai, Distt. Betul; Narsingharh, Distt. Rajgarh; Chanderi Fatehabad, Distt. Ashok Nagar; Hatta Nagar, Distt. Damoh
Maharashtra (3)	Gadchiroli; Ballarshah, Distt. Chandrapur; Daund, Distt. Pune
Manipur (1)	Chandel Distt.
Meghalaya (1)	Nongstoin, West Khasi Hills Distt.
Odisha (10)	Joda, Distt. Keonjhar; Meramundali, Distt. Dhenkanal; Titilagarh, Distt. Bolangir; Chatrapur, Distt. Ganjam; Jagatsinghpur Distt.; Gunupur, Distt. Rayagada; Muniguda, Distt. Rayagada; Athamallik, Distt. Angul; Tartua, Distt. Khurda; Jatni, Distt. Khurda
Punjab (7)	Mansa Distt. Moga Distt.; Nawan Shahar Distt.; Tarn Taran Distt.; Gudda, Distt. Bathinda; Bhullar, Distt. Muktsar; UGGO-KE, Distt. Barnala
Rajasthan (12)	BSF Campus Chop, Distt. Jaipur; BSF Campus Nagaur, Distt. Nagaur; BSF Campus Udaipur, Distt. Udaipur; BSF Campus Alipur, Distt. Alwar; BSF Campus Satrana, Distt. Sriganganagar; BSF Campus Srikanpur, Distt. Sriganganagar; Bheem, Distt. Rajsamand; CISF 8th Reserve Battalion, Jaipur; Bandikui, Distt. Dausa; Nagaur, Distt. Nagaur; Tivri, Distt. Jodhpur; Pali, Distt. Pali

1	2
Tripura (2)	Dharmanagar (North Tripura); Belonia (South Tripura)
Telangana (4)	Siddipet, Distt. Medak; Vikarabad, Distt. Ranga Reddy; Bhongir, Distt. Nalgonda; Nizamabad Distt. Nizamabad
Tamil Nadu (9)	Krishnagiri, Distt. Krishnagiri Pudukkottai, Distt. Pudukkottai; Theni, Distt. Theni; Illupakudi, Distt. Shivgangai; Tirunelveli, Distt. Tirunelveli; BSF Campus, Kittampalayam, Distt. Coimbatore; Vellore, Distt. Vellore; ITBP Idayapatti, Distt. Madurai; Thanjavur, Distt. Thanjavur
Uttarakhand (5)	Deghat, Distt. Almora; Mothrowala, Clement Town, Dehradun; Dwarahat, Distt. Almora; GC, CRPF Kathgodam, Distt. Nainital; Narender Nagar, Tehri Garhwal
Uttar Pradesh (11)	Faizabad; Farrukhabad; Sitapur; Saharanpur, Distt. Saharanpur; Pukhraya, Distt. Ramabai Nagar; Daselia, Distt. Sitapur; Achhnera Dehat, Distt. Agra; N.E. Railway, Mau Distt.; N.E. Railway, Varanasi Distt.; Dabra, Distt. Gwalior; Sumerpur, Distt. Hamirpur
West Bengal (2)	NF Railway, New Cooch Behar; NF Railway, New Jalpaiguri
Rajasthan (1)	Uttarlai (Under Defence Sector)

Sex education under Adolescence Education Programme

1229. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sex education in schools is being imparted under Adolescence Education Programme (AEP), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has conducted any survey amongst secondary and higher secondary school children to know their response towards AEP; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the study and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Educational intervention under Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) makes learners aware of concerns of adolescence, prevention of HIV/AIDS, and drug abuse and helps them acquire necessary life skills. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) conducted a study in 2010-11 to evaluate the AEP. The study reveals that AEP has contributed towards enhancing

knowledge of both students and teachers in a number of areas such as physical changes during adolescence, nutrition and anemia, HIV/AIDS, and substance abuse, and has also helped in improving student's attitudes on several fronts.

Dropout in enrolment of girl students

1230. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last 5 years there has been a massive dropout of girls enrolled in primary class of different schools, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite Government initiatives there is a constant decline of the girl students in the education sector; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and further action plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary, the dropout rate of girls at primary level has been steadily decreasing in the last five years. The details of annual average drop out rate of girls at primary level as per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) are as under:

2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
6.37	6.07	5.34	4.66	4.49

(b) The total enrolment of girls in elementary classes increased from 9,34,44,981 in 2010-11 to 9,55,55,995 in 2014-15, and in secondary classes it has increased from 1,43,39,430 to 1,81,80,094 during the same period.

(c) To encourage the participation of girls at elementary level, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for the opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, the appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks and the Scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) as residential upper primary schools for girls belonging to SC/ST/Minority Communities, BPL families and girls in difficult circumstances. Out of the 3609 KGBVs sanctioned, 3599 are operational enrolling 3,64,855 girls.

The 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' Scheme is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme has been initiated with the objectives of

preventing gender based sex selection elimination, ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring her education.

Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative, 417796 toilets blocks have been constructed/re-constructed in 261400 elementary and secondary Government schools from 15th August, 2014 to 15th August, 2015. As on 15th August, 2015, every Government school has gender segregated toilets.

Under the Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) interventions to promote girls participation in secondary schools include the opening of new schools, the strengthening of existing schools, the appointment of teachers including female teachers, the construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, hostel facilities for girls' curriculum reforms to eliminate any hidden gender bias, conduct of self defence training for the girls, special programmes for empowerment of girls, stipend for girls with disabilities, vocationalization of secondary education, Girls Hostel Scheme, teacher sensitization programmes and separate toilet blocks for girls. Girls are exempt from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and there is 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas.

The "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education" provides a ₹ 3,000/- deposit in the name of eligible unmarried girls below 16 years as fixed deposit, to be withdrawn along with interest, upon the girl reaching 18 years of age and after passing class 10.

'Udaan' is an initiative of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to promote educational opportunities for girl students. It has been designed to provide a comprehensive platform for deserving girl students who aspire to pursue higher education in engineering, and assist them to prepare for the IIT JEE while studying in classes XI and XII.

Department of Yoga in Central Universities

1231. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six Central Universities would start Department of Yoga, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any plan to start yoga classes in school levels also, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the University Grants Commission is considering to include NET exam for yogic sciences to address the issue of finding teachers for this subject, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. The following Central Universities have been identified to start the Yoga Department from the academic session 2016-17, subject to the approvals of the competent authorities of concerned Universities:

1. Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University,
2. Visva Bharati,
3. Central University of Rajasthan,
4. Central University of Kerala,
5. Indira Gandhi National Tribal University; and
6. Manipur University.

(b) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommends Yoga as an integral part of Health and Physical Education. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has also included the content of Yoga from Classes VI onwards in the integrated syllabi on Health and Physical Education. As regards schools affiliated with Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), Yoga is taught under Physical Education Curriculum in all its affiliated Higher Secondary schools.

(c) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has constituted an expert committee to draft the syllabus for National Eligibility Test (NET) examination in the subject of Yoga.

Advisory for children of Government Officers in Government Schools

1232. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether advisory issued by Hon'ble Court regarding admission of children of Government officers and politicians to Government schools, to improve quality of education of Government schools, have been put on implementation anywhere in the country, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) if not, the opinion of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad in its judgment dated 18.08.2015 has directed the Government of Uttar Pradesh to take appropriate action to ensure that Government officials send their children/wards to primary schools run by Uttar Pradesh Basic Shiksha Parishad, from next academic session.

(b) Education being in the Concurrent List, it is for the State Governments to implement the directions of Hon'ble High Court.

Recommendation of Vice-Chancellors' meeting

1233. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vice-Chancellors' meeting was held in February, 2016;

(b) if so, details of agenda items that have been discussed and the conclusions arrived at;

(c) what action the Ministry has taken on the decisions taken in the above meeting and how many of the recommendations have been implemented so far, whether discussions on vacancies of VCs was held in the meeting; and

(d) if so, what is the roadmap finalized to appoint VCs in various Central institutions and how the Ministry is going to persuade the States to appoint VCs in State Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting with Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities was held on 18th February, 2016.

(b) and (c) The matters related to promotion of equity, strengthening of grievance redressal system, sensitization of University Administrators towards handling issues faced by students of disadvantaged sections, need of counseling of youth, adequate representation of weaker sections in the statutory bodies, prevention of sexual harassment, etc, were discussed. However, the issue of appointment of Vice-Chancellors in Central Universities was not included in the agenda of the said meeting.

The Vice Chancellors had *inter alia* passed the resolution to institutionalize peer-assisted learning through an active mentoring system, to commence cost effective and transparent online admission process, to take steps to increase Gross Enrollment Ratio to 30%, to introduce new and innovative courses, to ensure instructions in English and an Indian language as applicable to the State, counseling of students by experts, to institutionalize a suitable grievance redressal mechanism and to appoint an Anti-Discrimination Officer, to ensure a healthy, safe and congenial work environment for women, students, staff and faculty and to inculcate a spirit of dignity of labour among the youth, etc. Central Universities, which are autonomous bodies, are competent to take action on these resolutions with the approvals of their statutory bodies.

(d) At present, there are 41 Central Universities under the purview of this Ministry and the Vice-Chancellor's posts are vacant only in three Central Universities. This Ministry has no role in appointment of Vice-Chancellors in State Universities.

Recommendation of UNICEF for pre-school education

†1234. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to United Nation Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) report which says that more than six lakh children aged between 6 to 13 do not go to school;

(b) whether UNICEF has recommended inclusion of pre-school education in the new education policy and provision for unrestricted progression upto class tenth instead of class eighth;

(c) whether only about half of the children belonging to Scheduled Castes and poor families attend pre-schooling in Anganwadi; and

(d) if so, steps being taken to send all the children in the schools and Anganwadis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the United Nation Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) report titled 'South Asia Regional Study covering Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, 2014' 1.19 crore children in the age group of 6 to 13 years are out of school. However, to track out of school children in the age group of 6 to 13 years, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) commissioned three independent surveys according to which 134.59 lakh children were estimated to be out of school in 2005, and the figure came down to 81.50 lakh in 2009 and 60.64 lakh in 2014.

(b) As per data on consultations on proposed new education policy, available with MHRD, there is no record of any recommendation from UNICEF regarding inclusion of pre-school education in the new education policy or regarding provision for unrestricted progression upto class tenth instead of class eighth.

(c) and (d) Anganwadi Centres under the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Programme of the Ministry of Women and Child Development are intended to provide Early Childhood Education. ICDS Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and has been universalized to cover 14 lakh habitations through 13.50 lakh Anganwadi Centres and about 3.50 crore children in the 3 to 6 years age

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

group. The number of children belonging to Scheduled Caste and poor families attending pre-school at Anganwadi Centres is not separately maintained by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to every child of the age group of 6 to 14 years in a neighbourhood school till completion of the elementary education. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the designated Centrally Sponsored Scheme to meet the objective of the RTE Act, 2009, provides assistance to State Governments and UTs to ensure quality and inclusive elementary education for all children. Universal enrolment is the first goal of SSA, and hence continuous steps/measures have been taken to bring all children in schools. SSA has sanctioned 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools to States and UTs for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minority population. 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. The number of children enrolled at elementary level has increased to 19.8 crore in 2014-15 from 15.1 crore in 1998-99.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as improving pupil-teacher ratios, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools.

Funds for Tribal Sub Plan of Mid-Day-Meal Scheme

1235. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the fund earmarked under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme for Odisha for the financial years 2013, 2014 and 2015;

(b) whether the fund has been fully utilized for the purpose it was allocated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The funds earmarked under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme for Odisha for the financial years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Years	Allocation of Central Funds under TSP
1.	2013-14	18176.61
2.	2014-15	14798.15
3.	2015-16	11863.94

(b) and (c) State Government of Odisha has informed that the earmarked funds have been fully utilized during the last three years. The State Government has further informed that the total expenditure including TSP allocation has been ₹ 76917.92 lakh, ₹ 69363.58 lakh and ₹ 70557.45 lakh for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

Collaboration with foreign educational institutions

1236. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UGC has decided to allow our educational institutions to tie up with foreign ones, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the tie up would be at university level or at college level also;

(c) who will give final degree in this arrangement; and

(d) what would be its impact on cost of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As per the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016, Indian Universities and Colleges having the highest grade of accreditation/threshold accreditation, and conforming to other eligibility conditions as laid down in the regulations, can apply online to the UGC for starting twinning arrangement with quality Foreign Educational Institutions (FEI) having the prescribed quality. The regulations are available at <http://www.egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170684.pdf>. The regulations are in supersession of UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulation, 2012.

As per the regulations, the degree will be awarded by the Indian Educational Institutions (IEIs) alone; joint degrees are not permitted. However the name of the collaborating Foreign Educational Institution (FEI) can be indicated on the degree,

the logo and primacy being of the Indian institution. Credits from collaborating FEI when jointly signed by the IEI shall form part of the transcript. FEI may also sign the transcript/credit issued by the IEI.

(d) The arrangement through the new regulations may involve lower costs of acquiring the experience, exposure and academic benefits of studying abroad.

Guidelines regarding deemed universities

1237. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines regarding Deemed Universities have been changed;

(b) if so, what are the main changes and the reasons therefor; and

(c) in what way these new guidelines would further improve the quality of such universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved a new UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016 in its 516th meeting held on 15.6.2016 which has been notified on 11.7.2016.

The new regulations were made in supersession to UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010, amended from time to time, with a view to bring in transparency, remove subjectivity, to improve quality of education, to give greater autonomy to institution, and to provide for student welfare measures. The details of the Regulations are available in the website of UGC www.ugc.ac.in.

(c) Some of the measures to improve quality of education included in the regulation are mandatory National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accreditation of the institute along with its off-campus for expansion, mandatory participation in National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), review of syllabus after every three years, introduction of Choice Based Credit System (CBCS), counseling and special teaching learning assistance programmes for weaker/differently-abled students etc.

Quality of education in KV and NV

1238. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KV) as well as Navodaya Vidyalayas (NV) during the last three years;

(b) the steps taken to improve quality of education in these schools; and

(c) the measures taken to inculcate values, awareness of the environment, adventure activities and physical education to the students of these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The details of performance (pass percentage) of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) *vis-à-vis*, the performance of all schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in the Class X and XII examinations during the last three years are as under:-

School System	Class X			Class XII		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
KVS	99.59	99.39	98.92	97.39	94.75	95.43
NVS	99.80	99.72	98.83	97.67	96.91	96.70
CBSE	98.87	97.32	96.21	82.66	82.00	83.05

(b) To improve the educational standards in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country, KVS has taken adequate measures *viz.* recruitment of qualified teachers through centralized recruitment test, healthy pupil-teacher ratio, well-equipped infrastructure, effective supervision and training policy for teachers, use of ICT, remedial teaching for under achievers etc.

Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has a four-tier system of academic monitoring and supervision *viz.*, at Vidyalaya level, Cluster level, Regional level and National level. Regular training programmes are also organized for Principals, Vice-Principals and Teachers for their skill upgradation. As a result, the students of JNVs have been performing very well over the years.

(c) As part of the measures taken to inculcate values, awareness of environment, adventure activities and Physical Education, KVS organizes National Integration camps at cluster, regional and national levels, adventure activities, sports competitions at cluster regional and national level, Establishment of Eco Clubs, organizing tree plantation programmes etc. besides the activities of Bharat Scouts and Guides and National Cadet Corps at the Vidyalaya level.

The activities undertaken by JNVs include organizing National Integration Meet and Art in Education Programme, where the students are taught leadership qualities and are trained to understand issues of global concern, inculcation of time tested and enduring universal values etc. Other activities undertaken by JNVs include Swachh

Bharat Abhiyan activities, awareness rallies in the campus, organising training for trekking, mountaineering, rock climbing, swimming, martial arts besides the activities of Bharat Scouts and Guides and National Cadet Corps at the Vidyalaya level.

**Complaints under Sexual Harassment Act at
National Bal Bhawan (NBB)**

1239. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of a regular Director at National Bal Bhawan (NBB), New Delhi, the charge had been given to a Ministry's officer, if so, its impact on the effective functioning of the organization;

(b) whether there is any mechanism for redressal of complaints including one contemplated under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, of staff members particularly women staff members of NBB;

(c) if so, the details of complaints received, dealt with and redressal provided during last three years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken in this regard and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Deputy Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy of this Ministry is holding the additional charge of the post of Director, National Bal Bhawan (NBB) since 11.12.2015. All scheduled activities and programmes of National Bal Bhawan like National Bal Shree Honour, Chairpersons' and Directors' Conference, Young Environmentalist Conference, Summer Fiesta etc. have been held smoothly.

(b) There is an Internal Complaint Committee to look into the matters pertaining to complaints of sexual harassment of women.

(c) and (d) No complaint about sexual harassment in NBB has been received during the last three years.

UG and PG courses on Yoga in Universities

1240. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to introduce undergraduate and post graduate courses on Yoga in various Universities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such Universities; and

(c) whether at present any University is imparting graduation courses on Yoga, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Six Central Universities will have functional Yoga departments from academic session 2016-17. These six Universities are (i) Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Uttarakhand; (ii) Visva-Bharati, West Bengal; (iii) Central University of Rajasthan; (iv) Central University of Kerala; (v) Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh; and (vi) Manipur University.

The Central Government had appointed a Committee, under the Chairpersonship of Prof. H. R. Nagendra, Chancellor, Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana, Bengaluru (S-VYASA) for making recommendations on Yoga Education in Universities. The Yoga departments of the following Universities and Deemed to be Universities, namely: (i) Lakulish Yoga University, Gujarat; (ii) Gujarat Ayurveda University, Gujarat; (iii) S-VYASA, Karnataka; (iv) Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Madhya Pradesh; (v) Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramoday Vishwavidyalaya, Madhya Pradesh; (vi) Tamil Nadu Physical Education and Sports University, Tamil Nadu; (vii) Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tamil Nadu; (viii) Bharathiar University, Tamil Nadu; (ix) Tamil University, Tamil Nadu; (x) University of Madras, Tamil Nadu; (xi) Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, Uttarakhand; (xii) Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Uttarakhand; and (xiii) University of Patanjali, Uttarakhand are mentioned in this report as offering graduation courses in Yoga. The report further mentions Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, Delhi, under Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH) as offering graduation courses in Yoga.

Vacancies of Directors in higher institutions

1241. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state what action is being taken to identify Directors for four IIMs, twenty one NITs and one IIT which are presently headless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): Following is the status of action taken to identify Directors of IIMs, NITs and IITs:

- (a) **Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs):** For six new IIMs at Amritsar, Sirmour, Bodh Gaya, Sambalpur, Nagpur, Visakhapatnam advertisement has been issued and Search cum Selection Committee (SCSC) has been constituted for recommending a panel of names for consideration of the Government.

The mentor Directors are looking after the six new IIMs till the appointment of regular Director. For IIMs at Ranchi, Raipur, Bangalore and Rohtak, the SCSC has recommended a panel of names, which are under consideration of the Government. For IIM Tiruchirappalli, IIM Udaipur and IIM Kozhikode advertisement for the post has been issued. Till the appointment of regular Director, the tenure of the outgoing Director has been extended or the senior most Professor of the Institute has been given additional charge in these Institutions.

- (b) **National Institutes of Technology (NITs):** For nine NITs at Allahabad, Durgapur, Jaipur, Jalandhar, Kurukshetra, Rourkela, Surat, Tiruchirappalli and Warangal Search Committee has recommended a panel of names for final approval of the visitor. For four NITs at Hamirpur, Suratkhal, Bhopal and Puducherry advertisement has been issued and applications have been received. The charge of the post of Director has been entrusted either to the Director of another NIT/IIT or senior most Professor of the Institute.
- (c) **Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs):** For six IITs at Tirupati, Palakkad, Bhilai, Dharwad, Jammu and Goa advertisement has been issued and applications have been received.

Gender inequality in education

†1242. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether gender inequality in education has been a major challenge in the Indian education system, while the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Right to Education Act has played an effective role in meeting this challenge, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has made many special efforts during the last two years to root out gender inequality in education which yielded very encouraging results; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) In order to address the issue of gender inequality in elementary education the goals of the Centrally Sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) retain a clear focus on bridging and eliminating gender differences in enrolment, retention and quality of learning.

To encourage the participation of girls at elementary level, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for the opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

easier for girls, the appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks and the scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) as residential upper primary schools for girls belonging to SC/ST/Minority Communities, BPL families and girls in difficult circumstances. Out of the 3609 KGBVs sanctioned, 3599 are operational enrolling 3,64,855 girls.

A 'Digital Gender Atlas' for advancing girls' education in India has been prepared to identify and ensure equitable education with a focus on vulnerable girls, including girls with disabilities.

The 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme, launched in January, 2015, is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The scheme has been initiated with the objectives of preventing gender biased sex selection elimination, ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring her education.

Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative, 417796 toilets blocks have been constructed/re-constructed in 261400 elementary and secondary Government schools from 15th August, 2014 to 15th August, 2015. As on 15th August, 2015, every Government school has gender segregated toilets.

Under the Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) interventions to promote girls participation in secondary schools include the opening of new schools, the strengthening of existing schools, the appointment of teachers including female teachers, the construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas, hostel facilities for girls' curriculum reforms to eliminate any hidden gender bias, conduct of self defence training for the girls, special programmes for empowerment of girls, stipend for girls with disabilities, vocationalization of secondary education, girls hostel scheme, teacher sensitization programmes and separate toilet blocks for girls. Girls are exempt from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and there is 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas.

The "National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education" provides a ₹ 3,000/- deposit in the name of eligible unmarried girls below 16 years as fixed deposit, to be withdrawn along with interest, upon the girl reaching 18 years of age and after passing class 10.

'Udaan' is an initiative of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to promote educational opportunities for girl students. It has been designed to provide a comprehensive platform for deserving girls students who aspire to pursue higher

education in engineering, and assist them to prepare for the IIT JEE while studying in classes XI and XII.

(c) Due to the concerted efforts made by the Department the transition rate of girls from primary to upper primary has shown an increase from 89.76% in 2012-13 to 89.99% in 2013-14 as per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE). The ratio of girls to boys enrolment has remained the same at 0.93% at primary level and 0.95% at upper primary level respectively for this period whereas it has shown an increase at secondary level from 1% to 1.01% for these two years. The annual average dropout rate of girls at primary level has decreased from 4.66% in 2013-14 to 4.49% in 2014-15.

UGC rules on alliance with foreign universities

1243. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has revised its rules on alliance with foreign universities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the revised rules did not result in enough foreign universities showing interest in having twinning arrangement with Indian counterpart; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has announced a scheme for State universities under which professors from universities abroad would be invited to spend a year to help them improve curriculum pedagogy, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016 with a view to increase synergy between Indian and foreign academic institutions, to offer students additional choices, improve curriculum and the delivery of knowledge and educational content. The regulations are in supersession of UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012.

As per the new regulations, Indian universities and colleges, having the highest grade of accreditation/ threshold accreditation, and conforming to other eligibility conditions as laid down in the regulations, can apply online to the UGC for starting twinning arrangement with quality Foreign Educational Institutions (FEI) having the prescribed quality. The degree will be awarded by the Indian Educational Institutions

(IEIs) alone; joint degrees are not permitted. The regulations provide for time-bound processing of the online applications by the UGC. The regulations are available at www.egazette.nic.in/www.ugc.ac.in

(b) The new regulations have been notified on 11th July, 2016 and it is too early to assess the response.

(c) It has been announced on 3rd June, 2016 by the Government 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.

Scrapping of reservation for OBC category in Central Universities

1244. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government has issued a circular whereby it has scrapped reservation for OBC category for the posts of professor and associate professor in Central Universities, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): There has been no change in the reservation policy for SC, ST and OBC in appointment of faculty in Central Universities and the University Grants Commission has clarified this to all Central Universities *vide* their letter No. F.59-6/2012(CU) dated 7th June, 2016.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Odisha

1245. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme for the last five years to Odisha;

(b) whether any analysis has been carried out recently to know the status of implementation of various schemes under SSA in Odisha;

(c) the quantum of allocation for Jagatsinghpur district for the last five years under SSA; and

(d) the details and status of schemes initiated under SSA in Jagatsinghpur district during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Details of Central share of

funds released under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) scheme to the State of Odisha in the last five years are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
92719.98	104307.62	73956.08	66695.31	82081.65

(b) Yes, Sir. Performance of the States/UTs regarding implementation of SSA is reviewed regularly through existing mechanisms of periodic reviews, workshops and quarterly progress reports. Additionally, Joint Review Missions (JRM) comprising of experts, senior policy makers and the other stakeholders regularly visit States in rotation to monitor the work being done under SSA by the States and to ensure that funds are spent for the intended purpose. The 21st JRM visited Odisha in February, 2015.

State Government has reported that two research studies have been carried out in the year 2015-16, namely: (i) Impact Assessment of Resource Support Provided to Children with Special Needs (CWSN) in enhancing their Learning Achievement; and (ii) Assessment of Development of Mathematical Ability through Mathematics Fair.

(c) Details of funds allocated under SSA to Jagatsinghpur district of Odisha during the last five years, as reported by the State Government, are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Funds allocation (Jagatsinghpur district, Odisha)
2011-12	4819.99
2012-13	6150.42
2013-14	3115.63
2014-15	3313.10
2015-16	4392.65

(d) Details of activities undertaken under SSA in Jagatsinghpur district of Odisha during the last five years as reported by the State Government are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of activities undertaken under SSA in Odisha***Expenditure details along with from various activities initiated
2011-12 to 2015-16**

(₹ in lakh)

Details of activities	Amount
2011-12	
Civil Works	1867.200
Additional Class Room	1239.841
Bala	551.458
Major Repairs (Upper Primary)	67.221
Royalty	3.556
Separate Girls Toilet	1.750
Toilet/Urinals	3.374
Community Training	36.186
3 Days Non-Residential at Cluster Level	36.186
Free Text Book	150.271
Free Text Book (UP)	150.271
Grants	207.093
Maintenance Grant	95.770
School Grant	86.238
Teachers Grant	17.206
Teaching Learning Equipment	7.880
Innovative Activities	595.612
Computer Aided Learning	52.476
ECCE	14.326
Girls Education	507.620
Minority	1.058
SC/ST	20.132
Interventions for CWSN (IED)	86.459
Inclusive Education	86.459

Details of activities	Amount
Interventions for OOSC	1.977
Non-Residential Bridge Course	1.977
Management Cost and Quality	229.767
Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP)	48.302
Management and MIS	156.269
Community Mobilization	25.196
Research and Evaluation	17.433
Annual Exam	7.926
CTS	1.688
DISE	4.538
Monitoring and Supervision	0.232
Other Evaluation	0.020
Research Work	2.880
School Development Plan	0.150
Teachers Salary	303.285
EPF of GS and SS	76.258
Ts Ganasikyaka	95.213
Additional Teachers-PS (Shiksha Sahayak)	131.815
Teachers Training	96.892
In-Service Teachers' Training (Both at BRC and CRC Level)	96.892
Fixed Asset	16.292
GRAND TOTAL	3608.467
2012-13	
Block Resource Centre (BRC)	35.646
Contingency Grant (BRC)	8.480
Honorarium of DEO (BRCC LEVEL)	4.125
Meeting, TA (BRC)	4.800
MRG BRCC	1.600
Salary of Block Accounts	5.492
Salary of Planning-Cum-MIS	3.110

Details of activities	Amount
Salary of Resource Persons (BRC)	6.439
TLM Grant (BRC)	1.600
Civil Works	369.963
Additional Class Room	252.183
Bala	5.326
Royalty	7.754
Toilet/Urinals	104.700
Cluster Resource Centres	240.595
Contingency Grant (CRC)	9.495
Maintenance Grant CRCC	1.880
Meeting, TA (CRC)	11.330
Salary of Resource Persons (CRC)	215.040
TLM Grant (CRC)	2.850
Community Training	43.133
3 Days Non-Residential at Cluster Level	43.133
Free Text Book	139.031
Free Text Book (P)	81.434
Free Text Book (UP)	57.597
Grants	214.524
Maintenance Grant	87.478
School Grant	84.152
Teachers Grant	17.273
Teaching Learning Equipment	25.622
Innovative Activities	325.689
Computer Aided Learning	22.563
ECCE	1.806
Girls Education	292.475
Minority	0.894
SC/ST	5.999
Urban Deprived Children	1.951

Details of activities	Amount
Interventions for CWSN (IED)	74.648
Inclusive Education	74.648
Interventions for OOSC	1.510
Non-Residential Bridge Course	1.012
Others (Residential Care Centre)	0.498
Management Cost and Quality	184.307
Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP)	58.112
Management and MIS	126.196
Research and Evaluation	17.775
Annual Exam	6.997
CTS	0.314
Curriculum Development	1.591
DISE	2.809
Monitoring and Supervision	0.104
Other Evaluation	1.817
Research Work	0.965
School Development Plan	3.179
Teachers Salary	429.230
Ts Ganasikyaka	117.825
Additional Teachers-PS (Shiksha Sahayak)	311.404
Teachers Training	68.946
In-Service Teachers' Training (Both at BRC and CRC Level)	68.946
Community Mobilization	8.528
Fixed Asset	8.378
GRAND TOTAL	2161.903
2013-14	
Block Resource Centre (BRC)	57.127
Contingency Grant (BRC)	3.427
Honorarium of DEO (BRCC LEVEL)	5.671
Meeting, TA (BRC)	1.765

Details of activities	Amount
MRG BRCC	0.450
Salary of Block Accounts	15.351
Salary of Planning-Cum-MIS	11.031
Salary of Resource Persons (BRC)	18.096
TA and DA of Block Accountant	0.735
TLM Grant (BRC)	0.600
Civil Works	1761.310
Additional Class Room	1390.333
Separate Girls Toilet	296.872
Toilet/Urinals	74.105
Cluster Resource Centres	282.550
Contingency Grant (CRC)	25.321
Maintenance Grant CRCC	4.840
Meeting, TA (CRC)	29.647
Salary of Resource Persons (CRC)	215.040
TLM Grant (CRC)	7.702
Community Training	17.552
3 Days Non-Residential at Cluster Level	17.552
Free Text Book	150.147
Free Text Book (P)	92.010
Free Text Book (UP)	58.137
Grants	230.708
Maintenance Grant	111.992
School Grant	115.030
Teachers Grant	3.287
Teaching Learning Equipment	0.399
Innovative Activities	419.740
Computer Aided Learning	2.598
Girls Education	408.137
SC/ST	9.004

Details of activities	Amount
Interventions for CWSN (IED)	38.024
Inclusive Education	38.024
Management Cost and Quality	137.049
Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP)	28.445
Management and MIS	108.604
Research and Evaluation	7.383
Annual Exam	5.444
DISE	1.939
Teachers Salary	1015.686
EPF of GS and SS	334.538
Remuneration of Part-Time Teacher P.E.T	6.147
Remuneration of Part-Time Teachers Arts	14.862
Ts Ganasikyaka	120.215
TS-Parttime Instructor Art Teachers	1.119
Additional Teachers-PS (Shiksha Sahayak)	538.805
Teachers Training	24.781
In-Service Teachers' Training (Both at BRC and CRC Level)	24.781
Community Mobilization	7.032
GRAND TOTAL	4149.089
2014-15	
Block Resource Centre (BRC)	67.240
Honorarium of DEO (BRCC LEVEL)	5.541
Meeting, TA (BRC)	0.140
Salary of Block Accounts	17.417
Salary of BRTs (RP)	17.774
Salary of Planning-Cum-MIS	11.552
Salary of Resource Persons (BRC)	13.832
TA and DA of Block Accountant	0.984
Civil Works	122.057
Additional Class Room	23.957
Toilet/Urinals	98.100

Details of activities	Amount
Cluster Resource Centres	216.160
Contingency Grant (CRC)	0.500
Meeting, TA (CRC)	0.600
Salary of Resource Persons (CRC)	215.040
TLM Grant (CRC)	0.020
Free Text Book	126.026
Free Text Book (UP)	126.026
Grants	100.034
Maintenance Grant	53.234
School Grant	46.800
Innovative Activities	219.393
Computer Aided Learning	41.730
Girls Education	176.043
Minority	1.620
Interventions for CWSN (IED)	47.992
Inclusive Education	47.992
Management Cost and Quality	137.315
Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP)	5.084
Management and MIS	132.232
Research and Evaluation	8.593
Annual Exam	6.784
CTS	0.032
DISE	1.604
Other Evaluation	0.007
School Development Plan	0.165
Teachers Salary	702.504
Remuneration of Part-Time Teacher P.E.T	26.599
Remuneration of Part-Time Teachers Arts	31.757
Ts Ganasikyaka	144.900
Additional Teachers-PS (Shiksha Sahayak)	499.248

Details of activities	Amount
Teachers Training	13.292
In-Service Teachers' Training (Both at BRC and CRC Level)	13.292
Community Mobilization	5.054
GRAND TOTAL	1765.660
2015-16	
Intervention for out of School Children	0.63
Free Text Book	0.00
Uniform	319.31
Teachers Salary	1517.19
Teaching Learning Equipment (TLE)	0.00
Teachers Training	0.47
Block Resource Centre/URC	59.88
Cluster Resource Centre	28.16
Computer Aided Education	0.00
Libraries in Schools	0.00
Teachers Grant	0.00
School Grant	102.56
Research and Evaluation	0.09
Maintenance Grant	115.45
Intervention for CWSN	29.19
Girls Education	3.75
ECCE	0.00
Intervention for SC/ST Children	3.74
Minority Education	3.74
Education for Urban Deprived	3.19
SMC/PRI Training	0.00
Civil Work Construction	271.75
Project Management	138.25

Details of activities	Amount
Learning Enhancement Programme	0.00
Community Mobilization activities	0.35
TOTAL	2597.70

Special facilities to women for research work

†1246. 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 provide special facilities to women for undertaking research work;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has initiated several measures to promote enrolment of women in Ph.D and M.Phil. courses. The measures include lying down provisions in the UGC (Minimum standards and procedure for award of M.Phil./Ph.D. for relaxing the maximum duration for completion of Ph.D. or M.Phil. by women candidates for a further two years and one year, respectively; allowing transfer of research data in case of relocation of an M.Phil./Ph.D. woman scholar due to marriage or otherwise; and allowing women candidates maternity leave/child-care leave once in the entire duration of M.Phil./Ph.D. for up to 240 days. The regulations are at <http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2016/170577.pdf>

The UGC has further informed that it provides grants to seven Universities and Deemed to be Universities, set up exclusively for women, engaged in teaching and research activities in the country. These universities are namely: (i) Sri Padmavati Mahila Vishwavidyalayam, Andhra Pradesh; (ii) Bhagat Phool Singh Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Haryana; (iii) Karnataka State Women University, Karnataka; (iv) Shrimati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University, Mumbai; (v) Mother Teresa Women's University, Tamil Nadu; (vi) Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan; and (vii) Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, Tamil Nadu.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The UGC has an exclusive Post-Doctoral Fellowship Scheme for women. The scheme incentivizes talented women to carry out advanced studies and research. The awardees are given fellowship at the rate of ₹ 38,800/- per month for the first two years and ₹ 46,500/- per month for further three years. The number of slots available under this scheme is 100 per year. The guidelines of the schemes are at http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/8868819_revised-final-PDF-W.pdf

The UGC is also providing Swami Vivekananda single girl child fellowship for research in Social Sciences. Under this fellowship single girl children, who are registered in Ph.D. programme in Social Sciences, are eligible for receiving ₹ 25,000/- per month for initial two years and ₹ 28,000/- per month till date of submission of Ph.D. thesis or five years, whichever is earlier. The guidelines of the scheme are at http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/7042851_revised-final-SVGC.pdf

Gross Enrolment Ratio of girls in elementary education

1247. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extant figure pertaining to the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls in elementary education in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State-wise details of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls in elementary education as per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2014-15 are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) To encourage the participation of girls at elementary level, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for the opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, the appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks and the scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) as residential upper primary schools for girls belonging to SC/ST/Minority Communities, BPL families and girls in difficult circumstances. Out of the 3609 KGBVs sanctioned, 3599 are operational enrolling 3,64,855 girls.

The 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' Scheme is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of

Human Resource Development with the objectives of preventing gender biased sex selection, ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring her education.

Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative, 417796 toilets blocks have been constructed/re-constructed in 261400 elementary and secondary Government schools from 15th August, 2014 to 15th August, 2015. As on 15th August, 2015, every Government school has gender segregated toilets.

Statement

Details of gross enrolment ratio

Sl. No.	State/UT	GER of Girls in Elementary Education
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	87.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	87.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	126.66
4.	Assam	111.51
5.	Bihar	105.37
6.	Chandigarh	95.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	102.39
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	82.25
9.	Daman and Diu	87.63
10.	Delhi	121.34
11.	Goa	103.60
12.	Gujarat	97.58
13.	Haryana	100.29
14.	Himachal Pradesh	101.79
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	81.48
16.	Jharkhand	107.56
17.	Karnataka	98.86
18.	Kerala	95.90
19.	Lakshadweep	78.48
20.	Madhya Pradesh	100.55
21.	Maharashtra	99.24
22.	Manipur	131.78
23.	Meghalaya	137.68

Sl. No.	State/UT	GER of Girls in Elementary Education
24.	Mizoram	122.17
25.	Nagaland	101.74
26.	Odisha	98.75
27.	Puducherry	93.01
28.	Punjab	104.44
29.	Rajasthan	92.62
30.	Sikkim	121.70
31.	Tamil Nadu	100.46
32.	Telangana	95.56
33.	Tripura	114.41
34.	Uttar Pradesh	93.18
35.	Uttarakhand	95.69
36.	West Bengal	105.77
ALL STATES		99.24

Source: U-DISE (2014-15)

Central Universities in Bihar and Jharkhand

†1248. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish Central Universities in all States of the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether a decision has been taken to establish Central Universities in most backward States like Jharkhand and Bihar on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal to set up new Central Universities in all States 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.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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.

Financial assistance for Community Development Through Polytechnic

1249. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has discontinued or stopped giving financial assistance to States to continue Community Development Through Polytechnic (CDTP), a centrally sponsored project to give training in skills to polytechnic students;

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result of this CDTP was discontinued since 2015-16 in 31 Government polytechnics in Kerala; and

(c) whether grants for this course which is in high demand would be reintroduced from this academic year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. During 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 232.00 Lakh was released covering 29 Polytechnics in Kerala who have submitted valid Utilization Certificates in respect of grants sanctioned earlier. During the current year, an amount of ₹ 112.50 Lakh covering 16 Polytechnics has also been released so far.

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

Collection of school development fund in Kendriya Vidyalaya

†1250. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifteen hundred rupees are being taken from students in Kendriya Vidyalayas on quarterly basis as fee in the name of school development fund;

(b) if so, whether it is a violation of the Right to Education Act which provides for free education;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of amounts received from students against the said head in the last five years; and

(d) whether Government would take steps to dispense with the said fee, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is charging a nominal amount of ₹ 500/- per month from the students as Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) for the development of the Vidyalayas. The amount is being collected on quarterly basis.

(b) No, Sir. The students admitted under RTE Act, 2009 have been exempted from payment of all kinds of fee upto Class-VIII.

(c) The details of the amount collected as Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi (VVN) during the last five years are as under:-

(Rupees in crore)

Year	VVN
2011-2012	318.35
2012-2013	323.75
2013-2014	633.19
2014-2015	646.37
2015-2016	645.86

(d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Vacant posts of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†1251. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of teachers for various subjects are lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) whether the studies of the students are getting affected due to the shortage of teachers;

(c) the reasons for delayed action in filling the vacancies and whether any action has been taken against any one in this matter; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether any study has been conducted regarding hurdles faced by the teachers in imparting education due to the lack of knowledge of regional languages as a result of all India transfer policy of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As on 1st July 2016, 9895 teaching posts (including Principal and Vice-Principal) are lying vacant in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs).

(b) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the Recruitment Rules for filling up of the posts. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary duration by the respective KVs as per the policy of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) so that the studies do not suffer.

(c) The recruitment process in KVS has been delayed due to leakage of question paper in the written test held on 4.10.2015 for recruitment for the post of Primary Teachers and later due to paper leak in the written examination scheduled on 11.10.2015 for the post of LDC. Due to these leakages, other examinations for recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff scheduled in the months of October/ November 2015 were postponed or cancelled. The agency that was entrusted with the recruitment work has now been changed by KVS and a new agency has been entrusted with the work.

The case regarding leakage of question paper was investigated by the police and some arrests were also made. A case has also been filed before the Districts and Sessions Courts, Rewari (Haryana) and the matter is *sub-judice*.

(d) As per the Article 111 of the Education Code for KVS, "The medium of instructions shall be Hindi and English. Separate classes for Hindi and English medium shall be provided from class I to XII." KVS has not felt the need for conducting any study regarding hurdles faced by the teachers in imparting education due to the lack of knowledge of regional languages as a result of all India transfer policy of teachers.

Revamping of Right to Education (RTE)

1252. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revamp the right to education in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what are the reasons behind this move of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present.

Compliance with reservation roster in private schools of Delhi

†1253. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is uniform education for all in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the provision of reservation has been complied with in toto in Government recognised private schools set up for the poor students in the country;

(c) if so, the number of such schools in the country, which have complied with reservation roster; and

(d) the number of children belonging to the Scheduled Castes/most backward classes, who have been given admission in private schools in Delhi in the year 2016-17, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) National Policy on Education, 1986 proposed a national framework for curriculum as a means of evolving a national system of education capable of responding to India's diversity of geographical and cultural mileau while ensuring a common core of values along with academic components. Based on the National Curriculum Framework-2005, National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has formulated model syllabi and textbooks on school subjects across different stages of schooling. The Schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education follow syllabi and text books prepared by NCERT. The State Governments and State Boards either adopt or adapt the syllabi and textbooks prepared by the NCERT to suit the State specific concerns and needs or develop their own syllabi and textbooks.

(b) and (c) The reservation for students is governed by the Education Act/ Rules applicable to the concerned State/U.T. The schools also need to follow the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The schools maintain all relevant records of the students who apply and are admitted annually as stipulated in Section 3(1) and (2) of the RTE Act, 2009 and also follow the guidelines/instructions issued by the respective State in which the schools are situated.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that 18790 children belonging to Economically Weaker Sections/Disadvantaged Groups which include SC/ST/OBC/Orphans/Children with Special Needs and Transgender children have been admitted in private unaided recognized schools in Delhi during 2016-17.

Regulation of Deemed Universities

1254. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to bring about changes with regard to regulation of Deemed Universities in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a meeting was scheduled to discuss the regulation issues of Deemed Universities at UGC, if so, the details of the outcome of the meeting; and

(c) the details of the regulations proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved a new UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016 in its 516th meeting held on 15.6.2016 which has been notified on 11.7.2016. The details of the Regulations are available on the website of UGC www.ugc.ac.in.

Representation for grants under SSA by States

1255. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended grant for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) whether it is also true that the Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended grants to many State Governments for the said Abhiyan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said recommended grants are yet to be released by Government;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had made a representation in this regard; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII) had recommended, *inter-alia* a grant for elementary education to all States, which aggregate to ₹ 24,068 crore for its award period, 2010-2015. The objective of the elementary education grant was to provide financial assistance to States to cover the difference between the targeted State share of 50% by the terminal year of the Eleventh Plan under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), and the contribution required to be made by each State in 2008-09, *i.e.* 35%. Thus, FC-XIII had recommended a grant of 15% of the estimated SSA expenditure of each State other than North-Eastern States. In respect of North-Eastern States, the Commission had recommended the difference between the average amount contributed by each State in the year 2007-08 and 2008-09 and the amount they needed to contribute on the basis of a 10% share, subject to a minimum of ₹ 5 crore per year. In recommending the grant for all States, the Commission had focused on recurrent items of expenditure, and excluded the requirements of civil works. This grant was an additionality to the current expenditure of the States for elementary education as per the conditionalities laid down in the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance in August, 2010.

(c) Details in this regard are being collected.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The period of implementation of recommendations of the FC-XIII was over on 31st March, 2015 and therefore, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure which released the grants to States as per the recommendation of FC-XIII, has informed that no balance grant is payable to States including Tamil Nadu.

Standard of education in Universities/Colleges

1256. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of the quality and standard of education and teaching in the Universities/ Colleges;

(b) if so, the details and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government is implementing any programme for improving the standard of education and teaching in the Universities/Colleges in the country, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by Government in improving the education system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an Inter University Centre of the University Grants Commission (UGC) undertakes accreditation of Universities and Colleges on seven criteria, which includes the criterion of teaching-learning and evaluation. Further, under the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Educational Institutions are ranked by an independent ranking Agency on the basis of objective criteria.

(c) and (d) The Central Government and the University Grants Commission (UGC) are constantly endeavouring to improve quality of higher education in the country. The Central Government has launched several initiatives viz. Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), Uchchatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY), Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) etc. in the field of education for the qualitative development of education in the country. Under the IMPRINT initiative, the Government has taken the initiative to address major engineering challenges through the collaborative efforts of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc). The objectives of UAY scheme are to promote innovation in IITs addressing issues of manufacturing industries; to spur innovative mindset; to co-ordinate action between academia and industry and to strengthen labs and research facilities. GIAN Scheme is for facilitating partnership between Higher Educational Institutions of the country and other countries. The scheme is aimed at tapping international talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs.

The UGC undertakes maintenance of standards in teaching and research and quality assurance in Universities, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges through the following mechanisms, namely: framing regulations and schemes and; disbursing grants to the eligible institutions. The UGC has notified several regulations with the objective of sustenance and improvement in the quality of higher education and for undertaking academic reforms. The regulations are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/UGC-Regulations.aspx>. In order to encourage research and development in the country, UGC has laid out schemes, awards, fellowships, chairs and programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein to undertake quality research covering areas of knowledge across disciplines including revival and promotion of indigenous languages. These schemes are at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/XII-Plan-Guidelines.aspx>.

Rising of criminal incidents against SC students

†1257. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that criminal incidents against students belonging to scheduled castes are constantly rising in the educational institutions in the last two years, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government is considering to amend the 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Prevention of Atrocities Act' in order to provide protection to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in view of such rising incidents in educational institutions, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Law and Order is a State subject and data on criminal incidents against students belonging to Scheduled Castes is not Centrally maintained. The Government of India and University Grants Commission (UGC) have issued several instructions to all State Governments and Centrally Funded Educational Institutions to curb discrimination of any kind against any section of students. In order to check discrimination and harassment of any section of students and to strengthen the grievance redressal mechanism, the UGC has formulated the UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012 and the UGC (Grievance Redressal), Regulations, 2012.

A Conference of Vice Chancellors of Central Universities was held on 18.02.2016 wherein Vice Chancellors were asked to be vigilant and to ensure that the students from these categories are not put to any disadvantage or hardship.

(b) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 as amended by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 2015 and enforced with effect from 26.1.2016, *inter-alia*, relates to punishment for obstructing or preventing a member of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes from entering any educational institution. At present, there is no proposal to further amend this Act.

Approval of contents of TV programmes

1258. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is mandatory for the Television (TV) channels to declare the category of contents of the programmes at the time of applying for registration of approval for telecasting programmes;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details of the categories fixed by the Ministry; and

(c) whether after obtaining approval in a particular category, it is mandatory to obtain approval once again for telecasting programmes based on contents of a different category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Ministry issues permission for private satellite TV channels under the provision of Uplinking and Downlinking Guidelines based on applicant company's choice of category in the application form, which can be one of the following two:

(i) News and Current Affairs Category

(ii) Non-News and Current Affairs Category.

A TV channel permitted under Non-News and Current Affairs cannot telecast News content. However, Ministry considers request of the permitted Companies for change of category of their permitted TV channel in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs for security clearance and Chartered Accountant for assessment of networth of company.

Making policy on FM radio accessible

†1259. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating to make the existing policy for FM radio accessible, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to install FM channels in the various towns not covered at present, if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) In view of the untapped potential of private radio broadcasting, Government decided to expand the private FM radio network. The Government approved the "Policy Guidelines on Expansion of FM Radio Broadcasting Services through private agencies (Phase-III)" on 07.07.2011 to expand services in cities having population more than 1 lakh (2001 Census) and 11 cities of Jammu and Kashmir, North East and Island Territories having population less than 1 lakh.

(b) 227 cities have been identified for introduction of Private FM Radio, out of which applications have been invited already for 69 cities and the details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As far as AIR is concerned, State/Union Territory-wise details of FM Transmitters proposed to be installed in uncovered locations are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of cities identified for introduction of private FM radio

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	Region	Channels available
Category “C”				
1.	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	S	4
2.	Amravati	Maharashtra	W	4
3.	Belgaum	Karnataka	S	4
4.	Bellary	Karnataka	S	4
5.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	W	4
6.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	N	4
7.	Devengeri	Karnataka	S	4
8.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	S	4
9.	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	S	4
10.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	W	4
11.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	S	4
12.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	S	4
13.	Malegaon	Maharashtra	W	4
14.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	N	4
15.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	S	4
16.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	N	4
17.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	S	4
18.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	N	4
19.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	W	4
20.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	S	4
SUB TOTAL				80
Category “D”				
1.	Achalpur	Maharashtra	W	3
2.	Barshi	Maharashtra	W	3
3.	Bharuch	Gujarat	W	3
4.	Botad	Gujarat	W	3

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	Region	Channels available
5.	Burhanapur	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
6.	Chhattarpur	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
7.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
8.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
9.	Dohad	Gujarat	W	3
10.	Durg-Bhillainagar	Chhattisgarh	W	3
11.	Godhra	Gujarat	W	3
12.	Gondiya	Maharashtra	W	3
13.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
14.	Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
15.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	W	3
16.	Jetpur Navagadh	Gujarat	W	3
17.	Junagadh	Gujarat	W	3
18.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
19.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
20.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	W	3
21.	Mahesana	Gujarat	W	3
22.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
23.	Murwara (Katni)	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
24.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
25.	Palanpur	Gujarat	W	3
26.	Patan	Gujarat	W	3
27.	Porbandar	Gujarat	W	3
28.	Rajgarh	Chhattisgarh	W	3
29.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
30.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
31.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
32.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
33.	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
34.	Surendranagar Dudhrej	Gujarat	W	3
35.	Veraval	Gujarat	W	3

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	Region	Channels available
36.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
37.	Wardha	Maharashtra	W	3
38.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	W	3
SUB TOTAL				114

Cities in Border Areas of Jammu and Kashmir and NE States

1.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	N	3
2.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	N	3
3.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	N	3
4.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir	N	3
5.	Bhaderwah	Jammu and Kashmir	N	3
6.	Dubhari	Assam	E	3
7.	Haflong	Assam	E	3
8.	Jowai	Meghalaya	E	3
9.	Lung-Lei	Mizoram	E	3
10.	Mokukchung	Nagaland	E	3
11.	Belonia	Tripura	E	3
SUB TOTAL				33
TOTAL 69 NEW CITIES (BATCH-II) INCLUDING BORDER AREA CITIES				227

Statement-II

List of FM transmitters being set up under 12th plan including cont. schemes of earlier plans in uncovered areas

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of new FM transmitter
1.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	10 KW
2.	Anini/Roing	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
3.	Bomdila	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of new FM transmitter
4.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
5.	Daporijo	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
6.	Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	1 KW
7.	Baririzo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
8.	Bhalukpong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
9.	Boleng	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
10.	Chayangtajo	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
11.	Gensi	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
12.	Hayuliang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
13.	Koyu	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
14.	Mariang	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
15.	Mechuka	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
16.	Nampong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
17.	Palin	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
18.	Raga	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
19.	Rumgong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
20.	Sagalee	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
21.	Sangram	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
22.	Tuting	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
23.	Yachuli	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
24.	Yingkiong	Arunachal Pradesh	100 W
25.	Golpara	Assam	1 KW
26.	Karim Ganj	Assam	1 KW
27.	Lumding	Assam	1 KW
28.	Bakuliaghat	Assam	100 W
29.	Barpeta	Assam	100 W
30.	Dudnoi	Assam	100 W
31.	Lanka	Assam	100 W
32.	Sarihajan	Assam	100 W
33.	Udalguri	Assam	100 W

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of new FM transmitter
34.	Silchar	Assam	5 KW
35.	Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	10 KW
36.	Ambikapur	Chhattisgarh	5 KW
37.	Bhuj	Gujarat	5 KW
38.	Kinnaur (Kalpa)	Himachal Pradesh	1 KW
39.	Green Ridge	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
40.	Himbotingla	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
41.	Nathatop	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
42.	Naushera	Jammu and Kashmir	10 KW
43.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	10 KW
44.	Alappuzha	Kerala	5 KW
45.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW
46.	Rewa (Air Site)	Madhya Pradesh	10 KW
47.	Chhatarpur	Madhya Pradesh	5 KW
48.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	5 KW
49.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	5 KW
50.	Tamenglang	Manipur	1 KW
51.	Ukhrul	Manipur	1 KW
52.	Chingai	Manipur	100 W
53.	Tamei	Manipur	100 W
54.	Cherapunjee	Meghalaya	1 KW
55.	Baghmara	Meghalaya	100 W
56.	Tura	Meghalaya	5 KW
57.	Champhai	Mizoram	1 KW
58.	Kolasib	Mizoram	1 KW
59.	Tuipang	Mizoram	1 KW
60.	Chiahphuri	Mizoram	100 W
61.	Khawbung	Mizoram	100 W
62.	Pukzing	Mizoram	100 W
63.	Vanlaiphai	Mizoram	100 W

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of new FM transmitter
64.	Zawnrgin	Mizoram	100 W
65.	Phek	Nagaland	1 KW
66.	Wokha	Nagaland	1 KW
67.	Zunheboto	Nagaland	1 KW
68.	Henima (Tenning)	Nagaland	100 W
69.	Meluri	Nagaland	100 W
70.	Joranda	Odisha	1 KW
71.	Soro	Odisha	1 KW
72.	Bhawanipatna	Odisha	5 KW
73.	Amritsar	Punjab	20 KW
74.	Kota	Rajasthan	1 KW
75.	Bundi (TV Site)	Rajasthan	10 KW
76.	Chauntan Hill	Rajasthan	20 KW
77.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	5 KW
78.	Chungthang	Sikkim	100 W
79.	Dentam	Sikkim	100 W
80.	Gyalshing	Sikkim	100 W
81.	Lachen	Sikkim	100 W
82.	Lachung, Forest Guest House	Sikkim	100 W
83.	Mangan	Sikkim	100 W
84.	Namthang, Police Thana	Sikkim	100 W
85.	Soreng	Sikkim	100 W
86.	Yuksum	Sikkim	100 W
87.	Ottacamund (Ooty)	Tamil Nadu	10 KW
88.	Nutan Bazar	Tripura	1 KW
89.	Udaypur	Tripura	1 KW
90.	Ambassa	Tripura	100 W

Sl. No.	Place	State	Power of new FM transmitter
91.	Chowmanu	Tripura	100 W
92.	Damchhara	Tripura	100 W
93.	Gandachhara	Tripura	100 W
94.	Jolaibari	Tripura	100 W
95.	Sakhan	Tripura	100 W
96.	Silachari	Tripura	100 W
97.	Vangmun (Bhangmun)	Tripura	100 W
98.	Longtherai	Tripura	5 KW
99.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
100.	Etawah	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
101.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	5 KW
102.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	10 KW
103.	Champawat	Uttarakhand	1 KW
104.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	10 KW
105.	Haldwani	Uttarakhand	10 KW
106.	Haridwar	Uttarakhand	100 W
107.	Almora	Uttarakhand	5 KW
108.	Krishnanagar	West Bengal	10 KW
109.	Bardhwan	West Bengal	10 KW
110.	Cooch Behar	West Bengal	10 KW
111.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	10 KW
112.	Kurseong	West Bengal	10 KW

Promotion of regional language and culture through private FM channels

†1260. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is encouraging private FM channels to promote regional language and culture, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any such private FM channels is working at present with Government's help, and if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) As per clause 15.1 of Policy Guidelines on Expansion of FM Radio broadcasting services through private agencies Phase-III, a permission holder has to ensure that at least 20% of the total broadcast in a day (reckoned from 0000 hrs. to 2400 hrs.), is in the local language of that city and promotes local content. This may include the Radio jockeys speaking in local language(s)/dialect(s) or programmes focused on local culture/tradition/folk music etc. or other permissible programmes/advertisements in the local language(s)/dialect(s).

(b) No, Sir.

Movie ratings through CBFC

1261. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is set to explain movie ratings; and

(b) if so, the details worked out so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films for public exhibition in accordance with Cinematograph Act, 1952 and Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983. The existing Section 5 (A) of the cinematograph Act prescribes categories of certification of Films namely 'U', 'UA', 'A' or 'S' duly explaining the suitability for viewing by different age groups. In order to recommend broad guidelines/procedures to set the principles which shall guide the CBFC with respect to certification of film, a Committee of Experts headed by Shri Shyam Benegal was constituted in January, 2016. The Committee submitted its first report in April, 2016 and final report in June, 2016.

Broadcasting capacity of radio stations in Uttarakhand

†1262. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to low broadcasting capacity of Radio stations in Uttarakhand, the broadcast made therefrom is audible to a limited distance;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry proposes to enhance the broadcasting capacity of radio stations in Uttarakhand;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the radio stations selected for enhancement of broadcasting capacity during the current financial year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the capacity would be upgraded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) Prasar Bharati has informed that All India Radio (AIR) Programmes are broadcast from 20 AIR centres located in Uttarakhand. Being a hilly State, establishing High Power MW/FM Transmitters is not fruitful as FM wave travels in straight way and MW wave is badly affected by rocky hills. Therefore, low power Medium Wave and FM Stations were set up at Almora, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Gopeshwar (Chamoli), Uttarkashi, Gairsen, New Tehri and Bageshwar. It is also stated that 100 W FM transmitter at Becher, Bhatwari, Gopeshwar, Kalagarh, Kashipur, Khetikhan, Nainital, Pauri, Pithoragarh, Pratap Nagar, Rajgarhi, Ranikhet, Tanakpur and Ukhimath were set up for localized coverage. A 10 kW FM transmitter functioning from Mussoorie is providing coverage to Dehradun, Roorkee and other plane areas of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh due to line of sight propagation. The installed coverage capacity of AIR MW/FM transmitters setups in Uttarakhand is about 58% area of the States. As on date, almost all the transmitters are working satisfactorily and operating on full power except 1 kW MW transmitter at Gopeshwar and Uttarkashi (which are presently working at half power) and 100 W FM transmitter at Bhatwari, which is presently under breakdown.

Apart from the above, 23 channels of All India Radio available on Doordarshan's DTH platform (DD Free Dish) can be received through set top box and 13 popular channels can also be received through internet by browsing AIR's website (*allindiaradio.gov.in*) and by downloading suitable apps on IOS/Android/Windows based mobile phones.

An additional 10 kW FM transmitter has been installed at Mussoorie for airing the programme of upcoming AIR Station at Dehradun. In addition to this, Prasar Bharati has schemes for setting up of 10 kW FM transmitter at Haldwani, 5 and 1 kW FM transmitter at Almora and 1 kW FM transmitter at Champawat.

Relaunching of DD India as International TV Channel

1263. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made on re-launching DD India as an International TV channel on the lines for the BBC World, as announced by Government last year;

(b) the funds allocated and spent for this so far;

(c) the deadline for restructuring Prasar Bharati and the launch or re-launch of DD India; and

(d) whether Government is aware that in order to launch a world class Indian channel, the Prasar Bharati first needs to be made autonomous, accountable and professional, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that DD-India was launched on 14th March, 1995. It was initially known as DD World and renamed as DD-India in the year 2000. The channel reaches 38 countries at present. No fund was allotted specifically for re-launching of DD-India, hence no expenditure was incurred on this account. ₹ 6.46 Lakh was allotted in the year 2015-16 for programming of DD-India which was used for normal production activities.

(c) No such deadline has been fixed for restructuring of Prasar Bharati.

(d) The affairs of Prasar Bharati are conducted under the provisions of Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 which essentially aims to confer autonomy upon the organization. Adequate provision has been made in the Act itself to make Prasar Bharati accountable. Prasar Bharati is accountable to the Parliament through its various Committees and laying of its annual accounts and annual reports as also through various questions raised in the Parliament.

Prasar Bharati Board, apart from Chairman and three whole time members, comprises of 6 part time members and other ex-officio members and the Board is empowered to take all decisions as per provision of Prasar Bharati Act, 1990.

Wrong projection of Goa in Hindi movies

1264. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goa has been shown in bad lights in the Hindi movies;

(b) whether Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) has no control over the script of a film;

(c) whether State Government of Goa has approached the Central Board of Film certification for objectionable depiction of girls in the State;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of the girls caught in Goa by the police hail from outside the State; and

(e) whether Government proposes to take any steps through Central Board of Film Certification or through amendment to the Cinematograph Act to prevent Goa being shown in bad light?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (e) The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films for public exhibition in accordance with the Cinematograph Act, 1952, Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and Guidelines for certification of films notified by the Government under Section 5 B of the Cinematograph Act. The guidelines prescribe that while certifying a film CBFC, among other things, is to ensure that visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented. The guidelines also prescribe that while certifying films the CBFC should ensure that the film is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact. GBFC certifies every film for public exhibition in accordance with the above mentioned guidelines wherever specific references to any region is made.

While the CBFC does not have control over a script of a film which is part of artistic expression or creativity of a film maker, CBFC at the time of certifying a film suitable for public exhibition under different categories in accordance with the Cinematograph Act, can also direct an applicant to carry out such excisions or modifications in the film as it thinks necessary.

The Government of Goa has not approached CBFC about the content of any film certified for public exhibition.

No information is available about arrest of any individual by State Government Agencies as law and order is the subject matter of the State.

The existing provisions in the Cinematograph Act and the guidelines prohibit depiction of any region of the country in an inappropriate manner.

Criteria for setting up of community radio stations in the country

1265. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of operational Community Radio Stations (CRSs) in the country, State/UT-wise along with the details of guidelines prepared, criteria fixed, funding provision made available for setting up of CRS by educational institutions, registered societies, trusts and NGOs etc.;

(b) whether applications have been received by Government for setting up of CRS in the various States of the country during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details and present status thereof, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) 196 Community Radio Stations (CRSs) are presently operational in the country. State/UT-wise details of operational CRSs are available on Ministry's website: www.mib.nic.in.

(b) and (c) Permission to set up CRS is granted in accordance with Policy Guidelines for setting up of CRS in India, which are available on Ministry's website: www.mib.nic.in.

Policy Guidelines for setting up of CRS in India allows setting up of CRS by Not-for-Profit Organisations like educational institutions, NGOs/Registered Societies, Trusts and Krishi Vigyan Kendras etc. Permission is granted subject to fulfilment of eligibility criteria and receipt of mandatory clearances from Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence and Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. Clearances are also obtained from Ministry of Human Resource Development in case of Educational Institutions and Ministry of Agriculture in case of State Agriculture Institutions, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutions and Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

The Ministry provides financial assistance to new and existing CRSs for purchasing new equipment under the Plan Scheme namely "Supporting Community Radio Movement in India". All letter of Intent Holders for setting up of CRS are eligible to apply for financial assistance. The maximum assistance is 50% of the total estimated expenditure of equipment, subject to a ceiling of ₹ 7.50 lakhs.

Detailed guidelines about the financial assistance are at Ministry's website: www.mib.nic.in

CRS applicants are also eligible to seek funding from multilateral aid agencies for setting up the CRS, subject to FCRA clearance under Foreign Contribution Regulation Act.

(b) and (c) During last three years, including current financial year, Government has received 747 applications for setting up of CRS in the country. Present status of these applications, including Jharkhand and Gujarat, is as below:

(i) Letters of Intent issued:	62
(ii) Referred back to applicants, for providing requisite documents:	116
(iii) Referred to concerned Ministries:	95
(iv) Returned/rejected:	474

The details of applications are available on Ministry's website: www.mib.nic.in.

Status of applications received from Jharkhand is as follows:

(i)	Total no. of applications received:	07
(ii)	Referred to concerned Ministries:	01
(iii)	Returned/rejected:	06

Status of applications received from Gujarat is as follows:

(i)	Total no. of applications received:	08
(ii)	Referred to concerned Ministries:	03
(iii)	Returned/rejected:	05

Conversion of FTII into Digital Media University

1266. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to convert the present Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) into Digital Media University, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any proposal has been received by the Ministry in this regard; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

Broadcasting of programmes in regional languages in Uttarakhand

†1267. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the time slot allotted for broadcasting of programmes in regional languages from the radio stations of Uttarakhand at present, station-wise; and

(b) whether Government would consider to fix a five hour duration for broadcasting from radio stations on daily basis while giving a preference to local languages for the publicity and promotion thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that AIR Almora and AIR Pauri (Garhwal) in Uttarakhand are two

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

programme originating stations. Total transmission of AIR Almora is approximately 15 hours and AIR Pauri (Garhwal) is approximately 5 hours.

The time slot allotted to Kumaoni dialect broadcast from AIR Almora is approximately 2 Hours and Garhwali dialect broadcast from AIR Pauri (Garhwal) is approximately 30 Minutes daily. AIR Bageshwar and Pithoragarh are relaying programmes of AIR Almora in Kumaoni dialect as well.

(b) Most of the programme originating stations of All India Radio are broadcasting programmes for more than five hours which includes programmes in local languages/dialects. As Public Service broadcaster it is the mandate of AIR to broadcast programmes in all languages and a large number of dialects, promoting cultural identity of every group of the country.

Konkani films in International film Festival

1268. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of Konkani language films shown in International Film Festivals;
- (b) which are the festivals in which Konkani films have been shown; and
- (c) whether Government gives any financial assistance to the Konkani films proposed to be shown or have been shown in the International Film Festival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Every year, best of contemporary Indian films are selected under "Indian Panorama" for showcasing in International Film Festival of India. The following Konkani films selected under Indian Panorama were screened in various film festivals Since the year 2011:-

- (i) Nachom-ia-Kumpasar
- (ii) Home Sweet Home
- (iii) Hanv Tum, Tum Hanv
- (iv) Prem at First Sight
- (v) Baga Beach
- (vi) Digant
- (vii) O Maria

(b) Following are the festivals in which Konkani Films selected under Indian Panorama have been shown since the year 2011:-

46th International Film Festival of India, 2015
44th International Film Festival of India, 2013
Lacarno Film Festival of Switzerland, 2013
43rd International Film Festival of India, 2012
42nd International Film Festival of India, 2011
Indian Panorama Public Screenings, 2016 in Delhi
Indian Panorama Film Festival in Patna, 2016
Screening of 63rd National Award winning films in Pune, 2016
Indian Panorama Film Festival in Port Blair, 2015
Pune International Film Festival, 2014
Kerala International Film Festival, 2014
Indian Panorama Film Festival in Auroville, Puducherry/Tamil Nadu, 2013
Indian Panorama Public Screening in Delhi, 2013
Chennai International Film Festival, 2013
Indian Panorama Public Screening in Delhi, 2012
Indian Panorama Public Screening in Delhi, 2011

(c) Government does not give any financial assistance for screening a film in any festival. Indian films which are selected under “Indian Panorama” are sent by Directorate of Film Festivals, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to various film festivals in India and abroad.

Promotion of scientific temperament by Doordarshan

1269. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the national broadcaster, Doordarshan (DD) is taking to promote scientific temperament through its programmes; and

(b) whether any policy decision has been taken in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that as per Section 12 of the Prasar Bharati Act 1990, one of the objectives of Prasar Bharati is to pay attention to the field of education, science and technology. Accordingly, Doordarshan telecasts many programmes in different

genres for children, youth, women, current affairs, sports, science, science fiction and family dramas etc. All Doordarshan Channels including DD Kisan telecast programmes to promote scientific temperament as a continuous effort.

Further, Doordarshan has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), National Human Resource Development (NHRD) and Public Service Broadcasting Trust (PSBT) to produce and telecast several such programmes.

Implementation of recommendation of Sam Pitroda Panel

1270. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prasar Bharati Act provides for accountability of Prasar Bharati to the Parliament instead of the Executive Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of this provision so far; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for implementation of the recommendations of Sam Pitroda Panel regarding Prasar Bharati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati is governed under the provisions of the Prasar Bharati Act 1990. Section 13 of the Act provides for constitution of a Parliamentary Committee to oversee that the Prasar Bharati Corporation discharges its functions in accordance with provisions of the Act. However, the Group of Ministers (GoM) on Prasar Bharati had recommended in 2011 for deletion of Section 13 from the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990 on the ground that the Standing Committee on Information Technology is playing the same role. A proposal on the lines of this recommendation was also moved by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for comprehensive amendment of the Prasar Bharati Act *inter-alia* providing for deletion of Section 13 of the Prasar Bharati Act. However, the proposal was withdrawn since it was felt that there was a need to further assess and analyse the proposal.

At present accountability of Prasar Bharati to Parliament is ensured through Parliament Questions and various Parliamentary Committees, including the Standing Committee on Information Technology that reviews functioning of the Corporation on a regular basis. As per the provisions of the Act, Annual Report and Audited Annual Accounts of Prasar Bharati are laid in Parliament through the Central Government.

(c) Sam Pitroda Committee has recommended framing a long-term vision and strategy for Prasar Bharati that would include and be dependent upon the technology choices, assessment of human resources, review of programming, including review of existing channels and also a study of independent sources of finances for Prasar Bharati. In pursuance of the recommendations of Sam Pitroda Committee, Prasar Bharati has been advised to get manpower audit conducted in respect of their various establishments. Action on other recommendations of the Committee is underway.

Violation of Advertisement Code

1271. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Programme Code and Advertisement Code prescribed under Cable TV Network Rules, 1994;

(b) whether cases of violations of above Codes came to notice of Ministry in the last three years;

(c) if so, details thereof and action taken thereon;

(d) for how long a private satellite TV channel can beam advertisement in one go;

(e) whether Ministry is aware that, many a time, advertisements are given for nearly 10 minutes in private TV channels; and

(f) if so, whether such lengthy advertisements are permitted under the Codes, and if not, what action Ministry is taking on such channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The content telecast on private satellite TV channels is regulated under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder which prescribes that all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels should be in conformity with the prescribed Programme Code and Advertising Code prescribed in Rules 6 and 7 of the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994, respectively. These codes contain a whole range of principles to regulate content on such TV channels. The Programme and Advertising Codes are available on the Ministry's website www.mib.nic.in.

(b) and (c) The details of action taken against the content telecast on private satellite TV channels in violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) to (f) Rule 7(11) of the Cable Television Networks Rules 1994 has prescribed a ceiling of 12 minutes per hour of broadcast for all television channels. The said Rule provides that “No programme shall carry advertisements exceeding 12 minutes per hour, which may include up to 10 minutes per hour of commercial advertisements, and up to 2 minutes per hour of a channel’s self-promotional programmes”. This provision of the Cable Television Networks Rules 1994 has been challenged before the High Court of Delhi and the matter is pending adjudication.

Statement

Action Taken by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on violation of Programme and Advertisement code by Private TV channels during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
1	2	3	4
Year-2013			
1.	Enter 10	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Musafir', 'Plan' and 'Ashiq Banaya Aapne'- 'A' certified films.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
2.	Zing	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Hawas"-'A' certified film.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
3.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Topless"-'A' certified film.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
4.	SS TV	Telecast of Trailer of the film "Friends with Benefits" which was not certified by CBFC for telecast on TV channels.	Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day .
5.	FTV	Telecast of an advertisement of Vodka on 2.3.2011 in a programme Fashion TV Launch Party	An Advisory dated 17.01.2013 was issued to the channel.

1	2	3	4
6.	Sadhna TV	Telecast of programme "Adhyatamik Gyan Charcha" showing content contemptuous of religious groups, defamatory and content likely to encourage violence.	A Warning dated 06.03.2013 was issued to the channel.
7.	Comedy Central	Telecast of Programme "The Wonder Years" showing content against good tests and decency and child denigrating	An Advisory dated 28.03.2012 was issued to the channel.
8.	FTV	Telecast of programme "Desigers in High Definition" on 11.9.11, "Chantellie Lingrie, Paris" on 12.09.11 and "Lingerie" on 15.09.11 and "15th Anniversary-Top Designers" showing obscene and women denigrating content	An Order dated 28.03.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days
9.	NDTV Good Times	Telecast of programme "Life a Beach" during April, May ,2011 showing obscene and women denigrating content	An Advisory dated 02.04.2013 was issued to the channel.
10.	Mahuaa	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Aulaad' and 'Ek Aur Kurukshetra'-'A' certified films.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
11.	AXN	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Darkness Falls'-'A' certified film.	An order dated 25.04.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
12.	Movies Ok	Telecast of Hindi feature film 'Dil Jale'-'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.05.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.

1	2	3	4
13.	Comedy Central	Telecast of programme "Stand Up Club"	An order was issued on 17.05.2013 prohibiting the transmission of the channel for 10 days.
14.	IBN 7	Telecast of the Advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" containing vulgar and indecent content.	Order dated 29.05.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
15.	Sandesh News	Telecast of programme "Aaj No Mahima, Desh Ni Gruh Dasha" showing superstition and blind belief	An Advisory issued on 07.06.2013 to all TV channels including this channel.
16.	All channels	Telecast of a programme which showing superstition and blind belief.	An Advisory dated 07.06.2013 issued to all channels.
17.	MTV	Telecast of the advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" containing vulgar and indecent content.	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
18.	VH1	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" showing obscene and women denigrating content.	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
19.	Colors	Telecast of advertisement of "Axe Shower Gel" showing obscene and women denigrating content.	Order dated 17.06.2013 was issued directing the channel to furnish an undertaking regarding not airing such ads in future.
20.	News Time Assam	Telecast of programme revealing the identity of children caught inhaling drugs.	An order dated 05.09.2013 was issued to run apology scroll for two days.
21.	N TV	Telecast of News report showing contents offending good taste and decency and women denigrating	An order dated 18.09.13 issued to the channel to run the apology scroll for three days.

1	2	3	4
22.	All News and Current Affairs channels	Telecast of inflammatory and provocative news/ programmes in a sensational manner.	An Advisory dated 20.09.2013 was issued to the channel.
23.	Zoom TV	Telecast of Film "Teesri Aankh-'A' certified film.	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for one day
24.	ABN Andhra Jyoti	Telecast of a song based programme on "Ide Mallea Velavani" containing obscene and women denigrating content	An order dated 01.10.2013 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for seven days.
25.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified Hindi feature film "Ek Chatur Nar"	An order was issued on 17.05.2013 to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for seven days
26.	BIG CBS LOVE	Telecast of programme "Excused" containing women denigrating content	An order was issued on 15.10.2013 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
27.	All channels	Guidelines for media reporting on children (NCPCR)	An Advisory dated 17.10.2013 to all channels.
28.	All News and Current Affairs channels	Comparison of speech of the Prime Minister with the speech of other political leaders on Independence Day	An Advisory dated 21.10.2013 was issued to the all News and Current Affairs channels.
29.	UTV Bindass	Telecast of a programme "Emotional Atyachaar Season 3" containing obscene content	An order dated 06.11.2013 was issued to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission for three days
30.	Khoj India	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of mentally challenged rape victim and her child	A warning dated 23.12.2013 was issued to channel

1	2	3	4
31.	Manoranjan TV	Telecast of various films without showing CBFC certificates	A warning dated 26.12.2013 was issued to the channel
32.	News X	Channel had carried a news scroll on the health of Hon'ble President of India on June 23, 2012	An Advisory dated 26.12.2013 was issued to channel.
Year-2014			
33.	WB	Telecast of a "V/UA" certified film "It's a Boy Girl Thing" showing obscene and women denigrating content	Order dated 16.01.2014 was issued for taking the channel off air for one day.
34.	All News and Current Affairs channels	Telecast of Republic Day Parade with commentary, advised to carry the signals of DD with sign language interpretation	An Advisory dated 23.01.2014 was issued to all news channels.
35.	Lemon News	Telecast a news report, revealing the identity of the sexually abused women	A warning dated 10.03.2014 was issued to channel
36.	Bansal News	Telecast a programme 'Ladkiyon Ka Gumnaam Bodyguard' promoting superstition and blind belief	A warning dated 11.03.2014 was issued to channel
37.	NE TV	Telecast of news bulletins showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring	A warning dated 12.03.2014 was issued to channel
38.	Zee TV	Telecast of a serial 'Jodha Akbar' containing content promoting communal attitudes, encouraging violence and also defamatory content	A warning dated 20.03.2014 was issued to the channel

1	2	3	4
39.	India News	Telecast of programme 'Rahasya' promoting superstition and blind belief	A warning dated 25.03.2014 was issued to channel
40.	Big Boss- Season-7	Telecast of a reality show Bigg Boss Season-7	An Advisory dated 26.03.2014 was issued to channel
41.	Amrita TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified film, 'The Don'	A warning dated 27.03.2014 was issued to channel
42.	DY 365	Telecast disturbing of Dead Bodies without making them blurs.	A warning dated 07.05.2014 was issued to the channel
43.	Sony TV	Telecast of objectionable Comedy Show 'Kahani Comedy Circus Ki'.	A Directive dated 20.05.2014 issued to Sony TV for compliance directions of the Court of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as also the provisions contained in the programme and advertisement codes.
44.	All TV Channel	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has raised concerns on depiction of rash, negligent and dangerous driving in Various programmes, serials, news features, etc. on TV channels.	An Advisory dated 23.05.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.
45.	All TV Channel	Telecast of Advertisement on "Zaitoon Tara Edible Oil" The advertisement claims that edible oil prevents cancer.	An Advisory dated 26.06.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.
46.	All channels	TV Channels continue Telecast Films without displaying CBFC Certificates.	An Advisory dated 29.05.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.
47.	All TV Channel	Telecast objectionable advertisements which is upheld by CCC.	An Advisory dated 21.08.2014 was issued to all channel

1	2	3	4
48.	Vasanth TV	Telecast a programme called 'Vaimaye Vellum' revealed the identity of sexually abused minor children	A warning dated 27.08.2014 was issued to the channel
49.	News Live TV	Telecast of news bulletins showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring	A warning dated 01.09.2014 was issued to the channel
50.	TV-5 TV	Telecast of news report showing young girl stabbing visuals without morphed or blurred.	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel
51.	Kalaighar TV	Telecast of news report showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel
52.	Naxatra News	Telecast of allegedly defamatory/fabricated Programme	An order dated 05.09.2014 was issued to the channel to carry version of opposite party.
53.	Headlines Today	Telecast of special programme called "Muzaffarnagar Conspiracy Exposed"	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel
54.	Sudarshan TV	Telecast of programme called "Siyaasi Dango Mai UP"	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel

Year-2015

55.	Colors TV	Telecast of programme namely "Fear Factor Khatron Ke Khiladi- Darr Ka Blockbuster"	A order dated 08.01.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day
56.	Lemon News	Telecast of programme namely "Khauf Ke 10 Destination"	A warning dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel
57.	NTV	Telecast a song-based programme 'Cine Colors'	An order dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel for taking the channel off air for seven day.

1	2	3	4
58.	All News Channels	Telecast a programme of Republic Day Parade with sign language commentary on 26th Jan., 2015	An Advisory dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the all News channels
59.	All News Channels	Telecast of documentary programme India's Daughter	An Advisory dated 03.03.2015 was issued to the all News channels restraining not to telecast the said documentary programme.
60.	All TV Channel	Telecast of live coverage of counter-terrorism operations.	An Advisory dated 20.03.2015 was issued to all TV channels.
61.	24 Ghanta TV	Telecast of news report showing death of a young man without morphing or blurring	A Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel
62.	NTV	Telecast of news report revealed the identity of sexually harassed minor boy	A Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel
63.	Satlon News	Telecast of News report about a private corporate party organised in a five star hotel on the Pune-Mumbai highway	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 30 day.
64.	TV9	Telecast a 'Bullet News' political satire targeting Chief Minister of Telangana.	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel for running apology scroll.
65.	Jai Hind	Telecast of 'A' certified film, titled 'Hai Harithe'	An order was issued on 07.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
66.	Aljazeera TV	Telecast of News report carried wrong graphical map of India repeatedly.	An order was issued on 10.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 5 day.
67.	Sathiyam TV	Telecast of objectionable programme 'Ungal Aseervatha Seram' and Paarathathum Padithathum by Sathiyam TV	A warning dated 12.05.2015 was issued to the channel

1	2	3	4
68.	Sudarshan News	Telecast of a programme called BINDAAS BOL making allegation about non-salutation of National Flag on the Republic Day by the Hon'ble Vice President.	A warning dated 17.06.2015 was issued to the channel.
69.	Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of dead bodies without blurring.	A warning dated 22.06.2015 was issued to the channel
70.	Russia Today TV	Telecast of obscene programme 'Crazy Alert'	An Advisory dated 06.07.2015 was issued the channel.
71.	Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a women body burning up into flames without blurring.	A warning dated 02.07.2015 was issued to the channel.
72.	Channel 2 News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a man dead body without blurring.	A warning dated 22.07.2015 was issued to the channel.
73.	All News Channels	Telecast of live coverage of any anti-terrorist operation by security forces.	An advisory dated 27.07.2015 was issued to all news channels.
74.	A2Z News TV	The Channel telecast news reports on various date and revealed the identity of Sexual assault minor victims	A warning dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel.
75.	DY 365	Telecast of News story defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	A order dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day
76.	News Time Assam	Telecast of News story defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	A order dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day.

1	2	3	4
77	All TV Channels	Channel advised to carry live telecast of the Independence Day Ceremony/Commentary with sign language interpretation	An Advisory dated 13.08.2015 issued to all TV Channels
Year — 2016			
78.	All TV Channels	Channel advised to carry live telecast of the Republic Day Commentary with sign language interpretation	An Advisory dated 22.01.2016 issued to all TV Channels
79.	Care World	Telecast of a programme "Kya Karun Main AB?" on unnatural sex.	A warning dated 24.05.2016 was issued to the channel.
80.	F TV	Telecast of a programme namely fotos in alleged violation of the programme code	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel
81.	Raj News	Telecast of News bulletins in alleged violation of the Programme code	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel
82.	CVR English News Channel	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel
83.	Sathiyam TV	Telecast of News bulletins in alleged violation of the Programme code	An Advisory dated 31.05.2016 issued to the channel
84.	NDTV India TV	Telecast of a programme based on hanging of a 1993 Mumbai serial blast-case convict.	An Advisory dated 01.06.2016 issued to the channel
85.	NDTV 24x7	Telecast of a programme Truth vs Hype the Riddle of Yakub Menon	An Advisory dated 01.06.2016 issued to the channel
86.	Oscar Movies	Telecast of 'A' certified films on various dates.	An Advisory dated 06.06.2016 issued to the channel

1	2	3	4
87.	Aaj Tak	Telecast of an interview of Chhota Shakeel in the context of the hanging of Yakub Memon	An Advisory dated 07.06.2016 issued to the channel
88.	ABP News	Telecast of an interview of Chhota Shakeel in the context of the hanging of Yakub Memon	An Advisory dated 07.06.2016 issued to the channel

Cases pending with CIC

1272. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of cases are pending with the Central Information Commission (CIC);

(b) if so, the details of the total number of cases pending as per latest available data, and the cases filed during the year 2016;

(c) whether it is also a fact that about thirty three per cent of the cases were rejected/returned for various reasons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken for the speedy disposal of the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As informed by the Central Information Commission (CIC), as on 21.07.2016, there are 28689 appeals and 7297 complaints are pending in the Commission.

(c) Cases are returned, if necessary, for facilitating the appellant to submit the deficient details as per Right to Information (RTI) Rules, 2012.

(d) For speedy disposal of pending cases the Government has taken several steps like capacity building through training and issue of guidelines for Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities, so as to enable them to supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively, resulting into less number of appeals to the Information Commission.

The Government apart from a number of clarificatory orders has also issued an OM No. 1/18/2007-IR dated 21st September, 2007 and 1/6/2011-IR dated 15th April, 2013 impressing upon the public authorities to disclose maximum information

proactively so that citizens need not resort to filing of RTI applications to access information available with the public authorities.

Further, *vide* O.Mr dated 29.06.2015 and 30.06.2016, the Government has accepted recommendations of the expert committee consisting of Shri A. N. Tiwari, former Chief Information Commissioner and Dr. M. M. Ansari, former Information Commissioner, consisting *inter-alia* of measures to further strengthen implementation of Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005.

Government has launched a RTI web portal www.rtionline.gov.in to facilitate citizens for filling of online RTI applications and first appeals *w.e.f.* 21st August, 2013. The advantages of RTI online portal are:

- (i) Tracking of disposal by citizens and authorities
- (ii) Ease in sending replies by Public Information Officers (PIOs)
- (iii) Facility to review and monitor pendency by Public Authorities
- (iv) Swift transfer of RTI applications/appeals to appropriate PIOs/First Appellate Authorities (FAAs).

Since 25.02.2016, the CIC is working with Chief Information Commissioner and maximum possible number of ten Information Commissioners.

Setting up of information and facilitation centres

†1273. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of RTI applications pending, presently, central department-wise;
- (b) the number of departments where Information and Facilitation Centre has been set up;
- (c) the number of further recommendations of expert committee that have been accepted by Government; and
- (d) whether efficient persons are available with the departments for transparency audit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The data regarding number of RTI applications pending department-wise and the number of Departments having facilitation centres, is not Centrally maintained.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Following further recommendations of the expert committee consisting of Shri A. N. Tiwari, former Chief Information Commissioner and Dr. M. M. Ansari, former Information Commissioner, have been accepted by the Government:

1. The Public Authorities shall constitute Consultative Committees consisting of office bearers of key stakeholder, association on rotational basis to have a systematic and regular interaction between the officials of the Public Authorities to advice what information to be uploaded as *suo motu*.
2. 'Information and Facilitation Centres' (IFCs) may be set up in each public authority, where public dealing is involved to educate the citizens about the information/documents available on the website of the department concerned and to provide printed publications to the citizens the categories of information that are frequently being sought under the RTI Act and provide copies of information as per RTI Rules, 2012.
3. In each public authority, a committee of PIOs and FAAs with rich experience of dealing with RTI applications and appeals be set up to identify the categories of information that are frequently asked by applicants. Such information must be disclosed in the public domain to make it more user friendly and should also be reviewed at regular intervals.
4. Information that is proactively disclosed must be properly categorized and organised in such a manner that it facilitates easy retrieval. Information on the website must be organised in a searchable and retrievable database to enable people to access the records. The Nodal Officer of each Public authority be made responsible for this.
5. Website, and other medium and publication of each public authority, relating to Section 4 compliance must carry the date (where appropriate for each bit of information) on which the information was uploaded/printed.
6. The task of undertaking transparency audits may be given to the respective Training Institutes under each Ministry/Department/Public Authority and across the States and Union Territories.

Simplification in process of retention of accommodation

1274. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various meritorious Government employees especially in many independent bodies and affiliated Government bodies fail to apply for positions in various Ministerial offices of Government of India as they have Government accommodation which they encounter difficulty in retaining in case of leaving their parent office on deputation basis, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government proposes to simplify the process of retention of accommodation by such deserving and willing employees to encourage them to provide their services to various Minister and other VVIP postings, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government accommodation in possession of employees of independent bodies etc. belong to Departmental Pool and retention of such accommodation are governed by their own independent rules.

Vacancy of posts in Ministries/departments

1275. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts vacant for various category in all Central Ministries and Departments, category-wise and Ministry/Department-wise, the details thereof;

(b) the steps being taken to ensure recruitment to all vacant posts; and

(c) the details of recruitment made to fill up the vacancy in various categories of posts during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the latest published brochure on pay and allowances, published by Pay Research Unit, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, the Ministries/Departments-wise number of estimated sanctioned posts, number in position and vacant posts category-wise (Gazetted/Non-Gazetted) employees as on 01.03.2014, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The posts sanctioned in Government Ministries/Departments are required to be filled as per the Recruitment Rules as and when vacancies arise.

Statement

Group-wise and Status(G/NG)-wise estimated number of Central Government civilian regular employees as on 1.3.2014

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)\$	Total
Number of Sanctioned Posts						
1.	Agricultural Research and Education**	20	0	20	4	44
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	571	479	539	3754	5343

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)\$	Total
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	339	148	117	3434	4038
4.	Atomic Energy	10582	637	10812	15401	37432
5.	AYUSH	79	34	96	100	309
6.	Bio-Technology	79	40	49	87	255
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	60	51	100	143	354
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals and Pharmaceuticals	99	49	97	235	480
9.	Civil Aviation	785	96	260	814	1955
10.	Coal	53	50	82	234	419
11.	Commerce**	678	897	1019	4409	7003
12.	Consumer Affairs	194	187	221	608	1210
13.	Corporate Affairs	448	0	798	1066	2312
14.	Culture**	257	351	616	6441	7665
15.	Defence (Civilian)	17405	38807	46132	483132	585476
16.	Development of NE Region	65	74	47	144	330
17.	Disinvestment	20	8	13	14	55
18.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	32	27	35	43	137
19.	Earth Sciences	605	1298	2758	3488	8149
20.	Economic Affairs	435	171	23	884	1513
21.	Environment and Forests	854	1004	296	2717	4871
22.	Expenditure	327	205	172	707	1411
23.	External Affairs	2535	1098	2071	2665	8369
24.	Fertilizers	65	33	70	164	332
25.	Financial Services	261	146	352	822	1581
26.	Food and Public Distribution	244	86	221	804	1355
27.	Food Processing Industries	30	32	33	65	160
28.	Health and Family Welfare	3066	855	1346	22450	27717
29.	Heavy Industry	55	45	56	122	278
30.	Higher Education	206	169	359	513	1247

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)\$	Total
31.	Home Affairs	20468	4742	52206	913810	991226
32.	Indian Audit and Accounts	696	25498	0	42417	68611
33.	Industrial Policy and Promotion**	310	181	208	1521	2220
34.	Information and Broadcasting	509	438	912	4647	6506
35.	Information Technology	3387	840	147	1812	6186
36.	Labour and Employment	1247	1183	700	5316	8446
37.	Land Resources	35	24	29	43	131
38.	Law and Justice	266	239	266	1102	1873
39.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**	232	388	56	1204	1880
40.	Mines	4356	1602	3077	8900	17935
41.	Minority Affairs	59	34	42	142	277
42.	New and Renewable Energy	121	56	15	150	342
43.	Overseas Indian Affairs	34	14	45	95	188
44.	Panchayati Raj	27	13	29	15	84
45.	Parliamentary Affairs	21	20	33	85	159
46.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1402	709	2403	6160	10674
47.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	58	77	70	136	341
48.	Planning Commission	621	263	302	650	1836
49.	Posts**	576	1406	6868	191494	200344
50.	Power	616	376	331	681	2004
51.	President's Secretariat	19	37	56	201	313
52.	Prime Minister's Office	56	71	118	280	525
53.	Public Enterprises	30	10	30	52	122
54.	Railways	9089	7932	0	1316904	1333925
55.	Revenue	13168	30173	36446	105367	185154
56.	Road Transport and Highways	280	188	347	471	1286
57.	Rural Development	103	109	121	251	584

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)\$	Total
58.	School Education and Literacy	97	31	97	171	396
59.	Science and Technology	603	831	271	10622	12327
60.	Shipping	288	215	730	1632	2865
61.	Social Justice and Empowerment	106	85	148	306	645
62.	Space	8838	604	3290	6016	18748
63.	Implementation	542	1687	2796	1289	6314
64.	Steel	51	41	65	120	277
65.	Telecommunication**	933	462	173	1319	2887
66.	Textiles	319	206	725	3489	4739
67.	Tourism	64	85	58	373	580
68.	Tribal Affairs	72	41	74	120	307
69.	Union Public Service Commission	173	269	539	1010	1991
70.	Urban Development***	2490	814	55 59	15043	23906
71.	Vice President's Secretariat	6	5	0	49	60
72.	Water Resources	1777	2509	2780	6313	13379
73.	Women and Child Development	93	39	192	393	717
74.	Youth Affairs and Sports	38	80	72	284	474
TOTAL		114725	131704	191236	3207919	3645584

Number in Position

1.	Agricultural Research and Education**	20	0	20	4	44
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	401	336	377	2632	3746
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	209	86	70	2411	2776
4.	Atomic Energy	9993	592	10059	11183	31827
5.	AYUSH	65	10	49	72	196
6.	Bio-Technology	68	15	43	55	181
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	52	43	81	112	288
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals and Pharmaceuticals	84	38	60	194	376

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)\$	Total
9.	Civil Aviation	398	64	102	463	1027
10.	Coal	41	34	72	162	309
11.	Commerce**	678	897	1019	4409	7003
12.	Consumer Affairs	143	144	119	473	879
13.	Corporate Affairs	337	0	500	632	1469
14.	Culture**	257	351	616	6441	7665
15.	Defence (Civilian)	17160	30576	28839	321847	398422
16.	Development of NE Region	49	50	33	110	242
17.	Disinvestment	20	7	13	14	54
18.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	24	16	24	30	94
19.	Earth Sciences	312	1122	1979	1968	5381
20.	Economic Affairs	372	132	13	721	1238
21.	Environment and Forests	665	550	157	1711	3083
22.	Expenditure	250	160	102	430	942
23.	External Affairs	2216	943	1730	2215	7104
24.	Fertilizers	56	31	58	117	262
25.	Financial Services	220	106	211	608	1145
26.	Food and Public Distribution	174	80	156	430	840
27.	Food Processing Industries	31	32	22	49	134
28.	Health and Family Welfare	3066	855	1346	22450	27717
29.	Heavy Industry	47	23	37	76	183
30.	Higher Education	161	106	205	393	65
31.	Home Affairs	17279	2930	41345	860034	921588
32.	Indian Audit and Accounts	539	19778	0	27781	48098
33.	Industrial Policy and Promotion**	310	181	208	1521	2220
34.	Information and Broadcasting	332	314	629	3096	4371
35.	Information Technology	3183	766	118	1252	5319
36.	Labour and Employment	821	774	481	4206	682
37.	Land Resources	27	12	18	25	82

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)\$	Total
38.	Law and Justice	88	136	147	713	1084
39.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**	232	388	56	1204	1880
40.	Mines	2447	666	1923	6274	11310
41.	Minority Affairs	45	31	24	107	207
42.	New and Renewable Energy	94	19	9	105	227
43.	Overseas Indian Affairs	26	9	31	52	118
44.	Panchayati Raj	25	9	16	6	56
45.	Parliamentary Affairs	21	18	21	63	123
46.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1118	526	1862	5397	8903
47.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	54	61	65	84	264
48.	Planning Commission	391	171	252	465	1279
49.	Posts**	576	1406	6868	191494	200344
50.	Power	373	116	212	341	1042
51.	President's Secretariat	17	35	51	138	241
52.	Prime Minister's Office	54	69	98	184	405
53.	Public Enterprises	24	10	12	24	70
54.	Railways	9089	7932	0	1316904	1333925
55.	Revenue	8164	19465	24938	50002	102569
56.	Road Transport and Highways	241	151	308	370	1070
57.	Rural Development	92	87	86	163	428
58.	School Education and Literacy	71	26	65	126	288
59.	Science and Technology	419	1334	204	5266	7223
60.	Shipping	183	171	441	1026	1821
61.	Social Justice and Empowerment	83	64	99	246	492
62.	Space	8378	475	2832	3022	14707
63.	Implementation	423	1389	1792	959	4563
64.	Steel	42	35	55	100	232
65.	Telecommunication**	933	462	173	1319	2887

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)\$	Total
66.	Textiles	262	180	665	3131	4238
67.	Tourism	51	75	37	329	492
68.	Tribal Affairs	49	25	37	86	197
69.	Union Public Service Commission	144	185	388	693	1410
70.	Urban Development***	2429	639	4546	9146	16760
71.	Vice President's Secretariat	5	3	0	41	49
72.	Water Resources	1347	1506	1663	4241	8757
73.	Women and Child Development	72	31	135	286	524
74.	Youth Affairs and Sports	33	49	46	161	289
TOTAL		98155	100108	141068	2884595	3223926
Difference						
1.	Agricultural Research and Education**	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	170	143	162	1122	1597
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	130	62	47	1023	1262
4.	Atomic Energy	589	45	753	4218	5605
5.	AYUSH	14	24	47	28	113
6.	Bio-Technology	11	25	6	32	74
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	8	8	19	31	66
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals and Pharmaceuticals	15	11	37	41	104
9.	Civil Aviation	387	32	158	351	928
10.	Coal	12	16	10	72	110
11.	Commerce**	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Consumer Affairs	51	43	102	135	331
13.	Corporate Affairs	111	0	298	434	843
14.	Culture**	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Defence (Civilian)	245	8231	17293	161285	187054
16.	Development of NE Region	16	24	14	34	88

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)\$	Total
17.	Disinvestment	0	1	0	0	1
18.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	8	11	11	13	43
19.	Earth Sciences	293	176	779	1520	2768
20.	Economic Affairs	63	39	JO	163	275
21.	Environment and Forests	189	454	139	1006	1788
22.	Expenditure	77	45	70	277	469
23.	External Affairs	319	155	341	450	1265
24.	Fertilizers	9	2	12	47	70
25.	Financial Services	41	40	141	214	436
26.	Food and Public Distribution	70	6	65	374	515
27.	Food Processing Industries	1	0	11	16	26
28.	Health and Family Welfare	0	0	0	0	0
29.	Heavy Industry	8	22	19	46	95
30.	Higher Education	45	63	154	120	382
31.	Home Affairs	3189	1812	10861	53776	69638
32.	Indian Audit and Accounts	157	5720	0	14636	20513
33.	Industrial Policy and Promotion**	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Information and Broadcasting	177	124	283	1551	2135
35.	Information Technology	204	74	29	560	867
36.	Labour and Employment	426	409	219	1110	2164
37.	Land Resources	8	12	11	18	49
38.	Law and Justice	178	103	119	389	789
39.	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises**	0	0	0	0	0
40.	Mines	1909	936	1154	2626	6625
41.	Minority Affairs	14	3	18	35	70
42.	New and Renewable Energy	27	37	6	45	115
43.	Overseas Indian Affairs	8	5	14	43	70

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)\$	Total
44.	Panchayati Raj	2	4	13	9	28
45.	Parliamentary Affairs	0	2	12	22	36
46.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	284	183	541	763	1771
47.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	4	16	5	52	77
48.	Planning Commission	230	92	50	185	557
49.	Posts**	0	0	0	0	0
50.	Power	243	260	119	340	962
51.	President's Secretariat	2	2	5	63	72
52.	Prime Minister's Office	2	2	20	96	120
53.	Public Enterprises	6	0	18	28	52
54.	Railways	0	0	0	0	0
55.	Revenue	5004	10708	11508	55365	82585
56.	Road Transport and Highways	39	37	39	101	216
57.	Rural Development	11	22	35	88	156
58.	School Education and Literacy	26	5	32	45	108
59.	Science and Technology	184	-503	67	5356	5104
60.	Shipping	105	44	289	606	1044
61.	Social Justice and Empowerment	23	21	49	60	153
62.	Space	460	129	458	2994	4041
63.	Implementation	119	298	1004	330	1751
64.	Steel	9	6	10	20	45
65.	Telecommunication**	0	0	0	0	0
66.	Textiles	57	26	60	358	501
67.	Tourism	13	10	21	44	88
68.	Tribal Affairs	23	16	37	34	110
69.	Union Public Service Commission	29	84	151	317	581
70.	Urban Development***	61	175	1013	5897	7146
71.	Vice President's Secretariat	1	2	0	8	11

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	A(G)*	B(G)	B(NG)	C(NG)\$	Total
72.	Water Resources	430	1003	1117	2072	4622
73.	Women and Child Development	21	8	57	107	193
74.	Youth Affairs and Sports	5	31	26	123	185
TOTAL		16570	31596	50168	323324	421658

*Includes some non-gazetted posts also.

**Sanctioned strength/In position are provisional.

***Including HUPA.

\$Erstwhile Group D Posts have been categorized as Group C after implementation of 6th CPC

Implementation of RTI Act

1276. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the aims and objectives of Right to Information (RTI) Act;

(b) whether any assessment has been made about the implementation of RTI Act, if so, the findings of the same;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware that pending appeals under RTI have gone up from 6,917 in 2009 to 37,878 in 2015, if so, whether the pendency is defeating the objective of RTI; and

(d) how the Ministry is planning to reduce the pendency and also bring in more transparency in disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 provides for setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.

(b) A study was conducted through an independent organization to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the provisions of Right to Information Act, 2005. The study, *inter-alia*, points out that awareness about the RTI Act in rural areas is less than in urban areas; awareness amongst women is much less than men; the gap in implementation of the RTI Act is because of lack of clear accountability in respect of various functionaries etc. The study recommended measures for improving awareness on right to information; improving convenience in filing information requests; improving efficiency of the Information Commissions, enhancing accountability and clarity of various stakeholders, etc.

(c) and (d) informed by the Central Information Commission (CIC), as on 21.07.2016, there are 28689 appeals and complaints pending in the Commission for disposal.

For speedy disposal of pending cases the Government has taken several steps like capacity building through training and issue of guidelines for Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities, so as to enable them to supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively, resulting into less number of appeals to the Information Commission.

The Government apart from a number of clarificatory orders has also issued an OM No. 1/18/2007-IR dated 21st September, 2007 and 1/6/2011-IR dated 15th April, 2013 impressing upon the public authorities to disclose maximum information proactively so that citizens need not resort to filing of RTI applications to access information available with the public authorities.

Further, *vide* O.M.s. dated 29.06.2015 and 30.06.2016, the Government has accepted recommendations of the expert committee consisting of Shri A. N. Tiwari, former Chief Information Commissioner and Dr. M. M. Ansari, former Information Commissioner, consisting *inter-alia* of measures to further strengthen implementation of Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005.

Government has launched a RTI web portal www.rtionline.gov.in to facilitate citizens for filling of online RTI applications and first appeals w.e.f. 21st August, 2013. The advantages of RTI online portal are:

- (i) Tracking of disposal by citizens and authorities
- (ii) Ease in sending replies by PIOs
- (iii) Facility to review and monitor pendency by Public Authorities
- (iv) Swift transfer of RTI applications/appeals to appropriate PIOs/FAAs.

Since 25.02.2016, the CIC is working with Chief Information Commissioner and maximum possible number of ten Information Commissioners.

Appointment of Lokpal

1277. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Lokpal has been appointed in India, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has issued circular seeking declarations of assets and liabilities by public servants under Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 on or before 31st July, 2016, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the rationale for seeking such declaration when Government is unable to appoint the Lokpal since last three years; and

(d) whether seeking such declaration would not be the encroachment on the authority and independence of Lokpal by Government which is still waiting to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The institution of Lokpal is yet to become functional, since the Act needs some amendments, *inter-alia*, so as to resolve certain issues relating to appointment of Chairperson and Members of Lokpal, etc. in the absence of a Leader of Opposition recognized as such in the Lok Sabha.

Accordingly, Lokpal and Lokayuktas and other related Law (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 18.12.2014. These amendments are not part of the Act.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government has time to time brought to the notice of all concerned of the last date for declaration of Assets and Liabilities under the provisions of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013. The last such communication was issued on 05.07.2016 stressing upon adherence with the provisions of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 for filing of required information of assets and liabilities of public servants on or before 31st July, 2016.

(c) and (d) The provisions of section 44(2) of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 stipulates that public servants are required to file such information before their respective competent authorities.

Scrutiny of Assets and Liability Declaration

1278. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information submitted as regarding their assets and liabilities of officers of All India Services and Central Civil Services are scrutinised by competent authority as per Section 44 of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013; and

(b) whether assets and liabilities of their spouse and dependents children are submitted by such officers or not, the details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Section 44 of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 does not provide for scrutiny of information submitted under the said provision, by the competent authority.

(b) The information as is required to be submitted by public servants in terms of provision of section 44(2) of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 relates to assets and liabilities of the public servant, his spouse and his dependent children to the respective competent authority. Thus, such information cannot be Centrally maintained.

Appointment on compassionate ground

1279. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the appointment on compassionate ground of the dependents of deceased employees who died in 2011 is still pending, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of such employees and their dependents name-wise, designation-wise, category-wise and department-wise;

(c) the procedure being adopted to offer employment on compassionate ground;

(d) the details of dependents who have been offered appointment so far and by when the remaining dependents would get an employment name-wise, and

(e) the details of case-study done of the dependents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Department of Personnel and Training lays down the policy of compassionate appointment which is implemented by the Ministries/Departments. The details regarding the cases under consideration for compassionate appointments in the respective Ministries/Departments and those already made by them is not Centrally maintained.

(c) The consolidated instructions on compassionate appointments in Government have been issued *vide* DOP&T OM No.14014/02/2012-Estt.D dated 16.01.2013. These guidelines *inter-alia* lay down the procedure for making compassionate appointments.

(e) No case study of the dependants seeking compassionate appointment has been undertaken by this Department.

Amount provided for Startups and Innovation Industries

†1280. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided capital of about 100 crore rupees for the startups and innovation industries from 1980 till date, if so, whether this amount needs to be substantially raised to bring new researches at the centre of development;

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide necessary resources and equipment for inventions;

(c) the total amounts provided for the startup and innovation industries in the budget for 2016-17; and

(d) whether Government has identified the areas in which innovation is called for and whether Government is envisaging a scheme of giving reward to promote innovations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Several Government organisations like Department of Science and Technology (DST), Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR), Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeiTY), have been supporting startups and innovation industries. During over last two decades, DST has provided over 250 crores in setting up of specialised institutional mechanisms spread across the country *i.e.* Science and Technology Entrepreneur's Park (STEP) and Technology Business Incubators (TBIs). The STEP's and TBIs are engaged in nurturing start ups and since the year 2008, few of them have also been provided support totaling to about ₹ 60 crores to implement the Seed Support System (SSS) for start ups in Incubators. DSIR has provided a support of over ₹ 225 crores to industries for development and demonstration of innovative technologies, since 1992 and a support of over ₹ 25 crores to individual innovators, since 1998. Biotechnology Industry Research Assessments Council (BIRAC) under DBT has provided funding of ₹ 677 crores to entrepreneurs, startups, SMEs and translational organisations since 2012. DeiTY under a Scheme for Technology Incubation and Development of Entrepreneurs (TIDE), supports 27 TIDE centres upto March 2017 in the area of Electronics and ICT to strengthen the technology incubation centres at the institutions of higher learning. The outlay for each TIDE centre is ₹ 155 lakhs for the entire duration. ₹ 32.12 crores have been released to TIDE centres till now. The support certainly needs to be scaled up to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

bring in more and more state-of-the-art and affordable innovations into the market for the benefit of society.

(b) DST has introduced several new Schemes namely National Initiative for Developing and Harnessing Innovations (NIDHI), New Generation Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Centre (NewGen IEDC), Grand Challenges and Competitions for Scouting Innovations (GCC), Promoting and Accelerating Young and Aspiring Innovators and Startups (PRAYAS), Entrepreneur-In-Residence (EIR), Start up NIDHI, Technology Business Incubator (TBI), Seed Support System (SSS), Accelerator, Centers of Excellence (CoE). The Government over the last two years has taken initiatives to promote innovations, such as announcement of AIM, SETU, Start-up/Stand-up India, IMPRINT, Uchhatar Aavishkar Yojana etc. DSIR on its part has a scheme which provides common research facilities including research, testing and quality control equipment in public funded institutions for the benefit of micro and small enterprises. BIRAC has initiated several flagship programmes such as BIG, SBIRI, BIPP, SPARSH, CRS and BioNEST that bridge the gap in the biotechnology innovation pipeline. In addition to this, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has initiated a start-up fund of ₹ 10,000 crores.

(c) During 2016-17, DSIR has provided an amount of ₹ 27 crore, DeITY has provided ₹ 3 crores and the budget of BIRAC is ₹ 120 crores for the startup and innovation industries. DST has also earmarked a budget of ₹ 180 crores to promote innovation and entrepreneurship.

(d) The Government has identified 10 themes under the IMPRINT scheme to promote innovations and DSIR has been identified to pursue innovations in the areas of manufacturing technology and water resources. BIRAC has identified the areas of Biopharma including vaccines, bioagriculture, bioindustrial and bioinformatics for building the national biotechnology capabilities and has initiated several new awards to promote innovations such as SITARE (BIRAC-SRISTI GYTI Awards), BIRAC Hackathons, BIRAC Technology Day Award and BIRAC Innovator Awards. Under the existing Scheme of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) of MSME, there is a component namely Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of Small and Micro Enterprises through Incubators'. Financial assistance (upto ₹ 6.25 lakh per idea subject to a maximum of 10 ideas in each financial year) is given to the innovators for incubating innovative ideas that can be converted into business activities through Host Institutes *i.e.* engineering colleges, IITs, NITs, etc. in this Scheme. MSME gives National Award annually to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to promote innovations. Six awards, comprising three awards (first, second and third) to Micro and Small enterprises and three awards (first, second and third) to

Medium enterprises are given. The first, second and third award carries a cash prize of ₹ 3 lakh, 2 lakh and ₹ 1.5 lakh respectively including a trophy and certificate.

Science Scholarship to Women

†1281. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide science scholarship to women, if so, the details of the said plan;

(b) whether Government has any scheme also to encourage women scientists in private sector and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of success achieved under this scholarship scheme run by Government in promoting/getting women scientists registered in the field of science; and

(d) the details of funds allocated on scholarships granted under this scholarship scheme during last three years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The 'Women Scientist Scheme' of the Department of Science and Technology, provides career opportunities which includes fellowship to unemployed women scientists and technologists, specially those who had a break in career, for pursuing research in frontier areas of Science and Engineering. There are three major components of Women Scientist Scheme namely, i) Women Scientists Scheme-A (WOS-A) for conducting research in Basic and Applied Sciences, ii) Women Scientists Scheme-B (WOS-B) for S and T interventions for Societal Benefit and iii) Women Scientists Scheme-C (WOS-C) that enables them to become Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) professional. The fellowship amount for M.Sc, M.Phil/M.Tech and Ph.D categories are ₹ 30,000/-, ₹ 40,000/-and ₹ 55,000/-per month respectively. The total project cost, for 3 years duration of these three categories, is ₹ 20 lakhs, ₹ 25 lakhs and ₹ 30 lakhs respectively. Besides the fellowship, the total project cost also includes grant for consumables, minor equipments, travel and contingency. The upper age limit to apply under this scheme is 57 years.

(b) Yes. The above said scheme is also applicable to private institutions. Under this scheme, women are selected on all India basis.

(c) On an average, per year about 400 women scientists are awarded financial support under Women Scientist Scheme. Over 30% of awardees of projects get

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

absorbed in mainstream through regular employment. Also, more than 40% of the awardees under this scheme have been able to complete their Ph.D while pursuing the programme. More than 6500 research papers too have been published by these awardees. In addition, under WOS-C component of the Scheme, 136 women scientists have already cleared the patent agent examination and about 60% of them are pursuing their career in the area of IPR and are working in leading attorney firms, IP departments of Government agencies, Multi National Corporations and Knowledge Process Outsourcing units. Further, 12 women scientist alumni have started either their own IP attorney firms or IP consultancy units and some are even working from home on IP assignments.

(d) Details of State-wise funds allocation in Women Scientists Scheme during last 3 years and the current financial year are as follows:-

States/UT	2013-14 Amount, ₹	2014-15 Amount, ₹	2015-16 Amount, ₹	2016-17 (till 20.07.2016)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2,91,91,000/-	1,37,10,000/-	2,28,86,723/-	96,71,272/-
Assam	44,04,000/-	55,45,000/-	58,80,000/-	37,55,000/-
Bihar	44,72,741/-	30,13,000/-	22,00,000/-	15,00,000/-
Chandigarh	53,66,000/-	42,28,000/-	90,19,000/-	34,57,420/-
Chhattisgarh	3,00,000/-	2,26,100/-	-	-
Delhi	2,58,42,679/-	3,59,68,963/-	4,78,45,835/-	1,54,13,269/-
Goa	21,46,000/-	22,55,000/-	42,88,000/-	-
Gujarat	1,05,34,711/-	1,11,79,343/-	97,66,000/-	62,57,000/-
Haryana	62,53,000/-	24,50,000/-	70,10,621/-	48,84,000/-
Himachal Pradesh	7,00,000/-	14,30,000/-	21,50,000/-	8,00,000/-
Jammu and Kashmir	62,77,900/-	64,75,000/-	84,21,000/-	39,19,320/-
Jharkhand	8,00,000/-	10,50,000/-	10,65,000/-	-
Karnataka	2,47,40,234/-	1,89,28,500/-	2,23,45,936/-	1,04,00,272/-
Kerala	50,96,000/-	82,59,323/-	1,18,60,999/-	76,258/-
Madhya Pradesh	69,35,000/-	60,40,000/-	82,04,795/-	31,80,766/-
Maharashtra	3,19,24,472/-	2,78,44,175/-	3,55,83,100/-	1,19,18,832/-
Manipur	45,56,293/-	31,15,000/-	53,04,000/-	35,22,346/-

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	6,20,000/-	8,20,000/-	12,30,000/-	19,00,000/-
Mizoram	-	-	16,41,000/-	-
Odisha	53,13,000/-	91,66,000/-	1,02,56,540/-	50,05,650/-
Puducherry	-	10,40,000/-	10,67,000/-	-
Punjab	55,11,000/-	83,03,620/-	1,41,28,000/-	29,91,000/-
Rajasthan	98,42,041/-	1,88,76,479/-	3,38,95,000/-	39,75,650/-
Sikkim	-	8,70,000/-	8,00,000/-	-
Tamil Nadu	3,07,54,512/-	3,10,33,802/-	3,70,69,845/-	1,64,64,143/-
Telangana	3,69,88,381/-	2,55,85,000/-	4,35,90,778/-	2,58,97,936/-
Tripura	-	4,90,000/-	16,17,000/-	-
Uttar Pradesh	2,81,36,166/-	3,74,83,954/-	4,20,81,900/-	1,80,58,191/-
Uttarakhand	51,65,000/-	50,31,462/-	62,48,652/-	45,86,303/-
West Bengal	2,57,93,521/-	3,24,96,558/-	3,24,20,972/-	1,68,24,925/-
TOTAL GRANT	31,76,63,651/-	32,35,14,284/-	42,98,77,696/-	17,44,59,557/-

Survey in hydrogeological terrains of the country

1282. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) has carried out Heli borne survey in a number of hydrogeological terrains of the country recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its outcome, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for detailed water mapping of all the aquifers beneath the earth in the country in order to ensure its efficient use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The CSIR-National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI) has carried out Heli borne Geophysical survey in six different hydrogeological terrains in five States [viz. Ganga Alluvium (Bihar), Desert (Rajasthan), Alluvial Covered Quartzite (Rajasthan), Deccan Trap (Maharashtra), Granites (Karnataka) and Costal sediments (Tamil Nadu)]. Around 2,200 sq. km area has been covered using 13800 line km (LKM) in 83 days which yielded a data density of 120-300 data points per sq. km.

This gives almost continuous subsurface disposition of lithology defining the aquifer system. Such data density in short span of time is only possible with Heli borne technique. The Heli borne Geophysical System deployed uses the state-of-art dual moment Time Domain Electromagnetic technology that gives precise information on shallow and deep aquifer. A Geophysical model has been devised based on the data obtained. CSIR-NGRI has carried out the Heli borne studies at pilot level.

Creation of independent bio-technology regulatory authority

1283. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create an independent biotechnology regulatory authority to deal with the use of all Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in agriculture, pharmaceuticals and bio-diversity sector, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the corrective steps taken by the Government to have a regulatory framework in the matter at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Biotechnology Regulatory Authority Bill (BRAI) Bill, 2013 lapsed with tenure of XV Lok Sabha and will be reviewed taking into consideration of recent developments in genetic engineering technologies for reintroduction through appropriate legislative process.

(b) India already has functional regulatory framework under the Rules for the Manufacture, Use, Import, Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro-organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells (Rules, 1989) of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA), 1986 to deal with biosafety assessment and use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in the field of agriculture, pharmaceuticals and biodiversity sector. It has been strengthened by the establishment of Biosafety Support Unit (BSU) to improve scientific process of Risk Assessment and Risk Management (RARM) and update guidelines and data requirements for food/feed and environmental safety assessment.

Establishment of National Centre for Molecular Materials

1284. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government in November 2010 had approved establishment of a National Centre for Molecular Materials (NCMM) in Kerala and sanctioned ₹ 14.55 crore for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether Government considers it relevant now to develop technology in niche areas like sensors for biomedical sciences, materials for solar energy harvesting and space electronics; and

(c) whether it considers necessary to create a national innovation infrastructure that channels knowledge systems for advancement of society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government had approved establishment of a National Centre for Molecular Materials (NCMM) in Kerala and allocated ₹ 14.55 crore for the Eleventh Five Year Plan period.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir.

Skill training institutes for new job seekers

1285. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that millions of new job seekers, who are unskilled, are added every year, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the current rate of new jobs created every year is inadequate in comparison, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has initiated steps to adopt the methods taken by the other developed and developing countries to solve this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the measures taken to increase the number of skill trainers/professionals, skill training institutes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) As per National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, 104.60 million persons will be entering the labour market by the end of 2022 who will need fresh training.

(b) There are over 40 skill development schemes across various sectors implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments to promote skilling of all people including youth in the Country. 60.45 lakh persons have been trained in different schemes implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments during 2015-16. A list showing the number of trained persons in the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been engaging in international collaborations with a number of countries, focused on two

parallel strands of activity. Firstly, MSDE has been engaging with countries such as Germany, United Kingdom (UK), China and Australia to understand international best practices in skill training and apply these to the Indian context, to ensure that Indian youth are trained according to global standards.

(d) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under MSDE has 267 training partners with around 6952 training centres across the country. As on date there are more than 13105 ITIs with about 18.66 lakh seats. There are 2293 Government ITIs with 5.06 lakh seats while the remaining 10,812 are private ITIs with 13.60 lakh seats.

Statement

(A) List showing the total skilling done under different schemes by various Central Ministries/Departments during last three years

Sl. No.	Ministry/Organization	2015-16 (upto Dec 2015)		2014-15		2013-14	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	36,50,000	2412457	-	-	-	-
2.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurship Training)	252700	363639	0	0	0	0
3.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	0	0	16,25,000	16,85,000	14,00,000	14,80,000
4.	Ministry of Agriculture	1600000	513637	22,00,000	11,43,671	12,00,000	21,91,380
5.	National Skill Development Corporation	3660000	685421	33,00,000	34,42,420	10,00,000	10,05,074
6.	Ministry of Rural Development	528000	589986	5,62,950	3,95,201	8,00,000	5,35,512
7.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	557000	363000	6,50,000	5,52,386	6,50,000	5,97,726
8.	Department of Higher Education	488060	240821	1,21,800	30,055	5,44,000	93,465
9.	Department of Electronics and Info Technology	360000	296004	6,10,000	-	5,10,000	5,54,397
10.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	300622	138686	6,50,000	47,922	4,00,000	5,92,950

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	33020	4,094	96,000	-	1,50,020	60,917
12.	Ministry of Textiles	400000	1,85,303	1,20,000	-	1,50,000	1,07,369
13.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	86800	31,050	96,050	23,752	1,21,400	87,426
14.	Ministry of Tourism	100000	74,696	80,800	97,986	67,300	95,754
15.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	57000	30,480	95,000	40,924	65,000	48,550
16.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	86000	0	50,000	-	60,000	44,655
17.	Ministry of Home Affairs	7000	3,899	8,000	626	58,000	3,608
18.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	17500	0	17,500	-	56,000	-
19.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	80000	42,743	42,900	24,864	39,000	35,790
20.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	144000	44,594	1,38,000	93,105	35,000	63,050
21.	Department of Heavy Industry	40000	21,827	18,173	24,339	30,000	28,196
22.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4000	1437	4,000	-	4,000	3,557
23.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	1108	1273	9,000	9,506	3,000	7,970
		1,24,52,810	60,45,047	1,05,08,000	76,11,759	73,42,720	76,37,346

(B) List showing the total skilling done under different schemes by various Central Ministries/Departments during last three years

Sl. No.	Ministry/Organization	2012-13		2011-12	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	9	10	11	12
1.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship		-		-
2.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (Entrepreneurship Training)	0	0	0	0
3.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	25,00,000	8,20,000	19,91,000	19,52,000
4.	Ministry of Agriculture	10,00,000	13,28,000	8,75,000	7,77,000
5.	National Skill Development Corporation	4,00,000	4,03,000	1,62,000	1,82,000
6.	Ministry of Rural Development	8,00,000	5,42,000	2,50,000	3,18,000
7.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	6,00,000	5,50,000	4,78,000	4,29,000
8.	Department of Higher Education	3,07,000	2,82,000	1,20,000	2,20,000
9.	Department of Electronics and Info Technology	4,40,000	3,68,000	2,23,000	2,35,000
10.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	5,00,000	5,25,000	2,20,000	2,79,000
11.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1,54,000	1,01,000	1,03,000	77,000
12.	Ministry of Textiles	2,50,000	71,000	1,61,000	34,000
13.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	40,000	42,000	23,000	23,000

1	2	9	10	11	12
14.	Ministry of Tourism	54,000	58,000	33,000	27,000
15.	Ministry of Minority Affairs		-		-
16.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	5,000	3,000		-
17.	Ministry of Home Affairs		-		-
18.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	1,00,000	9,000		-
19.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	35,000	36,000		-
20.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	31,000	27,000		-
21.	Department of Heavy Industry	20,000	22,000	14,000	16,000
22.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	4,000	1,000		-
23.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	11,000			-
		72,51,000	51,88,000	46,53,000	45,69,000

Money spent on skill development schemes

1286. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the amount spent by Government on skill development in the past one year;
- (b) the number of people to whom skill training was imparted, scheme-wise;
- (c) the amount paid to private skill training organizations for the training of each person, scheme-wise;
- (d) the details of the ten largest private skills training organizations that have trained the most number of people; and
- (e) whether skill training has led to increased employability, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) During 2015-16, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship sanctioned ₹ 900 crore for implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) under which training is imparted across the country. In addition, ₹ 75.00 crore were sanctioned for setting up Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras across the country. Under PMKVY, as on 15th July, 2016, 19.72 lakh persons have been trained. A number of the trainees get employment/self-employment. Under PMKVY, funds are not released to Training Providers and instead, a monetary reward is credited directly to the bank account of the trainees on their successful completion of training and certification. As per information received from National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), the implementing agency for PMKVY, reimbursement of monetary reward amounting to ₹ 867 crore to certified trainees has been processed till 26.7.2016. A list of top ten training providers under PMKVY based on enrolment is given in the Statement.

Statement

Top 10 Training Provider under PMKVY based on enrolment

Sl. No.	Training Provider	Enrolled
1.	IL and FS Skills Development Corporation Limited	80824
2.	Shri Technologies	68299
3.	Empower Pragati Vocational and Staffing Private Limited	62267
4.	Labour Net Services India Private Limited	40896

Sl. No.	Training Provider	Enrolled
5.	De Unique Educational Society (Softdot Institute)	30503
6.	Innovision Limited	29993
7.	Reep Trust	29196
8.	Rooman Technologies Private Limited	27536
9.	Synchro Serve Global Solutions Private Limited	26312
10.	Mosaic Network (India) Pvt. Ltd	24763

Industrial Training centres in Haryana

1287. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial training centres established under the skill development programme in various States/UTs including Haryana;

(b) whether these centres are functional and has started imparting training to the entrepreneurs, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of grants provided to various States for the purpose during the current year, specially for Haryana; and

(d) the number of youth proposed to be imparted training under the scheme during the year 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a), (b) 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 including Haryana. State-wise details of ITIs with seating capacities are given in the Statement (*See below*). Title of 'Industrial Training Centres' was changed to 'Industrial Training Institutes in 39th NCVT meeting held on 12.01.2011 chaired by the then Hon'ble Minister of Labour and Employment. The above mentioned Industrial Training Institutes are functional and provide vocational training to the students under Craftsmen Training Scheme.

(c) As per existing policy, Government ITIs are set up by respective State Government under their Administrative and Financial control. Central Government does not provide funds for their day to day operation. As such, State Governments of their own provide funds. However for upgradation of their Government ITIs, funds are provided by the Central Government under specific Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS).

Statement

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

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Govt. ITIs	Seating Capacity (Government)	Number of 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
SUB-TOTAL		818	134530	4311	545695	5129	680225
Southern Region							
10.	Andhra Pradesh	79	23429	411	106945	490	130374
11.	Telangana	69	5337	211	19539	280	24876

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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
SUB-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
SUB-TOTAL		211	61066	1726	275257	1937	336323
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
SUB-TOTAL		826	208922	1691	184564	2517	393486
GRAND TOTAL		2293	505618	10812	1360002	13105	1865620

Enrolment in Sector Skill Councils

1288. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana;

(b) how many candidates have been enrolled in Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and how many skill training centres have been approved, as on 30.6.2016;

(c) how many lakhs of persons are to benefit with training and how many skill certificates are to be issued, and the number of persons enrolled for jobs;

(d) the total amount released under various schemes, including to National Skill Development Corporation, with details; and

(e) the reasons for not much progress as expected in the scheme and why it is not achieving the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16 had a target to cover 24 lakh youth in the country. The scheme was implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) with the objective to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills were also assessed and certified under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) category.

Government through National Skill Development Corporation Board has approved 40 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which covers all the priority sectors identified by Government, major unorganized segments and sectors with large workforce. All the SSCs can facilitate the process to conduct upskilling through training partners for all the relevant job roles where there is a demand from the industry.

As on 15th July 2016, a total of 17.94 lakh candidates have been enrolled 17.93 lakh have been trained, 11.8 lakh have been certified and 1.46 lakh candidates have been placed under the PMKVY Scheme are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The details of funds transferred to NSDC for the purpose of Skill Development during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement-II (*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 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.

Statement-I

Details of PMKVY Schemes

Sector Skill Council	No. of Candidates Enrolled	No. of Candidates Trained	No. of Candidates Passed	No. of Candidates Certified	No. of Candidates Placed
1	2	3	4	5	6
Textiles and Handloom Sector Skill Council	29212	29212	24040	19378	20665
Logistics Sector Skill Council	233132	233072	194228	175056	21416
Leather Sector Skill Council	60359	60359	48935	47335	16656
Agriculture Sector Skill Council of India	137663	137603	96172	81223	14386
Security Sector Skill Development Council	65843	65753	58171	53655	11176
Retailers Association's Skill Council of India	174697	174528	137621	125417	9760
Beauty and Wellness Sector Skill Council	128613	128470	104850	94059	9295
Electronics Sector Skills Council of India	176258	176108	138032	122843	6946
Apparel Sector Skill Council	79245	79245	62775	52580	5116
Automotive Skills Development Council	110626	110626	80283	68306	5090
Rubber Skill Development Council	23156	23156	14541	12548	3075
Construction Skill Development Council of India	64820	64820	31862	26822	3504
Tourism and Hospitality Services Sector Skill Council	66238	66238	46634	41338	2877

1	2	3	4	5	6
Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council	28325	28325	23682	21255	2377
Telecom Sector Skill Council	53788	53723	34016	28567	2226
Furniture and Fittings Sector Skill Council	18619	18619	15864	14682	1795
Gems and Jewellery Skill Council of India	70205	70205	56255	51569	1645
Healthcare Sector Skill Council	60450	60425	37580	32592	1720
Capital Goods Skill Council of India	14889	14889	9998	7182	1429
IT-ITeS Sector Skills Council NASSCOM	40650	40627	14537	10742	776
Media and Entertainment Skills Council	13298	13272	8769	7263	813
Food Processing Sector Skill Council	27692	27692	22183	20453	1352
Indian Plumbing Skills Council	20610	20610	16501	14830	655
Mining Sector Skill Council	40872	40872	33891	30095	540
Power Sector Skill Council of India	5295	5295	4058	3169	383
Life Sciences Sector Skill Council	17238	17238	9985	8629	422
BFSI Sector Skill Council of India	26303	26303	13267	9703	123
Handicrafts and Carpet Sector Skill Council	2410	2410	1917	1374	46
Disability Sector Skill Council of India	2683	2568	0	0	0
Green Jobs Sector Skill Council	383	383	59	0	0
Infrastructure Sector Skill Council	724	724	656	590	0
Sports Sector Skill Council	20	20	12	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	1794316	1793390	1341374	1183255	146264

Statement-II*Details of funds transferred to NSDC*

Sl. No.	Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 till 30.06.2016	Total
1.	Skilling	450	200	-	0	650
2.	UDAAN	39	75.06	45	0	159.06
3.	STAR	585	415	0	0	1000
4.	PMKVY	-	-	435	500	935
	TOTAL	1074	690	480	500	2744

Construction sector for skill development

1289. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sectors such as construction were identified for skill development, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that youth would be given a chance to enhance their skill on modern machines and practice on hands and would be given priority in ITIs;

(c) whether Government has sanctioned funds for ITIs for developing them and creating employment ready workforce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir, construction sector has been identified for skill development under skill development initiative (SDI) Scheme and 30 modules have been developed for skill training.

(b) Yes, Sir. Youth are being given a chance to enhance their skills on modern machines and hands-on-training in industries has been made an integral part of many courses in ITIs under 'Dual System of Training'. Under the 'Dual System of Training', ITIs can sign MoU with industries for hands on training of trainees on modern machines during the course.

(c) Yes, Sir. Funds have been sanctioned under the various schemes for up gradation of existing ITIs. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of finds sanctioned under various schemes for upgrading ITIs.

Externally Aided Project (EAP)-World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)

The World Bank assisted Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) envisages upgradation of 400 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs). 34 State Governments/UTs are participating under the project. The scheme objective also includes enhancement of knowledge and skills of ITI instructors, strengthening curriculum development, reforms, capacity building etc. An amount of ₹ 1925 crore has been allocated to the participating States/UTs.

Upgradation of Government ITIs into Model ITIs

Under the Scheme, existing ITI in a State is being upgraded as Model ITI. Institute Management Committee (IMC) Society is formed for each such ITI with Chairperson from Industry. All major trades will be covered for upgradation. The scheme was approved in Dec. 2014 for a total cost of 300 crore for three years *i.e.* till FY 2016-17. So far, 22 ITIs, have been identified for upgradation as Model ITI. An amount of ₹ 195 crore has been allocated releasing ₹ 53.83 crore.

Upgradation of 1396 Government ITIs through PPP

A total of 1227 Government ITIs have been covered in 31 States/UTs except in the States of Manipur and Sikkim and the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep. At the rate of ₹ 2.5 crore per ITI, ₹ 3067.50 crore has been released as interest free loan to the 1227 ITIs. The fund was released directly to the Institute Management Committees (IMCs) of ITIs covered under the scheme. The release of fund under the Scheme has come to end by 31 March, 2012. Works pertaining to upgradation of training infrastructure *viz.* Civil works, tools, equipment and machinery have been carried out in these ITIs.

Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim

Under the Schemes, 20 existing ITIs have been taken for upgradation by introducing three new trades and 28 existing ITIs have been taken for supplementing infrastructure deficiencies by constructing new hostel, boundary wall and supplementing old and obsolete tools and equipment. So far, an amount of ₹ 48.29 crore has been released for the purpose.

Industrial placement of skilled youth

1290. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of skill training centres established in the country in the last two years and the number of youths who have been imparted training in skills;
- (b) the number of trained persons who have been given certification; and
- (c) the number of skilled youth who have received industry placement since June, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), there are 11,383 number of fixed centres and 1889 numbers of mobile centres have been established since last two years.

Under the Scheme, as on 15th July, 2016, a total of 17.94 lakh candidates have been enrolled, 17.93 lakh have been trained, 11.8 lakh have been certified and 1.46 lakh candidates have been given placements. 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.

Skill development initiatives in States Affected with Left Wing Extremism

1291. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of skill development initiatives implemented in 34 districts affected with Left Wing Extremism, State-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that two Skill Development Centres are proposed to set up in each of the above 34 districts;
- (c) since how long skill schemes are being implemented in the above districts, physical targets set and achieved, districts-wise; and
- (d) details of youth from the above districts who got employment after getting training from above centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has formulated a scheme titled "Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism". State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, under the scheme, 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) @ 2 SDCs per district have been approved for 34 districts.

(c) The scheme is operational since 29th March, 2010 in the 34 districts of 9 States. The physical targets set per district are:

- (i) Construction of 1 ITI and 2 SDCs.
- (ii) Training of 160 youth in various skill training programme.

The district-wise target achieved is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Operation of all these institutes is under State Governments. Five ITIs out of total 34 and Ten SDCs out of total 68 have been established under the scheme in Odisha State. They are operational at present and have admitted first batch of trainees. Employability of trainees arises after successful completion of training.

Statement-I

*State-wise details of the scheme titled "Skill Development in
34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism"*

Cost of the scheme: ₹ 241.65 crore

Duration of the scheme: March, 2010 to 31st March, 2016.

Component The components of the scheme are:

- (i) In 34 districts, skill training programmes for:-
 - 1000 youth in Long Term Training @ 30 per district;
 - 4000 youth in Short Term Training @ 120 per district; and
 - Train 340 youth in Instructor Training @ 10 per district.
- (ii) In 34 districts, creation of infrastructure for:-
 - 34 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) @ one ITI per district; and
 - 68 Skill Development Centres (SDCs) @ two SDCs per district

State-wise districts covered and fund released:

Sl. No.	States	No. of District	Name of district	Fund Released (₹ in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Telangana	1	Khammam	375.13
2.	Bihar	6	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal	2032.41
3.	Chhattisgarh	7	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur	2676.77

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Jharkhand	10	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh	2691.92
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1	Balaghat	513.5
6.	Maharashtra	2	Gadchiroli K, Gondia	680.57
7.	Odisha	5	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur	2521.14
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1	Sonebhadra	513.51
9.	West Bengal	1	Paschim Midnapur (Lalgarh Area)	358.97
TOTAL		34		12363.92

Statement-II*Details of district-wise targets set and achieved*

(A) District-wise physical progress for construction of ITIs and SDCs are given in the following table:

Sl. No.	State	District	Physical Progress
1.	Bihar	Aurangabad Gaya Jamui Rohtas Jehanabad Arwal	Construction of ITIs and SDCs are yet to be started.
2.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur Bastar Dantewada Kanker Narayanpur Rajnandgaon Sarguja	All ITIs and SDCs are under construction.

Sl. No.	State	District	Physical Progress
3.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli Gondia	ITI at Gadchiroli is under construction while in Gondia, it is yet to be started. Constructions of SDCs are yet to be started.
4.	Telengana	Khammam	Construction yet to be started.
5.	Odisha	Malkangiri Gajapati Rayagada Deogarh Sambalpur	All the ITIs and SDCs started functioning and the first batch of training is going on.
6.	West Bengal	Paschim Midnapore (Lalgarh Area)	Under construction
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	Under construction
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Under construction
9.	Jharkhand	Gumla	ITI-Under construction and SDCs—construction completed
		Latehar	Under construction
		Palamau	ITI-construction completed, SDC-Under construction
		West Singhbhum	Construction-yet to be started
		Bokaro	Construction-yet to be started
		Hazaribagh	ITI-Construction yet to be Started. SDC-one under construction and one completed.
		Chatra	ITI-construction yet to be started SDCs-Under construction
		East Singhbhum	ITI and SDCs-construction yet to be started
		Garhwa	ITI-Under construction SDCs-Construction completed
		Lohardaga	ITI and SDCs—Construction yet to be started

(B) Trainees identified in 34 districts for training are given below:

Sl. No.	State	District	Short Term Trainee	Long Term Trainee	Instructor trainee	Total Trainee
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Telangana	Khammam	0	37	0	37
2.	Bihar	Arwal	120	30	0	150
		Gaya	120	30	0	150
		Jamui	120	30	0	150
		Jehanabad	120	30	0	150
		Aurangabad	120	30	0	150
		Rohtas	120	30	0	150
		TOTAL	720	180	0	900
3.	Jharkhand	Chatra	38	30	8	76
		West Singhbhum	0	30	0	30
		Palamau	120	30	10	160
		Garhwa	41	30	12	83
		East Singhbhum	96	30	10	136
		Bokaro	0	28	0	28
		Lohardaga	48	20	10	78
		Gumla	0	30	0	30
		Latehar	96	30	10	136
		Hazaribagh	72	30	10	112
		TOTAL	511	288	70	869
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	120	30	10	160
5.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	123	30	10	163
		Gondia	144	30	10	184
		TOTAL	267	60	20	347
6.	Odisha	Gajapati	120	30	10	160
		Malkangiri	120	30	10	160

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rayagada	120	30	10	160
		Deogarh	120	30	10	160
		Sambalpur	120	30	10	160
		TOTAL	600	150	50	800
7	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra	120	30	10	160
8	West Bengal	Paschim Midnapur	120	30	10	160
9	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	120	22	10	152
		Bastar	120	26	0	146
		Kanker	120	8	0	128
		Surguja	120	6	0	126
		Rajnandgaon	0	21	0	21
		Bijapur	120	26	10	156
		Narayanpur	120	8	0	128
		TOTAL	720	117	20	857
	GRAND TOTAL		3178	922	190	4290

Out of 4290 identified trainees, total of 2979 trainees in 08 States have completed/undergoing training in various skill training program.

Skill development centres under private sector

1292. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated towards Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana and the State-wise data on the utilization of this fund;

(b) the number of students enrolled under the scheme and employment generated annually;

(c) the fiscal incentives provided by Government to the private sector for setting up vocational and skill development institutions; and

(d) the number of skill development centres set up by private sector under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) As Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a nation-wide scheme, National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) which is the implementing agency, does not capture State-wise and item-wise expenditure incurred under the scheme. A total amount of ₹ 935 crore has been allocated to NSDC for PMKVY (till 30th June, 2016).

Under the scheme, as on 15th July, 2016, a total of 17.94 lakh candidates have been enrolled, 17.93 lakh have been trained, 11.8 lakh have been certified and 1.46 lakh candidates have been given placement.

Under PMKVY 2016-20, the training and assessment cost is directly reimbursed to Training Partners and assessment bodies in accordance with Common Norms. The disbursement of training cost to training partners is linked to Aadhaar and biometrics for better transparency and targeting.

The details of National Skill Development Corporation's (NSDCs) Operational Training Centres (State/Union territory-wise) for financial year 2016-17 till 30th June, 2016 is given in the Statement.

Statement

List of NSDC's Operational Training Centres

State	Count of fixed centres	Count of mobile centres	Grand Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	87	16	103
Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	7
Assam	69	9	78
Bihar	221	5	226
Chandigarh	4	2	6
Chhattisgarh	625	3	655
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	3
Delhi	98	31	129
Goa	6	2	8
Gujarat	152	45	197
Haryana	136	16	152
Himachal Pradesh	90	4	94

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	8	2	10
Jharkhand	64	13	77
Karnataka	195	42	273
Kerala	209	112	321
Madhya Pradesh	473	32	505
Maharashtra	548	77	625
Manipur	2	0	2
Meghalaya	11	0	11
Mizoram	6	0	6
Nagaland	10	0	10
Odisha	122	81	203
Puducherry	5	2	7
Punjab	88	4	92
Rajasthan	146	10	156
Sikkim	17	0	17
Tamil Nadu	205	54	259
Telangana	92	24	116
Tripura	21	0	21
Uttar Pradesh	368	44	412
Uttarakhand	18	3	21
West Bengal	299	28	327
GRAND TOTAL	4431	662	5093

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

Participation of women in workforce

1293. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken any steps to increase participation of women in the workforce, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to increase gender sensitivity in the workplace, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) on 15th July, 2015 has notified the Common Norms for all Skill Development Schemes being implemented by various Ministries/Departments. These norms provide for harmonizing of training cost, process, assessment, third party certification and outcome of Training. Also, the Common Norms provide for incentives in the form of reimbursement of conveyance costs to Special Groups which includes women candidates.

The Directorate General of Training (DGT), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has taken a number of steps for providing training of women under various skill training programmes as well as instructor training programmes. A network of institutes have been set up for extending skill training facilities to women, which aim at stimulating employment opportunities among women of various socio-economic levels and different age groups. The institutional network includes 16 Central Institutes, namely, National Vocational Training Institute for Women at Noida and 15 Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTIs) for Women. Three more RVTIs are being operationalized. These institutes are providing training facilities exclusively for women in skills have high wage employment and self-employment potential besides Instructors Training and Training of Trainers' programmes.

Shortage of skilled workers in Maharashtra

1294. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of skilled workers and employees in the country specifically in Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to meet the shortage at the earliest and how they are going to cover backlog, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) As per National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015, 402.9 million candidates are to be trained by the end of 2022. This comprises fresh training of 104.60 million persons entering the labour market and reskilling/upskilling of 298.30 million of existing workforce. There are over 40 skill development schemes across various sectors implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments to promote skilling of all people including youth in the country. During 2014-15, 76.11 lakh persons have been trained as against 45.69 lakh in 2011-12 in different schemes implemented by various Central Ministries/Departments. Ministry of Skill Development

and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is a flagship skill development scheme. As on 15th July, 2016, 19.72 lakh persons including 109099 in Maharashtra have been trained in different sectors across the country under PMKVY.

Achievements of PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

1295. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana will be implemented only for one year;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for implementation of the scheme only for one year;

(c) what were the targets and achievements in the last one year of its implementation; and

(d) whether there are any plans to extend this scheme further, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16, the flagship outcome-based skill training scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), had the objective to train 24 lakhs spread across fresh Training (14 lakhs) and Recognition of Prior Learning (10 lakhs). Under this scheme, implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), a public-private partnership entity under MSDE, a total of 17.94 lakhs candidates have been enrolled, 17.93 lakhs have been trained, 11.84 lakhs have been certified and 1.46 lakhs have been given placements (as on 18th July, 2016).

The Union Cabinet in its meeting on 13th July, 2016, has approved the modification and continuation of the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) as 'Skill Development Component' of umbrella PMKVY to skill one crore people over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore.

Steps taken to curb manual scavenging

1296. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of practices of manual scavenging, if so, the details thereof, State-wise, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any survey has been undertaken to determine number of people victim to the same, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of people punished, if any, under existing law, the details thereof, State-wise for the last three years; and

(d) the steps being undertaken to curb such practices, the details thereof, the steps undertaken for replacement of manual scavenging with alternative solutions, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) 'Houselisting and Housing Census, 2011' data released by the Registrar General of India in March, 2012, has, *inter-alia*, provided number of households by type of latrine facility, including latrines from which night soil is manually removed. According to this data, such latrines existed in all States/Union Territories except in the States of Goa, Sikkim, and the UTs of Chandigarh and Lakshadweep. Existence of manually serviced latrines in the States/UTs points to the fact that the practice of manual scavenging is yet to be eliminated there.

As per the Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC-2011) data of manual scavengers released by the Ministry of Rural Development on 03.07.2015, there were 1,82,505 manual scavengers in the rural areas of the country. State-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). SECC-2011 data of manual scavengers is based on respondent input as revealed by the households to the enumerator. Under the "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" which has come into force with effect from 06.12.2013, the claim of any person of being a manual scavenger is to be got verified by the local authority for inclusion in the list of identified manual scavengers to become eligible for rehabilitation as per the provisions of the MS Act, 2013. Accordingly, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been requested to verify the SECC-2011 data of manual scavengers and upload the list of identified manual scavengers on the website www.mssuvey.nic.in for their rehabilitation.

As per the latest information available on the basis of survey undertaken so far, 12,226 manual scavengers have been identified in 12 States, State-wise details of which are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment does not maintain the statistics of such cases. As per Section 21 of the "Prohibition of Employment as

Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act 2013" (MS Act, 2013), Executive Magistrates who have been conferred judicial powers of first class are empowered to try any offences committed under the Act.

(d) Section 5 of the MS Act, 2013 prohibits construction of insanitary latrines and engaging of manual scavengers from the date of commencement of the Act *i.e.* 06.12.2013. The Act provides for identification of insanitary latrines and their demolition/conversion into sanitary latrines on a time bound basis. The Municipalities, Cantonment Boards and Railway Authorities have been mandated to construct adequate number of community sanitary latrines within a period of three years from the date of commencement of the Act to eliminate the practice of open defecation. The Act also provides for identification and rehabilitation of the existing manual scavengers, which includes skill development training with stipend and concessional loan for taking up an alternative occupation on sustainable basis. 11,149 identified manual scavengers have been provided onetime cash assistance to wean them away from their traditional occupation of manual scavenging. In addition, 537 proposals for comprehensive rehabilitation received from Karnataka, Odisha, Punjab, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have been sanctioned. 97 manual scavengers identified in the State of West Bengal have been provided financial assistance for comprehensive rehabilitation. 4263 proposals for skill development training programmes for identified manual scavengers and their dependants have also been sanctioned upto 30.06.2016.

Statement-I

Socio Economic and Caste Census-2011

Number of Households any member belonging to manual scavenger (Rural)

Zone	Code with States/UTs Name	Number of Manual Scavenger
1	2	3
ALL INDIA		182505
NORTH TOTAL		14898
North	01-Jammu and Kashmir	2904
North	02-Himachal Pradesh	1
North	03-Punjab	11951
North	06-Haryana	42
EAST TOTAL		14411
East	10-Bihar	7268

1	2	3
East	19-West Bengal	2526
East	20-Jharkhand	4153
East	21-Odisha	464
WEST TOTAL		68681
West	08-Rajasthan	3498
West	24-Gujarat	2
West	27-Maharashtra	65181
West	30-Goa	0
SOUTH TOTAL		16362
South	28-Andhra Pradesh	388
South	29-Karnataka	15375
South	32-Kerala	100
South	33-Tamil Nadu	334
South	28-Telangana	165
CENTRAL TOTAL		41516
Central	05-Uttarakhand	483
Central	09-Uttar Pradesh	17388
Central	22-Chhattisgarh	540
Central	23-Madhya Pradesh	23105
NORTH EASTERN TOTAL		20083
North Eastern	11-Sikkim	51
North Eastern	12-Arunachal Pradesh	1286
North Eastern	13-Nagaland	274
North Eastern	14-Manipur	1
North Eastern	15-Mizoram	1025
North Eastern	16-Tripura	17333
North Eastern	17-Meghalaya	113
North Eastern	18-Assam	0
UT TOTAL		6554
UT	04-Chandigarh	0
UT	07-NCT of Delhi	6

1	2	3
UT	25-Daman and Diu	6277
UT	26-Dadra and Nagar Haveli	142
UT	31-Lakshadweep	1
UT	34-Puducherry	66
UT	35-Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62

Statement-II*State-wise details of identified manual scavengers*

Sl. No.	State	Identified Manual Scavengers
Urban-A		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	124
2.	Bihar	137
3.	Chhattisgarh	3
4.	Karnataka	302
5.	Madhya Pradesh	36
6.	Odisha	237
7.	Punjab	86
8.	Rajasthan	577
9.	Tamil Nadu	462
10.	Uttar Pradesh	2404
11.	Uttarakhand	137
12.	West Bengal	104
TOTAL-A		4609
Rural-B		
1.	Punjab	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	7612
TOTAL-B		7617
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		12226

Special school for children with disabilities

1297. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are special schools for children with disabilities; and

(b) if so, in the light of the enactment of the Right of Education which mandates inclusive education, what approach does Government propose to adopt towards such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) As per entry No. 9 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Relief of the disabled" figures in the State List. However, the Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments through its various schemes/programmes. Under the Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) of the Ministry, grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) working for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities, including those running special schools for children with disabilities. While the objective of the Government is to create inclusive environment for children with disabilities to pursue studies, the special schools are expected to serve as preparatory institutions for enabling them to be shifted to inclusive schools.

Coaching to dalit students from rural areas

†1298. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount being spent presently, on coaching facility for the *dalits* and backward students, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether this would not benefit the big coaching institutes;

(c) the measures being taken for providing better advantages of the coaching to dalit and backward students of rural areas; and

(d) the number of students in urban and rural areas, who have been benefited from the existing mechanism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Central Sector Scheme of Free Coaching for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) students is

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

being implemented by the Government. State-wise details of funds released during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Scheme has been revised during 2016-17 in order to provide coaching of good quality for economically disadvantaged SCs and OBCs to enable them to succeed in competitive examination.

(d) Urban/Rural area-wise data of beneficiaries are not maintained by the Ministry.

Statement

Central assistance released under the scheme of free coaching for SC and OBC students during the years 2013-14 to 2015-16

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	224.63	300	181.1	1000	0	0
2.	Assam	0	0	28.06	200	22.06	150
3.	Bihar	8.63	0*	0	0	0	0
4.	Gujarat	15.75	100	15.76	100	0	0
5.	Haryana	8.38	50	8.38	50	16.75	100
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.38	50	0	0	13.38	100
7.	Karnataka	3.60	0*	42	450	9.5	50
8.	Kerala	20.69	50	7.12	50	7.12	50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	63.33	350	47.19	350	65.2	500
10.	Maharashtra	56.89	200	28.66	200	66	400
11.	Manipur	7.35	50	7.35	50	7.35	50
12.	Odisha	0	0	29.31	200	29.31	200
13.	Punjab	14.14	100	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Rajasthan	13.69	100	13.68	100	13.69	100
15.	Tamil Nadu	186.40	1600	158.53	1526	174	800
16.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	56.5	400
17.	Uttar Pradesh	75.50	350	114	650	95.25	550
18.	Uttarakhand	0	0	13.25	100	13.25	100
19.	West Bengal	56.88	300	23.25	200	77	600
20.	Chandigarh	0	0	7.2	50	0	0
21.	Delhi	125.67	800	89.27	850	16.31	150
	TOTAL	894.91	4400	814.11	6126	682.67	4300

* Balance amount of previous year released. Figures not indicated to avoid double counting.

Special central assistance to SC and ST in Rajasthan

†1299. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state whether Government proposes to increase the annual income of SC/ST families in both urban and rural areas by extending special benefits under central assistance to them in Rajasthan, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): In order to enhance the income of SC/ST families of the country including those in State of Rajasthan the Government has taken a large number of initiatives. The worth mentioning schemes being implemented by the Government in this regard are enumerated below:

- (i) Stand up India Scheme to promote entrepreneurship among SCs/STs.
- (ii) National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub to provide professional support to SC/ST entrepreneurs for marketing their products.
- (iii) Equity Support to National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) and National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) to provide concession loans to those SCs/STs families who are living below double the poverty line in the rural and urban areas.
- (iv) Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan to give thrust to family oriented programmes for economic development of SCs/STs.
- (v) Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes for promoting entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes population.
- (vi) Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for providing credit to new generation SC entrepreneurs.
- (vii) Minimum Support Price to Minor Forest Produce of the Tribals to increase their annual income.

Old age homes in every district

1300. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that over the past few years, the number of old age homes supported by Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) has declined drastically;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) what is the current status/development of the Government's proposal to set up an Old Age Home in every district in the country; and
- (d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for the effective implementation of IPOP in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Details of Old Age Home (OAH) supported under the Scheme of IPOP during last three years are as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Number of OAH supported
1.	2013-14	207
2.	2014-15	187
3.	2015-16	273

This Ministry has introduced the system of online processing of the proposals under the Scheme of IPOP from the financial year 2014-15. The number of Old Age Homes supported under IPOP during the financial year 2014-15 was less as compared to the previous year and the current year, *inter-alia*, due to non-receipt of proposals from the State/UT Government as it was the first year of implementation of the online system.

(c) Section 19(1) of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act mandates that the State Governments may establish and maintain such number of Old Age Homes at accessible places as it may deem necessary in a phased manner, beginning with at least one in each district to accommodate a minimum of one hundred fifty senior citizens who are indigent. Pursuant to this provision, it is for the State Governments to make assessment of the requirement of old age homes keeping in view that number of indigent Senior Citizens in each district. However, this Ministry under the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme of Older Persons (IPOP) provides financial assistance, in the form of Grant-in-Aid, to Non Governmental Voluntary Organizations/Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. for running and maintenance, *inter-alia*, of Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units etc.

(d) This Ministry has taken following steps for effective implementation of the Scheme of IPOP:

- (i) Since the F.Y. 2014-15, this Ministry has started processing of online proposals of the NGOs for releasing of Grant-in-Aid, it is expected to increase the efficiency, transparency and accountability in the implementation of the Scheme.

- (ii) Cost norms of the Scheme have been revised with effect from 01.04.2015, effecting an average increase in the amount of Grant-in-Aid of 70% to 110%.
- (iii) The Scheme of IPOP has also been revised *w.e.f.* 01.04.2016 and certain new projects as components have been added to the Scheme, such as running and maintenance of Old Age Home under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) etc.
- (iv) Financial and Physical performance of the Scheme is periodically reviewed in the Ministry to ensure that allocations provided for the Schemes are fully utilized.
- (v) The performance of the aforesaid Scheme is reviewed from time to time through *inter-alia*, periodic field visits of nodal officers of the Ministry, inspection of the NGOs by Regional Resource Training Centres, Regional Conference with State Secretaries, release of grants to NGOs only on receipt of Audited Accounts and Utilization Certificate in respect of grants released during the previous year's etc.

Addiction of alcohol consumption in NCR

1301. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that youngsters in the National Capital and NCR are in the grip of addiction of alcohol consumption, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) what remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) There is no authentic data available in this regard. However, this Ministry has financially supported the proposal of Directorate of Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention, Department of Women and Child Development of NCT of Delhi for conducting the survey in collaboration with AIIMS, New Delhi on mapping and size estimation of street children who use drugs in Delhi.

(b) To create awareness and educate people about the ill-effects of alcoholism and substance (drugs) abuse, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing a Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse since 1985-86. Under this scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure is given to Voluntary Organizations and other eligible agencies for setting up/running Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA's). In the case of North-Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir, the quantum of assistance is 95% of the total admissible expenditure. At present, the Ministry is providing financial assistance to 23 IRCA's in the National Capital and NCR.

The main objective of the Scheme is to alleviate the consequences of drug and alcohol dependence amongst the individual, the family and society at large and to provide for the whole range of community based services for the identification, motivation, counselling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery (WPR) of addicts to make a person drug free, crime free and gainfully employed.

Benefits from launching of foreign satellite

1302. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched twenty foreign satellites, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) how much it would benefit Government;
- (c) whether ISRO is also planning to set up space station; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and probable year of its launching?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully launched 20 satellites in a single launch mission onboard Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle 'PSLV-C34' on June 22, 2016 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. In this mission, 17 foreign satellites (total weighing 555 kg.) from 4 countries *viz.* Indonesia, Germany, Canada and USA were launched as co-passenger along with Indian primary payload CARTOSAT-2 series of satellite (weighing 727 kg.) and 2 University/academic institute's satellites (weighing 2.5 kg.) namely SWAYAM (College of Engineering, Pune) and SATHYABAMASAT (Sathyabama University, Chennai) as co-passenger.

(b) In this launch mission, the primary objective was to launch Indian CARTOSAT-2 series of satellite (weighing 727 kg.) and the spare capacity available on launch vehicle was used to launch 17 foreign satellites (total weighing 555 kg.) on a commercial basis. This has benefited the Government in reducing the cost of launching Indian satellite.

- (c) As of now, there are no approved programmes leading to space station activities.
- (d) Does not arise.

Indigenously made satellites

1303. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) how many indigenously made satellites have been launched during the last two years; and

(b) whether there is any plan of launching more such satellites in the near future, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) During the last two years *i.e.* since April, 2014 to June, 2016, India has launched thirteen indigenously made satellites. These satellites include 6 navigational satellites, 3 communication satellites, 1 earth observation satellite, 1 space science satellite and 2 University/academic institute's satellites.

(b) Yes Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has planned to launch ten indigenously made satellites in near future. These satellites include 7 communication satellites and 3 earth observation satellites.

Survey on unemployed youth in Madhya Pradesh

†1304. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey regarding the number of adult unemployed youths;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) whether Government is taking measures to bring down adult unemployment and provide social security, if so, details of the measures taken in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has been conducting quinquennial employment-unemployment surveys to measure employment-unemployment related indicators. Last survey on employment-unemployment was conducted during NSS 68th round (July, 2011–June, 2012). Based on this survey, a statement showing State-wise estimates of percentage of unemployed persons of age group 15-29 years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast tracking various projects involving substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on Schemes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Scheme and Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Government has also decided to strategically promote labour-intensive manufacturing and expand employment opportunities by promoting tourism and agro-based industries.

A new Scheme “Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana” has been announced in the Budget for 2016-17 with the objective of promoting employment generation and an allocation of ₹ 1000 crores has been made. The scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Under the scheme, employers would be provided an incentive for enhancing employment by reimbursement of the Employee’s Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution made by the employer in respect of new employment.

The National Career Service (NCS) Project is being implemented by Ministry of Labour and Employment to address the gaps in the employment market. A National Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) is operational with a dedicated toll free helpline (1800-425-1514) to guide users in availing employment services. Women can also avail the facility of this portal for seeking employment related assistance.

A new Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has been established to coordinate the skill activities across Ministries. In order to improve the employability of youth, around 20 Ministries run skill development schemes across 70 sectors. According to the data compiled by National Skill Development Agency (NSDA), about 76.11 lakh persons were given skill development training in the year 2014-15 and 28.85 lakh persons during the year 2015-16 (upto October, 2015) under these schemes.

For the skill development of minority communities, a scheme, namely, Seekho Aur Kamao has been launched.

For providing social security, Government has enacted the Unorganised Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008, to provide a smart card with unique identification number and for formulation of suitable welfare schemes for unorganised workers on matters relating to: (i) life and disability cover, (ii) health and maternity benefits, (iii) old age protection and (iv) any other benefit as may be determined by the Central Government through the National Social Security Board. Various Schemes, formulated by the Government to provide social security cover to the unorganized workers, listed in the Schedule I of the above Act are as under:

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (ii) National Family Benefit Scheme (Ministry of Rural Development)
- (iii) Janani Suraksha Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)
- (iv) Handloom Weavers’ Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles)
- (v) Handicraft Artisans’ Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Ministry of Textiles)

- (vi) Pension to Master Craft Persons (Ministry of Textiles)
- (vii) National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen and Training and Extension (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries)
- (viii) Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Department of Financial Services)
- (ix) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

Statement

State-wise estimates of percentage of unemployed persons (age group 15-29 years and as per usual status) during 2011-12

State/UT	Percentage of unemployed persons	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	3.6	11.8
Arunachal Pradesh	6.1	19.8
Assam	14.6	18.6
Bihar	9.4	14.8
Chhattisgarh	2.3	11.1
Delhi	21.1	10.4
Goa	10.7	12.7
Gujarat	0.9	2.1
Haryana	6.5	12.1
Himachal Pradesh	3.6	7.2
Jammu and Kashmir	7.1	18.7
Jharkhand	6.2	15.1
Karnataka	2.4	7.8
Kerala	21.7	18.0
Madhya Pradesh	1.2	7.9
Maharashtra	2.3	5.8
Manipur	9.1	26.2
Meghalaya	0.0	4.6
Mizoram	5.1	15.0
Nagaland	40.3	70.3

1	2	3
Odisha	6.1	9.3
Punjab	5.8	5.6
Rajasthan	1.8	7.0
Sikkim	3.1	5.3
Tamil Nadu	7.2	8.6
Tripura	29.1	49.7
Uttarakhand	10.6	9.4
Uttar Pradesh	2.4	10.4
West Bengal	7.3	13.2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.2	18.1
Chandigarh	0.0	15.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0	0.0
Daman and Diu	0.0	1.7
Lakshadweep	24.5	33.0
Puducherry	4.6	7.3
ALL-INDIA	4.9	9.2

1. Telangana was not a State during the NSSO survey during the period July, 2011-June, 2012. Hence, its separate estimate is not available.
2. For the computational purpose, youths are considered to be the persons belonging to the age group 15 to 29 years.

CSO estimates of GDP

1305. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) estimates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) year-wise from 2013-14 till 2015-16, at current, constant 2003-04 prices and constant 2013-14 prices; and

(b) whether the price deflator used has been calculated at whole sale or retail price?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates at current prices for the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 are ₹ 1,12,72,764 crore, ₹ 1,24,88,205 crore and ₹ 1,35,76,086 crore respectively. GDP estimates at constant 2003-04 prices and 2013-14 prices are not compiled.

(b) Price deflators are compiled from disaggregated sectoral levels using Wholesale Price Indices (based on wholesale prices) and Consumer Price Indices (based on retail prices) as appropriate.

GDP growth rate in country

1306. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's present GDP growth rate is disputed by economists at home and abroad, if so, the reason therefor; and

(b) whether India's GDP growth is one third statistical illusion and whether the RBI Governor raised concern that while calculating the GDP growth rate of our country, some critical areas are not included, if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir. Most users of GDP data have appreciated compilation in the new series (with base year 2011-12), being compliant with the latest United Nation's guidelines in System of National Accounts, 2008. Some users are puzzled by the difficulty in reconciling the new series estimates with the estimates of the old series and conventionally used indicators. The new series represents a structural break from the old series, mainly due to two reasons: (i) availability of new source of information for the corporate sector; and (ii) better estimates for the unorganised sector due to incorporation of recent estimates from the 2010-11 National Sample Survey on unincorporated enterprises and data on sales and service taxes.

(b) No, Sir. As per the report received from the RBI, concerns raised by the RBI Governor related to issues with the theoretical concept of GDP as such and not specifically to the methodology being followed in India. It was also reported by the RBI that RBI Governor, in the Monetary Policy Statement issued on March 4, 2015, commended the changes made to the methodology of estimating GDP, bringing India up to international best practice.

Renovation of Type IV Government accommodation

1307. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the list of civil and electrical works of upgradation being carried out in Government accommodation including that in INA colony, the details thereof;

(b) the amount spent for renovation of Type IV flats including that in INA colony;

(c) whether convenience of allottee regarding quality/usage of fittings fixtures is obtained while carrying out the work;

(d) how many flats of Type IV Government accommodation are currently under renovation/upgradation including that in Government accommodation in INA colony; and

(e) whether completion certificate is granted after ascertaining the satisfaction of allottee or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Study on public data openness on shortlisted for Smart Cities

1308. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken a study on public data openness on cities shortlisted for the Smart Cities project, if so, the details thereof, and if not the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has undertaken initiatives to make shortlisted cities digitally empowered and enable, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has undertaken measures/plans to manage cyber security risks, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. No separate study has been undertaken for public data openness in Smart Cities by the Central Government. However, the cities participating in the Smart City Challenge were asked to provide information on administrative efficiency which included the “Use of E-gov to enable hassle free access to statutory documents” and “Availability of basic information relevant to citizens” and how they are planning to improve public delivery systems and bring transparency using Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) based solutions.

(b) The Smart City Proposals include ICT based smart solutions and each city has prepared different plans for implementing the solutions. Some of the common smart solutions proposed by the Cities are as below.

- 24x7 helplines for grievance redressal
- App-based and online payment of charges/taxes by citizens

- Portals, common service centres/Citizen facilitation centres/e-kiosks for municipal service delivery
- Integrated Command and Control Centre
- City-wide Wi-Fi
- Intelligent traffic management systems
- Public information system for transport
- GPS-enabled buses and tracking
- Smart mobility cards
- E-governance

(c) Yes, Sir. Smart Cities have been advised that while preparing the Detailed Project Reports (DPR)/Request for Proposals (RfPs), the Cyber Security Model Framework prepared by the National Security Council may be incorporated while inviting proposals/offers from the companies implementing ICT and applications as part of Smart City projects.

Funds allotted for greening urban areas

1309. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds are allotted for greening of urban areas through planting of trees and afforestation by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of funds allotted for the greening of urban areas, State-wise for the last five years; and

(c) the reports or statistics available with Government regarding such greening and afforestation programmes of the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The National Mission for Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting and enhancing India's diminishing forest cover to counter the perils of climate change. It envisages a holistic view of greening and focuses on multiple ecosystem services along with carbon sequestration and emission reduction as co-benefit.

No funds were allotted to any State/UT for greening of urban areas from 2011-12 to 2014-15. Funds were released to seven States in the year 2015-16 which included funds for enhancing tree cover in Urban and Peri-Urban areas (including institutional lands) as per the following details:

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	Total fund released	Funds released for greening of urban areas
1.	Chhattisgarh	2338.55	109.72
2.	Karnataka	105.53	16.72
3.	Kerala	914.82	154.19
4.	Manipur	834.84	14.00
5.	Odisha	182.92	0.27
6.	Punjab	611.53	-
7.	Uttarakhand	2020.9	-
TOTAL		7009.09	294.90

City-wise budget allocation under Smart Cities

1310. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has declared some cities in the States/UTs to develop as smart cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the list of such cities, States/UT-wise;

(c) the criteria of selection for a smart city; and

(d) the details of budget allocated to each such city, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on the recommendations of States/UTs after intra-State competition conducted by them, this Ministry has announced a list of 98 potential Smart Cities to participate in the All India City Challenge as envisaged in the Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines. A list of these cities is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The selection in the All India Competition is based on (i) City-wise Criteria, (ii) Area Based Development Criteria, and (iii) Pan-City Solution Criteria. The sub-criteria used include Vision and goals, Key Performance Indicators, Smartness of proposal, Citizen engagement, process followed, etc.

(d) Government of India will provide financial support to the Smart Cities Mission to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* on an average ₹ 100 crore per smart city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis will have to be contributed by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB).

Statement*List of 98 Cities shortlisted for Stage-2 of Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of cities shortlisted	Names of Potential Cities shortlisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1. Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1. Visakhapatnam 2. Tirupati 3. Kakinada
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1. Pasighat
4.	Assam	1	1. Guwahati
5.	Bihar	3	1. Muzaffarpur 2. Bhagalpur 3. Biharsharif
6.	Chandigarh	1	1. Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	2	1. Raipur 2. Bilaspur
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1. Diu
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1. Silvassa
10.	Delhi	1	1. New Delhi Municipal Council
11.	Goa	1	1. Panaji
12.	Gujarat	6	1. Gandhinagar 2. Ahmedabad 3. Surat 4. Vadodara 5. Rajkot 6. Dahod
13.	Haryana	2	1. Karnal 2. Faridabad
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1. Dharamshala

1	2	3	4
15.	Jharkhand	1	1. Ranchi
16.	Karnataka	6	1. Mangaluru 2. Belagavi 3. Shivamogga 4. Hubballi-Dharwad 5. Tumakuru 6. Davanegere
17.	Kerala	1	1. Kochi
18.	Lakshadweep	1	1. Kavaratti
19.	Madhya Pradesh	7	1. Bhopal 2. Indore 3. Jabalpur 4. Gwalior 5. Sagar 6. Satna 7. Ujjain
20.	Maharashtra	10	1. Navi Mumbai 2. Nashik 3. Thane 4. Greater Mumbai 5. Amravati 6. Solapur 7. Nagpur 8. Kalyan-Dombivali 9. Aurangabad 10. Pune
21.	Manipur	1	1. Imphal
22.	Meghalaya	1	1. Shillong
23.	Mizoram	1	1. Aizawl
24.	Nagaland	1	1. Kohima
25.	Odisha	2	1. Bhubaneswar

1	2	3	4
			2. Raurkela
26. Puducherry		1	1. Oulgaret
27. Punjab		3	1. Ludhiana
			2. Jalandhar
			3. Amritsar
28. Rajasthan		4	1. Jaipur
			2. Udaipur
			3. Kota
			4. Ajmer
29. Sikkim		1	1. Namchi
30. Tamil Nadu		12	1. Tiruchirapalli
			2. Tirunelveli
			3. Dindigul
			4. Thanjavur
			5. Tiruppur
			6. Salem
			7. Vellore
			8. Coimbatore
			9. Madurai
			10. Erode
			11. Thoothukudi
			12. Chennai
31. Telangana		2	1. Greater Hyderabad
			2. Greater Warangal
32. Tripura		1	1. Agartala
33. Uttar Pradesh		12	1. Moradabad
			2. Aligarh
			3. Saharanpur
			4. Bareilly
			5. Jhansi

1	2	3	4
			6. Kanpur
			7. Allahabad
			8. Lucknow
			9. Varanasi
			10. Ghaziabad
			11. Agra
			12. Rampur
34. Uttarakhand	1	1.	Dehradun
35. West Bengal	4	1.	New Town Kolkata
		2.	Bidhannagar
		3.	Durgapur
		4.	Haldia
TOTAL		98	

Eligibility for allotment of land to political parties

1311. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many recognized political parties in parliament are eligible for allotment of land in Delhi for construction of offices, as per revised guidelines framed by Government; and

(b) the names of political parties who have since been allotted land and how many are still on waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per revised policy guidelines dated 9.11.2012 for allotment of land to political parties, National Political Parties which have been recognized as such by the Election Commission of India and the State recognized parties having at least 7 MPs (In both the Houses of Parliament together) are eligible for allotment of land for construction of their office building in Delhi. A copy of detailed guideline is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The names of political parties who have since been allotted land are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The names of political parties whose requests are/were under consideration for allotment of land in Delhi are as follows:

- (i) Nationalist Congress Party.
- (ii) Shiromani Akali Dal.
- (iii) All India Trinamool Congress.
- (iv) Shiv Sena Parliamentary Party.
- (v) Bahujan Samaj Party.

Statement-I

No. 24(401)/2001-CDN/
Government of India
Ministry of Urban Development
Land and Development Office

New Delhi, the 9.11.2012

Office Memorandum

Sub: Amended policy guidelines for allotment of land to political parties.

In continuation of the guidelines issued *vide* OM of even number dated 13.07.2006. It has been decided to carry out some modifications in the existing guidelines. Accordingly, the salient features of the amended policy for allotment of land to political parties are as under:-

- (i) National Political Parties which have been recognized as such by the Election Commission of India and the State recognized parties having at least 7 MPs (In both the Houses of Parliament together) shall be considered for allotment of land for construction of office building in Delhi;
- (ii) Political Parties should furnish a certificate from the Election Commission of India confirming their status and recognition as a National/State recognized political party;
- (iii) In case political parties are in occupation of Government bungalow(s)/ suite(s) in Vithalbhai Patel House for the purpose of their office, they should vacate the same immediately on construction of their office building on the plot of land allotted to them or within 3 years from the date of taking over vacant possession of the plot whichever is earlier;
- (iv) The building constructed on the allotted land shall be utilized by the political parties for their National level political unit as well as other wings/organization of the parties. These premises shall be utilized only for office purpose and the ancillary activities which support the functioning of

this office. Sub-letting of the plots shall be governed by the instructions/restructions issued in this regard for institutional plots;

- (v) Premises shall not be used for residential/commercial purpose;
- (vi) The land shall be allotted on leasehold basis and the allotment shall be made on payment of premium at zonal variant; Institutional rate prevailing on the date of allotment. The allottee party shall also pay the annual ground rent amounting to 2.5 per cent of the premium. These allotments would not be permitted to be converted into freehold;
- (vii) The quantum of land that would be considered for allotment to political parties according to the strength of their MPs in both the Houses shall be as follows:-
 - (a) 500 Sq m for total strength of MPs upto 15
 - (b) 1000 Sq m for total strength of MPs between 16 to 25
 - (c) 2000 Sq m for total strength of MPs between 26 to 50
 - (d) One acre for total strength of MPs between 51 to 100
 - (e) Two acres for total strength of MPs between 101 to 200
 - (f) Four acres for total strength of MPs being 201 or more
- (viii) the land allotted to political parties may compose of one or more plots;
- (ix) In case a political party has been allotted land earlier fresh allotment of land in accordance with above norms shall be considered after deducting the quantum of land already allotted;
- (x) In the case of Delhi State units of various National/State recognized parties allotment of land upto 500 sq m would be considered for the following two categories;
 - (a) Delhi State Unit of National political parties having representation in the legislative assembly of Delhi and
 - (b) Delhi State Units of State recognized parties having a minimum of seven (7) legislators in the legislative assembly of Delhi.
- (xi) Other recognized State political parties having a minimum of 4 MPs (both the houses taken together) shall be considered for allotment of office space in VithalBhai Patel House;
- (xii) When a political party ceases to exist the land shall be resumed. However, whenever a political party is divided the leased land shall pass on to the faction(s) of the party determined as successor by the Court of Law the Election Commission. Any other unforeseen situation arising from such an eventuality will be dealt with on case to case basis;

- (xiii) The allottees shall construct the building only after getting the building plans approved from the local body, L & DO and DUAC.
- (xiv) Removal of encroachments/structures, if any, on the allotted land shall be the responsibility of the allottee.
- (xv) Trees, if any standing on the plot will be the Government property and shall not be removed without prior approval of the competent authority.
- (xvi) The allottees shall execute a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) and a lease Deed of their own cost;
- (xvii) The vacant possession of the plot will be handed over to the political party;
- (xviii) The possession of land shall be initially given on licence basis on receipt of the premium and advance ground rent for the first half year and on execution of a Memorandum of Agreement. The money deposited as premium shall be treated as security for due performance of the Agreement and when the terms of the Memorandum of Agreement are successfully completed within the stipulated time land will be given on lease and the security will become the premium and the licence fee shall become the ground rent;
- (xix) The political party to whom land has been allotted will furnish the building plans to the local body within a period of six months after taking over possession of the vacant plot;
- (xx) The allotment shall be liable to be considered/cancelled on the following circumstances:
 - (a) If the allottee fails to make the payment of premium and ground rent or any other Government dues, in accordance with the terms of allotment/MoA/Lease Deed.
 - (b) If the party fails to construct the building within the period of three years after the sanctioning of building plans by the local body.
 - (c) If the premises are put to a use other than the use for which land is allotted/leased.
 - (d) If the allottee violates the building bye-laws/other statutory guidelines including the Master Plan; and
 - (e) For violation of any of the conditions specified in the allotment letter or the Memorandum of Agreement or the Lease Deed which is to be executed subsequently.

(Mahmood Ahmed)

Land and Development Officer

To

1. The Director of Estates, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi with the request to advise the recognized political parties in occupation of Government bungalows/suites in the V.P. House to apply for allotment of land and also for action to get the Bungalows/Suites vacated in accordance with the policy.
2. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Parliament House, New Delhi
3. Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.
4. Lok Sabha Sectt. Parliament House, New Delhi.
5. Election Commission of India, Nirvachan Sadan, New Delhi, It is requested that the list of all recognized National and State political Parties be furnished to this office and to keep this office informed of the changes as and when made to the list.
6. Cabinet Sectt., Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi,
7. Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.
8. Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
9. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Department of Legal Affairs), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
10. Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), North Block, New Delhi.
11. PS to UDM/MoS (UD).
12. PS to Secretary (UD)/AS(UD)/OS(L & W)
13. Principal Information Office, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
14. All National/State recognized Parties (as per list).
15. Dy-L & DO-V1
16. L-II-B Section.

Statement-II

List of political parties which have been allotted land by land development office for their office building

Sl. No.	Name of Party
1.	Communist Party of India
2.	All India Congress Committee of Indian National Congress
3.	Communist Party of India (Marxist)
4.	Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee

Sl. No.	Name of Party
5.	Rashtriya Janata Dal
6.	Samajwadi Party
7.	Bharatiya Janata Party (National Level)
8.	Janata Dal (United)
9.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
10.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK Party)
11.	All India Trinamool Congress
12.	Bharatiya Janata Party (Delhi State)

Launching of AMRUT in Madhya Pradesh

†1312. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in June, 2015, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it has been planned to provide basic facilities like water, electricity, sanitation under this mission in the identified cities having population of more than one lakh, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the cities of Madhya Pradesh have also been included under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has launched a new mission *i.e* Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25.06.2015 with the objective to improve basic urban infrastructure in the sectors of water supply, sewerage, septage management, storm water drains and urban transport and also to develop green spaces and parks with special provision for child-friendly components. The mission covers 500 cities/towns which includes all cities with notified municipalities and having population of one lakh or more, apart from other cities like State Capitals, HRIDAY cities, tourist cities and cities on bank of rivers under other categories.

(c) A total of 34 cities of Madhya Pradesh have been selected as mission cities. The cities are as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Betul	Damoh	Jabalpur	Neemuch	Seoni
Bhind	Datia	Khandwa	Pithampur	Shivpuri
Bhopal	Dewas	Khargone	Ratlam	Singrauli
Burhanpur	Guna	Mandsaur	Rewa	Ujjain
Chhatarpur	Gwalior	Morena	Sagar	Vidisha
Chhindwara	Hoshangabad	Murwara	Satna	Omkareshwar
Dabra	Indore	Nagda	Sehore	

Smart cities of Rajasthan

†1313. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities of Rajasthan which are proposed to be developed as smart cities, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the funds provided by Government to Rajasthan for developing smart cities; and

(c) whether Jodhpur city would also be developed as a smart city, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Based on the recommendations of State Government of Rajasthan after intra-State competition, four cities namely, Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer have been included in the list of potential smart cities from Rajasthan against the allocation of four cities to the State. Out of these four cities, Jaipur and Udaipur have been selected in Round 1 of All India City Challenge for implementation of their Smart City Proposals. Remaining two cities (Kota and Ajmer) have participated again in Round 2 of All India City Challenge with upgraded proposals.

(b) An advance of ₹ 8 crore at the rate of ₹ 2 crore per city was released to State Government in September, 2015 for preparation of smart city proposals in respect of Jaipur, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer. Subsequent to the results of Round 1, ₹ 388 crore at the rate of ₹ 194 crore per city has further been released to State for Jaipur and Udaipur.

(c) Jodhpur city was not recommended by the State Government of Rajasthan as one of the potential smart city to participate in the All India City Challenge.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Integration of MRTS, Chennai with Chennai Metro

1314. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the integration of MRTS, Chennai with Chennai Metro Rail would enable effective synergies between various modes of public transport and increase share of public transport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government of Tamil Nadu has made a demand to approve the above integration;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has submitted a representation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Government of Tamil Nadu has made a request to the Ministry of Railways for approval of integration of MRTS, Chennai with Chennai Metro Rail Limited. The Ministry of Railways have informed that they have agreed to get the study for integration undertaken by CMRL through a suitable consultant, in coordination with Southern Railway authority.

Participation of World Bank in Indian smart cities

1315. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for the establishment of smart cities in the country;

(b) the State-wise progress in the implementation of the smart city projects;

(c) whether World Bank and some foreign countries have offered to become partners in establishing the smart cities in India; and

(d) if so, the names of the countries and the cities identified for such partnerships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Smart Cities Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the mission to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over five years *i.e.* on an average ₹ 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will have to be contributed by the State/ULB; therefore, nearly Rupees one lakh crore of Government/ULB funds will be available for smart cities development. It is anticipated that substantial funds will be required to implement the Smart Cities Proposals and

towards this end, Government grants of both the centre and State will be leveraged to attract funding from internal and external sources.

(b) The implementation of Smart Cities Mission is to be done by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created at city level for the purpose. Out of 33 smart cities selected so far, 19 cities namely Bhubaneswar, Jaipur, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Jabalpur, Bhopal, Indore, Udaipur, Kochi, Pune, Solapur, Ahmedabad, Surat, Ludhiana, Guwahati, Belagavi, Davanagere, Chennai and Coimbatore have created and incorporated SPVs. The remaining cities are in the process of incorporation of SPVs. After establishment of SPVs, Project Management Consultants (PMCs) have to be procured by SPVs to convert their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) to projects. The details of projects with their timelines are given in their SCPs which are available on the mission website (www.smartcities.gov.in). Presently, SPVs are in the process of procuring PMCs. The projects are likely to be completed by the year 2020.

(c) and (d) In terms of mutual understanding between the Ministry, States/UTs and foreign agencies, this Ministry is facilitating execution of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs)/Agreements between foreign agencies and States/UTs for assistance under Smart Cities Mission.

Presently, following MoUs/Agreements have been signed between foreign agencies and States/UTs:

Sl. No.	Name of Foreign Agency	State/UT	City	Date of MoU/Agreement
1.	US Trade and Development Agency (USTDA)	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	25.01.2015
		Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	
		Rajasthan	Ajmer	
2.	French Agency for Development (AFD)	Maharashtra	Nagpur	24.01.2016
		Chandigarh	Chandigarh	
		Puducherry	Oulgaret	

In addition, various countries namely, Spain, Canada, Germany, China, Singapore, UK and South Korea have also shown interest to participate in the development of smart cities.

Urban planning structure with reference to Maharashtra

1316. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is incentivizing and providing support to the State Governments and municipalities to strengthen the urban planning structure and process;

(b) if so, the details thereof with special reference to Maharashtra; and

(c) the details of schemes under implementation for assisting States in meeting the challenge of rapid urbanization with special reference to Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Urban planning is a State Subject. However, for strengthening the urban planning structure and process, Government of India has taken several measures to address planning issues including formulation of model legislations, formulation of standards and guidelines, providing central funding for various projects and schemes, and capacity of town planning personnel etc.

Under AMRUT mission, the reform mandate incentivises and provides support to the State Government and municipalities to strengthen the urban planning structure and process.

(b) Mission cities of AMRUT in Maharashtra are eligible for incentive and support to strengthen the urban planning structure and process as per mission guidelines.

(c) Ministry of Urban Development is assisting States in meeting the challenge of rapid urbanization through its schemes as under:

(i) **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):**

The AMRUT was launched on 25.06.2015 for development of basic urban infrastructure such as water supply, sewerage, drainage, urban transport and green space/parks in 500 cities/towns across the country. Under this mission, the Government only approves the State Annual Action Plan. Individual projects are to be identified and implemented by the concerned State Government.

(ii) **Smart Cities Mission:** The Government of India has launched Smart Cities Mission on 25th June, 2015 with the objective to promote cities to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local area development and harnessing technology, especially technology that leads to smart outcomes.

(iii) **Swachh Bharat Mission:** The Mission was launched on 2nd October, 2014 with the objective of eliminating open defecation, eradicating manual scavenging, modern and scientific municipal solid waste management, to effect behavioural change regarding healthy sanitation practices and generate awareness about sanitation and its linkage with public health.

Under AMRUT mission, 44 cities/towns of Maharashtra and under Smart City Mission 2 cities *i.e.* Pune and Solapur are selected. Under Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around seven mega cities (UIDSST), financial assistance is provided to various States including Vasai-Virar of Maharashtra for development of urban infrastructure. Under Swachh Bharat Mission, all cities are covered.

Redevelopment of Government pool residential colonies

1317. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government decided to go for redevelopment of Government pool residential colonies in New Delhi to meet the housing demand, if so, the details thereof;

(b) what are the colonies that would be redeveloped and the schedule of redevelopment;

(c) which agency has been entrusted to revamp the colonies and what is the mode of financing the project; and

(d) the progress of redevelopment of East Kidwai Nagar in New Delhi and by what time, it will be ready for occupation by Government servants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved a project for redevelopment of seven existing General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) colonies in the National Capital to augment the housing stock by replacing 12,970 old and dilapidated dwelling units with Build Up Area (BUA) of approximately 7.49 lakh square meters (sqm) by approx. 25,667 dwelling units with BUA of approx. 29.18 lakh sqm. including supporting social infrastructure facilities and nearly 2.42 lakh sqm. General Pool Office Accommodation (GPOA) by using modern construction technology and green building norms.

(b) and (c) The seven colonies approved for redevelopment are Sarojini Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Nauroji Nagar—to be redeveloped through NBCC (India) Limited, a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Urban Development; and Kasturba Nagar, Thyagaraj Nagar, Srinivaspuri and Mohammedpur—to be redeveloped by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD), an attached office of the Ministry. The project would be completed in five years, in a phased manner. It will be implemented on self-finance basis through revenue generated from the sale of commercial BUA, to be developed as a part of the project.

(d) As informed by NBCC, the physical progress of the project for redevelopment of East Kidwai Nagar is 32% as of June, 2016 and the project is scheduled to be completed by November, 2019.

Expansion of Metro Rail Projects

1318. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to support the State Government for the creation and expansion of Metro Rail Projects in the States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has taken a decision to support and approve the Phase-II of the Metro Rail Project of Chennai;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has received a representation from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Urban Transport, intertwined with urban development, is a State subject. Proposals for creation and expansion of Metro Rail Projects are initiated by respective State Governments. Government of India considers such proposals depending upon viability of projects and availability of resources.

(b) Proposal of Phase-II of Metro Rail Project of Chennai has not yet been received in the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Proposal has not yet been received by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) in this regard.

Illegal grabbing of vacant Government land

†1319. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several cases of illegal grabbing of vacant Government land have come to light in various cities in the country especially in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to take steps for its investigation; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Time to time surveys of vacant land are done by the concerned land owning agencies and whenever the encroachment/illegal occupation comes to notice,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

steps are taken to stop the land grabbing with the help of Police authorities and if not stopped, action under Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorized occupation) Act, 1971 is initiated to evict the encroacher.

Establishment of sewage treatment plants in Tamil Nadu

1320. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would provide financial and technical assistance for establishing sewage treatment plants in Tamil Nadu, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has received a request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu seeking assistance for setting up new sewage treatment plants in major cities of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Sanitation is a State subject however, the Ministry of Urban Development supplements the efforts of States/Cities in providing sewerage system and sewage treatment plant under various schemes. To supplement the efforts of States/Cities in establishing sewage treatment plant Ministry of Urban Development has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25.06.2015 for 500 cities having population of one lakh and above.

Sewage treatment plant is an eligible component under AMRUT. The Government of India has approved the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of Tamil Nadu for ₹ 3249.23 crore for 2015-16 and ₹ 3834.49 crore for 2016-17 and released ₹ 274.48 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 316.56 crore in 2016-17 as 1st installment (20% of the approved SAAP) of the central share of ₹ 1372.41 crore and ₹ 1582.80 crore to State Government respectively.

Scheme under JNNURM in Jagatsinghpur district

1321. SHRI BISHNU CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocation under the JnNURM scheme for the last five years in the State of Odisha.

(b) whether any benefit analysis has been carried out recently to know the successful implementation of the JnNURM scheme in Odisha.

(c) the quantum of allocation for the Jagatsinghpur district for the last five years under JnNURM; and

(d) the details and status of schemes indicated under JnNURM in the Jagatsinghpur district during last five years.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Details of allocation under the JnNURM scheme for the last five years for the State of Odisha under UIG and UIDSSMT components is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No such benefit analysis has been carried out for the State of Odisha.

(c) and (d) No project was sanctioned for Jagatsinghpur district under JnNURM scheme.

Statement

Details of allocation under the JnNURM scheme for the last five years in the State of Odisha

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sub-Scheme	MP/TP	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Date of Sanction	Sector	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)	Revised ACA Commitment	FY 11-12	FY 12-13	FY 13-14	FY 14-15	FY 15-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	UIG	MP	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Conservation of the Heritage Tank of Bindusagar in Bhubaneswar city	09-Feb-07	Urban Renewal	601.31	481.05	481.05	192.42	120.26	-	-	-
2.	UIG	MP	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Integrated Sewerage Project	22-Feb-07	Sewerage	49891.35	39913.08	39913.08	15965.23	-	-	-	-
3.	UIG	MP	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Storm Water Drainage for Bhubaneswar	26-Feb-09	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	6833.00	5466.40	5466.40	819.96	-	-	-	-
4.	UIG	MP	Odisha	Puri	24x7 Piped Water Supply to Puri Town	18-Jul-08	Water Supply	16690.00	13352.00	13352.00	-	-	-	-	-
5.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Angul	Water Supply	20-Nov-07	Water Supply	1273.32	1018.66	763.99	-	-	-	-	-
6.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Bargarh	Water Supply	24-Jan-09	Water Supply	3033.00	2426.40	2426.40	-	-	1213.20	-	-
7.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Berhampur	Water Body	22-Mar-07	Water Body	1665.89	1332.71	999.53	-	-	-	-	-
8.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Berhampur	Water Supply	20-Nov-07	Water Supply	520.15	416.12	312.09	-	-	-	-	-

9.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Bhawanipatana	Water Supply	24-Jan-09	Water Supply	972.00	777.60	583.20	-	-	-	-
10.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Cuttack	Water Body	22-Mar-07	Water Body	533.66	426.93	434.93	-	-	185.78	-
11.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Cuttack	Road	22-Mar-07	Road	5074.12	4059.30	3044.47	-	-	-	-
12.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Gadakhai (Cuttack)	Urban Renewal	20-Nov-07	Urban Renewal	1724.98	1379.98	1034.99	-	-	-	-
13.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Jajpur	Water Body	04-Mar-11	Water Body	225.92	180.74	180.74	-	-	90.37	-
14.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Water Supply	12-Feb-09	Water Supply	3196.11	2556.89	1917.67	-	-	-	-
15.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Koraput	Water Supply	20-Nov-07	Water Supply	87.50	70.00	71.31	-	-	35.00	-
16.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Nayagarh	Water Supply	24-Jan-09	Water Supply	2048.66	1638.93	1638.93	-	-	819.47	-
17.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Paralakhemundi	Water Supply	20-Nov-07	Water Supply	527.74	422.19	316.64	-	-	-	-
18.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Phulbani	Water Supply	24-Jan-09	Water Supply	748.45	598.76	449.07	-	-	-	-
19.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Sambalpur	Water Supply	22-Mar-07	Water Supply	976.00	780.80	795.44	-	-	390.35	-
20.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Sambalpur	Sewerage	22-Mar-07	Sewerage	593.23	474.58	355.94	-	-	-	-
21.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Talcher	Water Supply	24-Jan-09	Water Supply	1069.00	855.20	855.20	-	-	427.60	-
22.	UIDSSMT	MP	Odisha	Vyasagar	Water Supply	20-Nov-07	Water Supply	1429.87	1143.90	1143.90	-	-	571.95	-
23.	UIDSSMT	TP	Odisha	Cuttack Phase-I	Water Supply	25-Oct-13	Water Supply	6865.00	5492.00	4119.00	-	-	2746.00	-
24.	UIDSSMT	TP	Odisha	Choudwar Phase-I	Water Supply	25-Oct-13	Water Supply	990.87	792.70	594.52	-	-	396.35	-
25.	UIDSSMT	TP	Odisha	Rourkela	Water Supply	25-Oct-13	Water Supply	7705.57	6164.46	4623.34	-	-	3082.23	-
26.	UIDSSMT	TP	Odisha	Baripada	Water Supply	25-Oct-13	Water Supply	5378.00	4302.40	3226.80	-	-	2151.20	-
27.	UIDSSMT	TP	Odisha	Sambalpur Phase-II	Water Supply	25-Oct-13	Water Supply	3881.49	3105.19	2328.89	-	-	1552.60	-
GRAND TOTAL (Rupees in lakh)									1,24,536.19	99628.95	16977.61	120.26	13662.09	-
GRAND TOTAL (Rupees in crore)									1245.36	996.29	169.78	1.20	136.62	-

Home for BPL in 100 new cities

†1322. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to set up 100 new cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details of selected locations, State-wise and the proposal with regard to Jharkhand and Bihar;

(c) whether Government proposes to provide homes to people living below poverty line by including them in these 100 new cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government is not planning to set up 100 new cities but to promote 100 existing Cities/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for sustainable and inclusive development to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people by enabling local area development and harnessing technology through its flagship mission for development of 100 smart cities.

(b) Based on the recommendations of States/UTs after intra-State competition conducted by them, the Ministry has announced 98 potential smart cities to participate in the All India City Challenge. Out of these 98 potential smart cities, 20 cities were selected in Round 1 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Further, to spread the message of urban transformation across the country, another 23 cities located in non-represented States/UTs including Bihar and Jharkhand, were also provided an opportunity to submit their upgraded proposal for consideration on fast track basis. Out of these 23 cities, 13 cities including Bhagalpur (Bihar) and Ranchi (Jharkhand) have been selected in Fast Track Round is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Affordable housing, especially for poor, is one of the core infrastructure elements of the smart cities and as per para 6.2 of mission guidelines, of the total housing being provided in greenfield development model of smart cities, there should be atleast 15% in the affordable housing category.

Statement-I***Winning cities in round 1***

Rank No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Rank No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
2.	Maharashtra	Pune
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
4.	Gujarat	Surat
5.	Kerala	Kochi
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
9.	Maharashtra	Solapur
10.	Karnataka	Davanagere
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
12.	Delhi	NDMC
13.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
15.	Karnataka	Belagavi
16.	Rajasthan	Udaipur
17.	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
19.	Punjab	Ludhiana
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal

Statement-II

Winning cities in fast track round

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
2.	Telangana	Warangal
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	West Bengal	Newtown Kolkata
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8.	Goa	Panaji

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
10.	Manipur	Imphal
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Tripura	Agartala
13.	Haryana	Faridabad

Assistance to Karnataka under AMRUT

1323. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released the entire Central assistance to the State Government of Karnataka under AMRUT;

(b) if so, the details of funds released by Government, city-wise;

(c) the details of projects identified in Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) under the AMRUT scheme; and

(d) the details of the status of implementation of projects in BBMP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) provides for release of Central assistance in three installments in the ratio of 20:40:40. Ist installment of ₹ 118.46 crore *i.e.* 20% of the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) approved for 2015-16 has been released as per guidelines. Under the mission city-wise funds are not released.

(c) and (d) Under the Mission, the individual projects are selected, executed and implemented by the State Governments. At Central level the Ministry only approves the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP). A list of projects identified for implementation by the State Governments for implementation in Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) under the AMRUT in SAAP 2015-16 is given in the Statement.

Statement

The list of projects identified by the State Government of Karnataka under State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of 2015-16 for implementation in Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP) under the AMRUT

(i) Implementation of Water Supply Facilities to balance slums in core area of Bangalore (3 works).

- (ii) Providing and Laying of 1016mm dia OD MS pipeline from GKVK Reservoir to HBR Reservoir for a length of 18.25 km.
- (iii) Providing Trunk Sewer in Vrishbhavathi Valley-Ranganatha Colony to V Valley Treatment Plant.
- (iv) Construction of Pump House at Koramangala Sports Complex and laying of rising main from Sports Complex to K and C Valley Treatment Plant.
- (v) Providing Sewerage (UGD) System to Extended areas of erstwhile R. R. Nagar CMC and Kengeri TMC areas.
- (vi) Project 4: Construction of 20 MLD waste water treatment plant at K. R. Puram.
- (vii) Improvement of existing parks.

Allotment of land to private hospitals

1324. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of terms and conditions at which land has been allotted to private hospitals at concessional rates in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that these private hospitals are not following terms and conditions of allotment; and

(c) if so, what action Government proposes to take to cancel allotment of land of private hospitals for violating allotment terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Terms and conditions at which land has been allotted to private hospitals at concessional/subsidized rates in Delhi are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) If any violation is noticed or complaint received against any society/hospitals regarding violation of allotment/lease terms, action for cancellation of lease deed/allotment is taken after inspection of the site by following due process of law *i.e.* issue of show cause notices etc.

Statement-I

Standard terms and conditions for allotment of land to private hospitals by Land and Development Office (L & DO)

- (i) The Lessee will in all respects comply with and be bound by the building, drainage and other bye-law for the time being in force in the new capital of Delhi.

- (ii) The Lessee will not without the previous consent in writing of the Land and Development Officer or of such officers or body as the Lessor or the Land and Development Officer may authorize in this behalf make any alterations in or additions to be buildings erected on the said demised premises so as to affect any of the architectural or structural features thereof or erect or suffer to be erected on any part of the said demised premises any buildings other than and except the buildings erected thereon at the date of these presents.
- (iii) The Lessee will not carry on or permit to be carried on, on the said premises any business, trade or manufacture which in the opinion of the Land and Development Officer is noisy, noxious or offensive, or permit the said premises to be used for any purpose otherwise than construction of hospital building and for essential nursing and medical staff quarters for and for no other or do or suffer to be done thereon any act or thing whatsoever which in the opinion of the Land and Development Officer may be an annoyance or disturbance to the President of India or his tenants in the New Capital of Delhi and will not without the prior sanction of the Land and Development Officer use the said premises or permit the said premises to be used for the sale of grains or articles of food or drink of any kind or description whatsoever. The Lessee will pay the difference of premium and ground rent (Licence Fee) as and when the land rates are revised w.e.f. 01.04.2000.
- (iv) The Lessee will not without the written consent of the Land and Development Officer or duly authorized officer or body as aforesaid make any excavation in the premises hereby demised and will at all times during the continuance of this lease maintain the premises and all buildings thereon in a sanitary condition to the satisfaction of the said Land and Development Officer or duly authorized officer or body as aforesaid.
- (v) The Lessee will at all times during the continuance of this lease keep the buildings to be erected on said land in a good and substantial state or repair to the satisfaction of the said Land and Development Officer or duly authorized officer or body as aforesaid.
- (vi) The Lessee will manage the said building demised premises to the satisfaction of the Lessor and will at all reasonable times grant access to the demised premises to such officers as the Lessor may designate for the purpose of inspecting the management of the said building demised premises and the general scheme and arrangements therefore.

- (vii) The Lessee shall not sub-let, transfer or assign the said premises hereby demised of any part thereof without the sanction of the Lessor in writing first and obtained and while according such sanction, the Lessor may impose such terms and conditions as he may in his absolute discretion think fit as conditions of such sanction for such sub-letting, transfer or assignment. Such conditions may provide that the Lessee or the transferee or assign as the case may be shall pay the Lessor enhanced ground rent as may be specified in such sanction provided that the Lessor shall be entitled to claim and recover a portion of the unearned increase (*i.e.* the difference between the premium already paid and current market value) in the value of land at the time of transfer (whether such transfer is an entire site or only a part thereof).

The amount to be recovered being 50 per cent of the unearned increase. PROVIDED further that in case the transfer is made in favour of a person or institution which is not entitled to same concessional allotment as the Lessee then the Lessor shall be entitled to claim hundred percent of the unearned increase.

PROVIDED also the Lessor shall have a pre-emptive right to purchase the demised premises after deducting the amount of the unearned increase as aforesaid.

PROVIDED also the Lessor shall have a pre-emptive right to purchase the property after deducting the amount of the unearned increase as aforesaid.

- (viii) The said Lessee will not alter, amend or in any other way modify the registered Articles and Memorandum of Association or rules of business etc. (by whatever name the Constitution of the institution is called) or their constitution of Composition without first obtaining the approval of the Lessor, to the proposed alteration amendments or modifications.
- (ix) If there shall at any time have been in the opinion of the Lessor or the Land and Development Officer whose decision shall be final, any breach by the Lessee or by any person claiming through or under him of any of the covenants or conditions contained in various sub-clauses and if the said intended Lessee shall neglect or fail to remedy any such breach to the satisfaction of the Land and Development Officer within seven days from the receipt of a notice signed by the Land and Development Officers requiring him to remedy such breach it shall be lawful for the officers and workmen acting under the authority and direction of the Land and Development Officer to enter upon the premises hereby demised and (a) to remove or demolish any alterations in or additions to the buildings erected on the said premises (b) to remove

or demolish any buildings erected on the said premise without the previous consent in writing of the Land and Development Officer or duly authorized officer as aforesaid (c) to fill any excavation or carry out any repairs that may be necessary and all such moneys and expenses as may be laid out and incurred by the Land and Development Officer or by his order shall be paid by the said Lessee, and it is hereby expressly declared that the liberty hereinbefore given is not to prejudice in any way the power given to the President of India by various Clauses.

- (x) If the yearly rent hereby reserved or any part thereof shall at any time be in arrear and unpaid for one calendar month next after any of the said days whereon the same shall have become due, whether the same shall have been demanded or not, or if there shall have been in the opinion of the Lessor or the Land and Development Officer whose decision shall be final, any breach by the Lessee or by any person claiming through or under him of any of the covenants or conditions hereinbefore contained except those contained in various sub clauses and on his part to be observed or performed or if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Lessor whose decision shall be final that the demised premises have ceased to be used for the purpose of Hospital building and for essential, nursing and Medical Staff Quarter improperly or inefficiently managed then and in any such case it shall be lawful of the Lessor or any person or persons duly authorized by him notwithstanding the waiver of any previous cause or right of re-entry upon any part of the premises hereby demised or of the buildings thereon in the name of the whole to re-enter and there upon this demise and everything herein contained shall cease and determine and the Lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation to the Lessee for the demised premises, but such compensation shall not exceed the amount of the premium paid before the execution of these presents together with the cost or the then value, whichever shall be less, of the building erected on the land by the Lessee which value shall in the event of dispute be determined by the Lessor whose decision shall be final.

Statement-II

Standard terms and conditions for allotment of land to Private Society for construction of Hospital/Nursing Homes prior to change of mode of allotment since 19.4.2006 by DDA

1. The Society/Hospital will furnish an undertaking on a non-judicial stamp paper of ₹ 10/- duly attested by 1st Class Magistrate/Notary Public to the effect that they will pay difference of the cost of land on revised rates as may be decided by Government of India/DDA.

2. That the Hospital shall serve as general Public Hospital with at least 25% of the beds reserved for free treatment for the weaker section of the society.
3. The OPD of the Hospital will provide free service to the patients falling in the indigent category.
4. The Hospital shall take part in the National Health Program for which its services may be called by the Directorate of the Health Service/Ministry of Health.
5. The Hospital shall earmark a separate area for Maternity and Child Health Center which will be available free of cost for the Community.
6. In case of surgical unit, hospital will provide facility for sterilization on such payment as may be fixed by Delhi Government/Government of India from time to time.
7. The land shall be used by the society for the purpose of construction of Hospital and essential nursing and medical staff quarters and for no other purpose whatsoever.
8. The land shall not be transferred/sub-leased to any other organization by the society without prior permission of the DDA obtained in writing.
9. In case violation of any of the conditions imposed the Delhi Government/Government of India would be free to resume the title of land.
10. The construction of the Hospital and essential staff quarters will have to be completed within a period of 02 or 03 years from the date of handing over the possession of plot.
11. The society shall be bound by the architectural controls as may be prescribed by the Director (Plg.)/Chief Architect, DDA.
12. The Hospital shall execute lease deed at thereon expense as and when called upon to do so.
13. The construction plan should be got approved from the local body/DDA before taking any construction on the plot.

Cleanliness and beautification schemes in Bihar

†1325. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of schemes have been started by Government towards cleanliness and beautification of big and small cities in the country;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the cities of Bihar covered under this scheme, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) on 2nd October, 2014 with a goal to make urban India 100 per cent Open Defecation Free (ODF) and ensure 100 per cent scientific management of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) in all 4,041 statutory towns as per 2011 Census including 139 statutory cities in Bihar by 2nd October 2019.

Launching of 83 smart city projects

1326. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 83 Smart City Projects have recently been launched by the Prime Minister;
- (b) if so, the details of cities where projects have been launched and details of projects, launched city-wise;
- (c) the details of 'quick win projects' undertaken in the above 83 projects;
- (d) by when the remaining cities are going to be launched; and
- (e) the time frame to complete projects in the above 83 cities, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Smart Cities selected in Round 1 had identified certain quick win projects for unveiling on 25th June 2016 *i.e.*, the first anniversary of the launch of the Smart Cities Mission. 68 Projects of 13 cities were launched in their respective cities. Out of these 68 projects, 14 projects of Pune were launched by the Prime Minister at Pune. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission at city level is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). After establishment of SPVs, Project Management Consultants (PMCs) have to be procured by SPVs to convert the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) into Projects. The details of projects with their timelines are given in the Smart City Proposals (SCPs) of the Cities. The SCPs are available on Mission website (www.smartcities.gov.in). Presently, SPVs are in the process of procuring the PMCs.

(e) The details of likely date of completion of the 68 quick win projects are given in the above Statement.

Statement

*Details of 68 quick win projects launched on 25th and 26th June 2016
under Smart Cities Mission*

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.	Sustainable Livelihood Centre (SLC) with aim to address the issue of sustainable livelihood generation for Youth and to develop a Citizen Engagement Portal and a Skills marketplace portal	The project 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-2016
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 demand pattern on the road and transport network of the City for proper planning of public transport capacity.	On PoC (Proof of Concept) basis	December-16
9.	Pilot of Modern Buses with Alternative Fuels and Technologies	On PPP basis	March-17
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 <i>via</i> 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-16
14.	MoVe (Monitoring of Vehicles) Tracking System with complete end-to-end automation and monitoring of waste collection and management.	-	Trial run on Pilot basis going on. Actual implementation will start by December 2016

City: Ahmedabad (on 25th June)

1.	Housing Project-Vadaj (Ramapir no Tekro)	₹ 380 crore	Dec-18
2.	Textile Dye Effluent Treatment using Absorbents Developed by BARC.	₹ 1 crore	August-16
3.	Irradiation Sludge Hygienation Project	₹ 25 crore	December-16
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-17
6.	Child Malnutrition Treatment Programme, Smart Anganwadi	₹ 1 crore	August-16
7.	Birth and Death, Immunization Details Mobile App	₹ 1 crore	Completed
8.	Water-WDS SCADA network system covering 145 Water Pumping Station and 9 Treatment Plants and other sources with more than 1000 smart components.	₹ 33 crore	Completed

1	2	3	4
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 (Upgradation 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 Citizens and Smart City 311 Mobile Application for Employees of JMC)	₹ 30 lakh	June-2017
2.	Multipurpose Smart Card for cashless transaction for city transport and various other purposes	On PPP Model	June-2017

1	2	3	4
City: Solapur (on 25th June)			
1.	Proposed Green Space Development of Hutatma Garden in Prabhag No. 13, Lucky Chowk—Under AMRUT Scheme which also falls under Retrofitting Area of 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.	Up gradation of Eateries for Hygienic Food	₹ 1.20 crore	December-2016
City: Udaipur (on 25th June)			
1.	Sewerage Works in walled city area (Convergence with AMRUT)	₹ 5.75 crore	March-2017
2.	Providing and installing of open gym equipment in Gulab Bag at Udaipur to develop recreational, social welfare activity while enhancing tourism potential	₹ 8.63 lakh	October-2016
3.	Conservation and Development Works of Heritage façade, Lighting and Signages for Historic Bazaars in the Walled City of Udaipur	₹ 5.99 crore	Jan-2018

1	2	3	4
4.	Setting up Smart Class Rooms in Government Schools of Walled City area of Udaipur	₹ 79.21 lakh	September-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	₹ 1 crore	Launched. Other features will be added in 2 phases.
2.	Solar Power to the GVMC buildings	₹ 10.74 lakh	September. 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 Hawamahahal West Office	₹ 80 lakh	August-2017
2.	Restoration of 14 Nos. Traditional Baories to preserve the heritage as well as help in augmenting the water table of the area.	₹ 4.34 crore	December-2016

1	2	3	4
3.	Sawan Bhadon Park (Ramniwas Garden)	₹ 4 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.	Intelligent Transit Management System (ITMS)	₹ 49 crore	ITMS application launched. Full project by March 2017.

City: New Delhi Municipal Corporation (on 25th June)

1.	Renewable Energy- Rooftop Solar Plants on NDMC School Buildings	PPP model Cost of energy purchase to NDMC is ₹ 6.35 per unit	Commissioned
2.	Renewable Energy- Rooftop Solar Plants on NDMC Buildings	CAPEX Model- ₹ 9.4 crore	October-2016

1	2	3	4
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

Setting up one stop crisis centre in Karnataka

1327. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up/proposes to set up One Stop Crisis Centre to help sexual assault women victims in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(c) the number of such centres opened and number of women victims assisted so far, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to set up such centre at the earliest at all required places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Scheme of Setting up One Stop Centre (OSC) to support women affected by violence since 1st April 2015. Under the Scheme of One Stop Centre, it has been envisaged to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid, psycho-social counselling etc. to the women affected by violence including sexual assault.

(b) and (c) 17 One Stop Centre are operational in Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Vijayawada City (Andhra Pradesh), Karnal (Haryana), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Chandigarh, Puducherry, Bambolim (Goa), Udupi (Karnataka), Diu (Daman and Diu), Haridwar (Uttarakhand), Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Papumpare, (Arunachal Pradesh) Uttar Pradesh (Banda), Dimapur (Nagaland), Shillong (Meghalaya), Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala).

As these Centres have been become operational recently, data regarding number of women assisted have been received only from States of Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Haryana and Meghalaya. The details of women assisted are as under:-

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No of Women assisted	Report period
1.	Chhattishgarh	317	July 2015-March, 2016
2.	Odisha	55	October, 2015-December, 2015
3.	Goa	42	February, 2016-March, 2016
4.	Andhra Pradesh	151	January, 2016-March, 2016
5.	Chandigarh	16	October, 2015-December, 2015
6.	Haryana	108	September, 2015-January, 2016
7.	Meghalaya	No cases have been registered	December, 2015

(d) To cover more districts, the scheme has been expended for setting up One Stop Centre in 150 additional locations in its second phase during 2016-17. Further, the Ministry of Women and Child Development regularly organises workshops/conferences/holds video conferences with State Governments/UT Administrations to expedite it implementation of the scheme.

Supplementary Nutritional Services for Women and Child Development

†1328. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether malnutrition of has been included in priority sectors by Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken a number of special steps in the last two years to enhance the capacity of Department of Women and Child Development for providing supplementary nutritional services to women and children and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. In order to address the issue of malnutrition, this Ministry is implementing Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG)-Sabla as direct targeted interventions to address the issue of malnutrition.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Supplementary Nutrition is one of the six services provided under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, which aims at holistic development of children below 6 years of age and pregnant women and lactating mothers by providing a package of six services comprising (i) Supplementary Nutrition (ii) Pre-school Non-Formal Education (iii) Nutrition and Health Education (iv) Immunization (v) Health Check-up and (vi) Referral Services. The Scheme has been universalized and covers all the districts and blocks in the country. With a view to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps, the scheme was restructured and strengthened in 2012. The restructured Scheme was rolled out in three phases. Apart from revising the financial norms of the existing components, a number of new components were also introduced in the scheme.

Appointment of officers in domestic violence cases

1329. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many States have not appointed officers in Domestic Violence Cases; and

(b) whether any action has been taken against States where such measures have not been taken and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) As informed by the State/UT Governments, all State/UT Government have appointed/designated Protection Officers to deal with cases under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

Status of existing daycare facilities

1330. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposal that the Ministry has prepared and is under consultation with industry bodies with regard to making it mandatory to have day-care facilities;

(b) the details of consultation held, if any, with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs; and

(c) the status of the existing daycare facilities in Government and Public Sector Undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Government has

set up a Working Group for formulating comprehensive programme/policy/guidelines for National Programme for Creche and Day Care Facilities for the children and its funding pattern etc. under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, WCD with participation from Ministry/Department/Organizations including Ministry of Corporate Affairs and State/UT Governments. The Working Group would also deliberate upon making creches and day care facilities mandatory in industrial organizations.

It is expected that the proposed programme would be applicable across the country including industrial organizations and Public Sector Organizations.

- (c) (i) As per information furnished by Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT), DOPT runs creches as welfare measure to Central Government employees and their dependents. There are 13 creches being run through Grih Kalyan Kendra (GKK) including 10 creches in Delhi.
- (ii) As per information furnished by Department of Post, they also support creches all across country including 03 creches in Delhi.
- (iii) Besides above, crèche facility is also available in MGIRI (Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises); ITI Ltd at Naini, Raebareli, Manakpur, Bangalore and Pallakad (Ministry of Communication and IT); Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, S. N. Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore and Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata (Department of Science and Technology); and BPCL in Mumbai and in Kochi Refinery (Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas).

Child rehabilitation centres

1331. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of child rehabilitation centres being run by Government in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the total budget allocated for such centres during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether the functioning of such centres is satisfactory across the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard; and

(e) whether Government proposes to formulate any new law to check crimes against children, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The primary responsibility of managing the Child Care Institutions (CCIs) lies with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), under which financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs to manage CCIs either by themselves or through Voluntary/Non-Governmental Organizations. There are 2022 CCIs including Homes of various types being funded under ICPS, as on date. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of the funds released under ICPS to States/UTs including funds for CCIs during the last three years and the current year, is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all Child Care Institutions under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, (JJ Act) so as to ensure that minimum standards of care can be maintained. The primary responsibility of implementing the provisions of JJ Act lies with the States/UT Administration. Under Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015 registration of CCIs has been made mandatory with penalty in case of non-compliance. Under Section 54, of the JJ Act, 2015 the State Governments are required to appoint inspection Committees for the State and district for mandatory inspection of all facilities housing children, at least once in three months.

Further, under ICPS the financial norms were revised with effect from 1st April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised Scheme are increased maintenance grant for children in homes from existing ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per child per month; enhanced cost of construction from existing provision of ₹ 600 per sq. feet to ₹ 1000 per sq. feet and flexibility in the staffing pattern in service delivery structures, depending on the size and need of the States/UT Administration.

(e) No, Sir. However, under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016 a separate new chapter has been added to deal with offences committed against children.

Statement-I

The details of the Child Care Institutions including Homes of various types being funded under ICPS, as on date, State/UT-wise.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Institutional Care (Homes)	Open Shelters	Specialized Adoption Agencies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67	14	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	0	1
3.	Assam	30	3	7
4.	Bihar	34	9	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	67	10	9
6.	Goa	6	8	2
7.	Gujarat	54	6	9
8.	Haryana	28	27	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	26	2	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	15	0	4
12.	Karnataka	81	39	23
13.	Kerala	29	3	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	4	20
15.	Maharashtra	74	3	14
16.	Manipur	28	12	7
17.	Meghalaya	21	1	1
18.	Mizoram	45	0	4
19.	Nagaland	28	3	4
20.	Odisha	96	14	14
21.	Punjab	21	0	5
22.	Rajasthan	82	40	36
23.	Sikkim	13	3	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	232	14	15
25.	Tripura	15	3	9

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttar Pradesh	76	34	10
27.	Uttarakhand	15	0	2
28.	West Bengal	62	27	24
29.	Telangana	49	12	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	9	1	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	28	14	4
36.	Puducherry	29	2	2
TOTAL		1431	308	283

Statement-II

The details of the funds released under ICPS to States/UTs including funds for CCIs during the last three years and the current year.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14 Amount Released	2014-15 Amount Released	2015-16 Amount Released	2016-17 (As on June, 2016) Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1206.50	301.62	238.58	110.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.74	130.68	571.68	52.29
3.	Assam	1080.00	1010.36	597.90	413.64
4.	Bihar	957.56	204.75	2687.89	551.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	213.34	821.24	3955.55	527.77
6.	Goa	-	100	235.25	36.83
7.	Gujarat	979.35	1925.75	2328.90	0.00
8.	Haryana	1085.51	1526.72	496.44	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	84.96	835.71	604.04	129.43

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	113.35	43.12
11.	Jharkhand	144.96	36.03	369.88	152.84
12.	Karnataka	2403.63	3689.87	1845.24	507.56
13.	Kerala	718.17	1354.35	944.39	216.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	546.03	1889.69	1116.03	533.52
15.	Maharashtra	557.56	762.32	3138.75	699.53
16.	Manipur	658.15	138.48	3083.18	241.34
17.	Meghalaya	762.45	2003.83	1469.55	333.34
18.	Mizoram	696.42	1919.02	2079.44	459.21
19.	Nagaland	911.41	957.41	2257.65	382.75
20.	Odisha	1227.20	2544.82	3309.07	910.39
21.	Punjab	191.27	507.12	820.81	253.60
22.	Rajasthan	2347.56	3395.82	3258.92	0.00
23.	Sikkim	15.97	390.24	562.00	117.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	2131.05	3067.10	825.04	1486.92
25.	Telangana	-	2087.59	354.88	0.00
26.	Tripura	124.42	1227.34	710.63	154.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1109.39	1798.90	2884.18	692.48
28.	Uttarakhand	333.92	83.48	66.88	15.54
29.	West Bengal	2373.04	2574.04	508.67	3017.11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	145.90	36.03	36.88
31.	Chandigarh	17.58	362.22	357.82	0.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.09	68.61	58.66	12.52
33.	Daman and Diu	69.28	80.61	82.82	20.71
34.	Delhi	404.73	606.22	1363.40	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	64.66	1168.57	559.60	175.02

Number of One Stop Centres

1332. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many One Stop Centres for women in distress have been set up in the country, State-wise, as on 30.06.2016;

(b) the total project cost provided in the Budget in the current year, and the amount released so far, State-wise; and

(c) whether the One Stop Centre would be equipped with legal experts, doctors and psycho-social counsellors, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As on 30.06.2016, 17 One Stop Centre are operational at Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Vijayawada City (Andhra Pradesh), Karnal (Haryana), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Chandigarh, Puducherry, Bambolim (Goa), Udupi (Karnataka), Diu (Daman and Diu), Haridwar (Uttarakhand), Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Papumpare, (Arunachal Pradesh), Banda (Uttar Pradesh), Dimapur (Nagaland), Shillong (Meghalaya), Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala).

(b) The Budget Estimates (BE) for 2016-17 is ₹ 75 crore. Further, the scheme has been revised on 31st May, 2016 for setting up One Stop Centre in 150 additional locations to cover more districts. No funds have been released yet to States/UTs for setting up additional One Stop Centres during 2016-17.

(c) Under the scheme of One Stop Centre, it has been envisaged to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid, psycho-social counselling etc. to the women affected by violence.

Number of orphanages in the country

†1333. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of orphanages functioning at present in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount allocated to these orphanages in the last three years and the current financial year, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has taken note of pitiable condition of these orphanages and lack of basic facilities/infrastructure therein, if so, the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of the steps taken/being taken by Government to revive these orphanages and to improve the basic facilities therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The details of State-wise number of Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies presently functioning in the country including Madhya Pradesh which are being supported under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The details of amount released under ICPS including Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies during the last three years and the current financial year, States-wise is given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement-II appended to the answer to Unstarred Question 1331 part (b)].

(c) and (d) The Ministry has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (JJ Act), so as to ensure that minimum standards of care can be maintained. Under Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015 registration of CCIs has been made mandatory with penalty in case of non-compliance. Under Section 54, of the JJ Act, 2015 the State Governments are required to appoint inspection Committees for the State and district for mandatory inspection of all facilities housing children, at least once in three months.

Further, under ICPS the financial norms were revised with effect from 1st April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised Scheme are increased maintenance grant for children in homes from existing ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per child per month; enhanced cost of construction from existing provision of ₹ 600 per sq. feet to ₹ 1000 per sq. feet and flexibility in the staffing pattern in service delivery structures, depending on the size and need of the States/UT Administration.

Statement

The details of State-wise number of Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies presently functioning in the country which are being supported under ICPS

Sl. No.	State	Children Home (Government and NGO)	Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3.	Assam	25	7

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	21	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	35	9
6.	Goa	1	2
7.	Gujarat	48	9
8.	Haryana	23	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	2
11.	Jharkhand	4	4
12.	Karnataka	64	23
13.	Kerala	12	14
14.	Madhya Pradesh	32	20
15.	Maharashtra	70	14
16.	Manipur	32	7
17.	Meghalaya	18	1
18.	Mizoram	35	4
19.	Nagaland	16	4
20.	Odisha	90	14
21.	Punjab	11	5
22.	Rajasthan	65	36
23.	Sikkim	10	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	221	15
25.	Tripura	12	9
26.	Uttar Pradesh	44	10
27.	Uttarakhand	6	2
28.	West Bengal	50	24
29.	Telangana	44	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	-
31.	Chandigarh	8	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-

1	2	3	4
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	22	4
36.	Puducherry	27	2
TOTAL		1137	283

Achievements of the Ministry in last two years

1334. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

- (a) the details of achievements of the Ministry in the last two years;
- (b) whether presentation before the Prime Minister was made about the Ministry's last two years achievements, if so, the details thereon;
- (c) whether the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and where it has excelled;
- (d) the targets set for the coming three years and road map to achieving the same;
- (e) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and suggestions made to overcome them; and
- (f) the details of core areas the Ministry is going to focus on in the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The details of some significant achievements of the Ministry in the last two years:-

- (i) Under Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, 7072 projects and 1346186 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) were made operational in 2014-15 and 7073 projects and 1349563 AWCs were made operational in 2015-16. More than 99 per cent ICDS projects and more than 96 per cent Anganwadis have cumulatively become operational as on 31.03.2016. The Rapid Reporting System for ICDS was launched in May, 2016 for Digitization of Anganwadi monthly progress report.
- (ii) Under the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22.01.2015 at Panipat, Haryana to address the declining child sex ratio, a Nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral interventions were launched in select 100 districts. Now the programme is extended to additional 61 districts.

- (iii) The Government launched a Scheme for setting up of One Stop Centres (OSC) to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical, legal, and psychological support to women affected by violence. In the first phase 33 OSC sanctioned. In the second phase 150 more approved for sanction.
- (iv) A schematic proposal to enable universalization of a Helpline specifically for women with a common number 181 across the country has been approved. 33 States/UTs extended financial assistance to operationalise Women Helpline.
- (v) Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) Scheme launched. Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) in States/UTs to be the link between police and community and facilitate women in distress.
- (vi) Appointment of at least 33% women in police work force and in paramilitary forces made compulsory in UTs. Many States have also taken similar initiatives.
- (vii) The foundation stone laid for construction of Shelter Home to accommodate 1000 widows in Vrindavan on 29.03.2016.
- (viii) Women of India—Annual Exhibitions on organic foods, clothing and miscellaneous products were held on 11-19th Sept. 2014 and 13-23 Nov. 2015 at Dilli Haat to give opportunity to rural women artisans to showcase their products.
- (ix) Special Operating Procedures (SOPs) with Railways framed for runaway, abandoned, kidnapped, trafficked children *via* medium of Railways. Child Helpline Centres at 20 major railway Stations for rehabilitation and rescue of such children have been established.
- (x) The Integrated Track Child is a Web based portal for tracking missing and found children. As on 25.07.2016, 10527 Police Stations have uploaded data of missing and recovered children. 4,267 Child Care Institutions have uploaded the data of 2,90,946 children in their care. A nationwide initiative for rescuing and assisting children in distress conditions 'Childline' has been extended to 401 cities.
- (xi) A toll-free adoption helpline No.1800-111-311, has been initiated by CARA for helping domestic prospective adoptive parents. Guidelines for Adoption of Children, 2015 have been framed which have become effective *w.e.f.* 01.08.2015. State Governments directed to bring every child care institution into the scope of registration so that minimum standards of care and protection are provided to children.

(b) A status note on achievements in the last two years has been sent.

(c) As mentioned in the reply to part (a) of the Question schemes meant for children and women have done well and no shortfalls have been noticed. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, One Stop Centre, Childline, have been expanded, based on the achievements.

(d) To operationalise 7075 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme projects with 14 lakhs Anganwadi Centres, 183 One Stop Centres, Helplines in all States/UTs, increase the reach and coverage of Childline in synergy with all stakeholders.

(e) Group of Secretaries constituted for education and health—universal access and quality made presentation before Prime Minister. The Group made suggestions for enhancing public expenditure for significant and transformational results.

(f) Nurturing children and empowering women are key focus areas.

Complaints for implementation of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

1335. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loan schemes being run under the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) along with the eligibility criteria for availing such loans;

(b) the number of women particularly belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and minority communities who availed benefits from the RMK during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether Government has received complaints of charging of exorbitant rate of interest for the loans under the RMK during the said period, if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by Government on such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The details of loan schemes being run under the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) along with eligibility criteria for availing such loan are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The number of women beneficiaries through these Self-Help Groups covered during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

RMK does not maintain religion and caste profile of beneficiaries. However, the caste profile of women beneficiaries according to a Socio-economic Impact Study conducted by RMK through Indian Society of Agri-business Professions (ISAP) in

August, 2012 is as follows: SC-22%, ST-11%, OBC-46% and Gen-21%. It is also revealed from the study that 22 % of RMK loan disbursement has been done to the minorities.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement-I

Details of Loan Schemes of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)

- (a) (i) **Loan Promotion Scheme:** RMK provides smaller loan, maximum upto ₹ 10 lakh, to promote the activity of thrift and credit among new and smaller but potentially capable organisations having at-least six months experience in formation of SHGs, thrift, credit and recovery management.
- (ii) **Main Loan Scheme:** IMO's having minimum 3 years' experience in thrift and credit activities are considered under the scheme for loan upto ₹ 200 lakh per State and a maximum of ₹ 600 Lakhs for multi state operations.
- (iii) **Refinance Scheme:** RMK provides 100% refinance assistance to Mahila Urban Co-operative Bank on finances provided by them to poor women either directly or through SHGs within the norms of the RMK Main Loan Scheme.
- (iv) **Franchisee Scheme:** Smaller NGOs of the State can avail loan directly from franchisee appointed by RMK for that particular State without sending their proposal to RMK office at New Delhi. RMK gives the Credit Limit upto ₹ 500 lakh to the Franchisee who in turn extend loan to smaller and potential NGOs in the State.
- (v) **Gold Credit Card Scheme:** This Scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designed for medium and large NGOs so as to provide extended moratorium and credit on easier terms by RMK, for 3 years period. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is ₹ 500 lakh.
- (vi) **Housing Loan Scheme:** Through its partner organizations, RMK provides loans upto a maximum ₹ 1,00,000/- per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of low cost house and repairs.
- (vii) **Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL):** WCTL is provided to the organisations for backward and forward marketing linkages of products of women SHGs/individuals and group of entrepreneurs, including technology transfer, education for skill upgradation and infrastructure development. The borrowing organisation should have availed of a minimum loan of ₹ 25 lakhs or above under micro-credit schemes of RMK/SIDBI/NABARD/Commercial Banks. The condition is not applicable to Government organisations. The

maximum loan that can be sanctioned under this Scheme is ₹ 6 crores for multistate operations and ₹ 2 crore per State per IMO.

(b) Eligibility criteria for availing loans:

The intermediary micro-financing organization (IMO) should have:-

- (i) Objectives for serving the social and economic needs of the poor women. It must not work for profit.
- (ii) Necessary professional competence, basic financial management capability and organizational skills to implement the lending programme.
- (iii) Be registered for more than 3 years on the date of application to RMK.
- (iv) Experience in thrift and credit management for 3 years or more. (Six months for applying under the Loan Promotion Scheme).
- (v) Recoveries for the loans given to its members earlier should be at least 90%.
- (vi) Proper and specific clause/provision in the Bye-laws/Memorandum of Association of the organization having power to borrow or raise loans from any outside agency.
- (vii) Proper system of maintaining accounts, which should have been audited and published every year and there should not have been any serious irregularities.
- (viii) The office bearers of IMO should not be elected representatives of any political party.
- (ix) The organization's audited accounts and balance sheet should reflect its experience in providing credit and recoveries, etc. and sound financial management/health.
- (x) Loan limit per beneficiary:-
 - (1) First loan—upto ₹ 35,000/-; (2) Repeat loan(s) ₹ 50,000/-.

Statement-II

The State/UT-wise and Scheme-wise loan sanctioned, released and no. of women beneficiaries covered during the last three years is given below*

(a) For the year 2013–2014

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT-wise	Sanctioned	Released	Beneficiaries
1.	Bihar	50.00	35.00	350
2.	Delhi		15.00	

Sl. No.	State/UT-wise	Sanctioned	Released	Beneficiaries
3.	Gujarat		10.00	
4.	Haryana		20.00	
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	70.00		218
6.	Jharkhand	99.00	49.50	650
7.	Karnataka	45.00		303
8.	Madhya Pradesh		55.00	
9.	Maharashtra		70.00	
10.	Odisha	7.30	213.65	126
11.	Rajasthan	20.00	225.00	177
12.	Tamil Nadu	522.50	234.25	3,417
13.	Uttar Pradesh	19.40	19.70	114
14.	West Bengal	196.00	295.50	2,725
TOTAL		1,029.20	1,242.60	8,080

(b) For the year 2014–2015

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT-wise	Released
1.	Bihar	25.00
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	35.00
3.	Jharkhand	49.50
4.	Karnataka	7.50
5.	Rajasthan	10.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	142.00
7.	West Bengal	65.00
TOTAL		334.00

*As per loan norms of RMK, Sanctioned loan is disbursed in two parts. 50% of the sanctioned loan is released immediately after sanction and execution of necessary loan documents by the NGOs. The remaining 50 % of the sanctioned loan amount is released after the terms and conditions of first release are met. The total no. of beneficiaries is updated against sanction of loan.

(c) For the year 2015–2016

Since the lending guidelines of RMK were under revision, no fresh loan has been sanctioned during the financial year 2015-16 and also current year.

Impact of National Policy for Empowerment of Women

1336. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the National Policy for Empowerment of Women has been able to achieve its objectives since its implementation in 2001;

(b) whether mere legislation and interventions proved to be of not much use since there is little impact on the ground; and

(c) schemes and programme drawn as a part of the 2001 scheme and targets and achievements of each of such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The National Policy for Empowerment of Women 2001 has as its goal bringing about advancement, development and empowerment of women in all spheres of life through creation of a more responsive judicial and legal system sensitive to women and mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process. Since 2001, there have been significant changes with regard to the status and empowerment of women. As a commitment towards fulfilling the larger mandate of women's empowerment, the Ministry of Women and Child Development was set up in 2006 to implicitly bring the women's issues into the forefront. Policies and programmes in sectors like health, family planning, nutrition, education, employment, legislation and social welfare have been formulated and implemented to improve the conditions of women in India.

(b) Sustained efforts have been made to strengthen the legal judicial system and progressive legislations have been enacted to counter all forms of discrimination and violence against women in India. The important legislations include the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. A supportive environment that is gender sensitive has been created through the enactment of these legislations. Large numbers of women today are able to exercise their choices by taking recourse to the law as empowerment is all about choices.

(c) There have been significant schematic interventions across all sectors including health, education and employment. There has been a significant increase in institutional deliveries since introduction of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) *i.e.* from 47% in 2007-08 to 74.4% 2012-13. Progress is evident in decline in the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) from 212 in 2007-09 to 167 in 2011-13. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for

gross enrolment ratio in primary, upper primary and elementary education has been improving steadily since 2000-01. The percentage of women workers under MNRGES getting 100 days of employment in villages has steadily increased over the years much above the statutory minimum of 33%.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also administering various schemes such as Swadhar and Short Stay Homes, Working Women Hostels, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW), Sabla and Matritva Sahyog Yojana for welfare and empowerment of women. Further, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao was launched in January 2015 to address the issue of declining child sex ratio; One Stop Centres (OSCs) and Women Helpline Schemes for women affected by violence have been introduced last year.

Discontinuation of a scheme for street children

1337. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme 'An Integrated Programme for Street Children' has been discontinued, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government proposed to conduct a study to ascertain the number of street children and the standard of their living in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to create a secured and caring environment for the street children and their overall development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched in the year 2009-10, a comprehensive Umbrella Scheme, the 'Integrated Child Protection Scheme' (ICPS), by merging the *erstwhile* Schemes namely (i) A Programme for Juvenile Justice; (ii) An Integrated Programme for Street Children; and (iii) Scheme for Assistance to Homes [Shishu Greh] in order to provide a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in difficult circumstances including street children.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has not made any estimate about the number of street and destitute children in the country. However, a rapid assessment survey of street involved children carried out by Don Bosco National Forum in the year 2013 for the Young at Risk (YaR), New Delhi and Don Bosco Research Centre, Mumbai in 16 cities of India has come to the notice of the Government of India. As per the aforesaid survey, the number of street involved children in 16

cities of the country, including metropolitan cities is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Number of Street involved Children
1.	New Delhi	69,976
2.	Mumbai	16,059
3.	Kolkata	8,287
4.	Chennai	2,374
5.	Bangalore	7,523
6.	Hyderabad	1,797
7.	Trivandrum	140
8.	Chandigarh	2,323
9.	Guwahati	5,534
10.	Dimapur	2,455
11.	Imphal	851
12.	Shillong	872
13.	Vijayawada	2,238
14.	Salem	5,752
15.	Goa	1,287
16.	Baroda	2,428

(c) Under ICPS funds are given to the State Governments/UT Administrations with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection, including street and destitute children. One of the activities under ICPS includes setting up of Open Shelters for providing care and rehabilitation services to children in need of care and protection in urban and semi-urban areas. The programmes and activities at these Open Shelters *inter alia* include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, bridge education, linkages to the National Open School Programme (NOSP), health care, counselling etc.

Centralised data for missing and found children

1338. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken steps to designate a single central body, which is responsible for maintaining figures on missing and found children from all States and Union Territories; and

(b) whether the Ministry would take steps to undertake a vulnerability mapping of trafficking prone areas and districts with the objectives of prevention, awareness generation, and identifying risks involved for child trafficking victims; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Ministry is implementing a centrally sponsored, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) since 2009-10 with the objective to create a safety net for children in difficult circumstances. One of the activities under ICPS includes situational analysis of the children in need of care of protection at the district level through District Child Protection Unit.

Modernisation of Anganwadi Centres in Rajasthan

†1339. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned Anganwadi Centres, district-wise in Rajasthan and the number of such centres which are functional; and

(b) road map drawn up by Government to modernise these Anganwadi Centres and provide basic facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) There are 60801 operational Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) out of 62010 sanctioned AWCs in Rajasthan as on 31.03.2016. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and district-wise information is not maintained at the Central Level.

(b) Under Restructured ICDS Scheme, construction of 2 lakh Anganwadi Centre (AWC) buildings have been approved under MGNREGS in convergence with ICDS Scheme. Of these, 44709 AWCs buildings including 1943 AWC Buildings in Rajasthan were approved for new construction during 2013-14. Similarly, 42642 AWC buildings including 305 AWC Buildings in Rajasthan were approved for upgradation during the same period.

Ministry of Women and Child Development under convergence with Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Rural Development has approved construction of 4 lakh AWC buildings having drinking water and toilet facilities (@ 1 lakh AWC per year) to be covered in next four years (by 2019) all over the country. Under convergence with other Ministries, in the year 2015-16, total number of 29,941 AWC buildings have been

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

approved for construction and 98,048 AWC Buildings have been approved for construction in the year 2016-17. Joint Guidelines in this regard have been issued on 17.02.2016.

Expenditure on Anganwadi Scheme in Jharkhand

1340. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred on the Anganwadi Scheme in Jharkhand for three financial years upto financial year 2015-16;

(b) the total number of anganwadi workers in Jharkhand as on 1 January, 2016; and

(c) what measures, if any, are being taken to strengthen the Anganwadi Scheme in Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is Administering Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme through State Governments/UT Administrations in the country. The expenditure incurred during last three years on the scheme in the State of Jharkhand is as under:

(i)	2013-14	₹ 65455.41 lakh
(ii)	2014-15	₹ 68793.23 lakh
(iii)	2015-16	₹ 61063.20 lakh (up to 31.12.2015)

(b) As on 1st January, 2016, there were 35765 Anganwadi Workers in position in the State of Jharkhand.

(c) In order to address various programmatic, management and institutional gaps and to meet administrative and operational challenges, Government has approved Strengthening and Restructuring of ICDS Scheme in September 2012. Restructured and Strengthened ICDS has been rolled out during the year 2012-13 to 2014-15 in a phased manner. This includes some new components, viz ECCE Day, Grading and Accreditation, Construction of AWC building, Maintenance of AWC building, Upgradation of AWC building, Sneha Shivar, Untied fund-AWC-cum-Creche, Untied Fund-Additional AWW-cum-Nutrition Counsellor, Untied Fund-Link Worker, Untied fund-Children with Special needs. Further to improve the quality of services and infrastructure in the AWCs, funds have been released to State Government of Jharkhand for construction of 4500 Anganwadi buildings in convergence with Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. Funds for construction of 1222 Anganwadi Centre

buildings and up-gradation of 5459 AWCs were also released to the State of Jharkhand during 2013-14 and 2014-15.

Funds for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme in Jharkhand

1341. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation being made for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme in the Union Budget for Financial Year 2016-17;

(b) out of this amount, how much has been earmarked for Jharkhand for Financial Year 2015-16;

(c) the impact indicators that are expected to improve on account of this scheme; and

(d) how is the Ministry proposing to monitor these indicators to ensure the scheme achieves its intended objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The total allocation of being made for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme in the Union Budget for Financial Year 2016-17 is ₹ 100 crore.

(b) State of Jharkhand was released ₹ 39,83,375/- for the Financial Year 2015-16.

(c) 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.

(d) The scheme is being implemented through the State Government/UT Administration. Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is the nodal Ministry for the implementation and monitoring and line Ministries *i.e.* MoHRD and MoH and FW are responsible for ensuring relevant sectoral inputs for the effective implementation of the scheme. Monitoring is done at various levels *viz.*, National level by a National Task Force headed by Secretary, WCD which provides guidance and support; finalize training content; review State plans and monitor effective implementation. At State level by State Task Force headed by the Chief Secretary and in UTs the Task Force is headed by Administrator to coordinate the Multi-Sectoral implementation of the Scheme.

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

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

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

High prices of essential medicines due to absence of Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy in the country

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं देश में औषधीय मूल्य निर्धारण नीति के अभाव के कारण आवश्यक दवाओं की ऊँची कीमतों की ओर रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री अनंत कुमार): महोदय, भारत सरकार द्वारा 7 दिसम्बर, 2012 को राष्ट्रीय औषध मूल्य निर्धारण नीति (एनपीपीपी) अधिसूचित की गयी थी। एनपीपीपी में यथा निहित दवाइयों के मूल्यों के विनियमन के लिए प्रमुख सिद्धांत इस प्रकार हैं: (i) औषधियों की अनिवार्यता, (ii) केवल सम्मिश्रणों के मूल्यों का नियंत्रण और (iii) बाज़ार आधारित मूल्य।

राष्ट्रीय औषध मूल्य निर्धारण नीति, 2012 की घोषणा के अनुसरण में सरकार ने 15 मई, 2013 को नया औषध (मूल्य नियंत्रण) आदेश, 2013 (डीपीसीओ, 2013) को अधिसूचित किया। "राष्ट्रीय आवश्यक दवा सूची", 2011 में विनिर्दिष्ट सभी दवाइयों को डीपीसीओ, 2013 की प्रथम अनुसूची में शामिल किया गया है और मूल्य नियंत्रण के अधीन लाया गया है। डीपीसीओ, 2013 के अंतर्गत औषधियों के मूल्यों को "बाज़ार आधारित मूल्य निर्धारण" पद्धति से निर्धारित किया गया है। "बाज़ार आधारित मूल्य निर्धारण" पद्धति एनपीपीपी, 2012 में निर्धारित सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप अपनाई गयी है।

राष्ट्रीय औषध मूल्य नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण (एनपीपीए) ने एनएलईएम, 2011 के अंतर्गत दिनांक 29.02.2016 की स्थिति के अनुसार डीपीसीओ, 2013 की प्रथम अनुसूची के अंतर्गत 530 दवाइयों (हृदयवाहिका/हृदय रोग, मधुमेह, एचआईवी एड्स, तपेदिक, कैंसर और किडनी रोग की दवाइयों सहित) के मूल्य निर्धारित किए हैं। जब कभी भी नई मूल्य अधिसूचनाएं या संशोधन अधिसूचनाओं को जारी किया जाता है, उन्हें एनपीपीए की वेबसाइट www.nppaindia.nic.in पर उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। डीपीसीओ, 2013 की घोषणा से पहले व्याप्त उच्चतम मूल्य की तुलना में डीपीसीओ, 2013 के अंतर्गत एनएलईएम, 2011 (मूल अनुसूची) में शामिल सम्मिश्रणों के मूल्य में कमी का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:

उच्चतम मूल्य के संबंध में मूल्य में कमी का ब्यौरा

उच्चतम मूल्य के संबंध में % कमी	औषधियों की संख्या
0<= 5%	80
5<=10%	50
10<=15%	57
15<=20%	43

उच्चतम मूल्य के संबंध में % कमी	औषधियों की संख्या
20<=25%	65
25<=30%	49
30<=35%	26
35<=40%	34
40% से ऊपर	126
	530

एनएलईएम 2015 के अंतर्गत संशोधित अनुसूची-1 में लगभग 834 सम्मिश्रण हैं, जिनमें से एनपीपीए ने अभी तक संशोधित अनुसूची-1 के 404 अनुसूचित सम्मिश्रणों का अधिकतम मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिया है। एनएलईएम, 2015 के निर्माण के लिए डीपीसीओ, 2013 की घोषणा से पहले व्याप्त उच्चतम मूल्य की तुलना में डीपीसीओ, 2013 के अंतर्गत अनुसूचित सम्मिश्रणों के मूल्य में प्रभावी कमी का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है : दिनांक 25.07.2016 की स्थिति के अनुसार

एनएलईएम, 2015 के अन्तर्गत प्रभावी मूल्य में कमी दर्शाने वाला विवरण:

अधिकतम मूल्य के संबंध में % कमी	कुल योग
0<=5%	75
5<=10%	47
10<=15%	50
15<=20%	51
20<=25%	53
25<=30%	36
30<=35%	29
35<=40%	17
Above 40%	46
कुल	404

संशोधन/मूल्य निर्धारण के कारण डीपीसीओ, 2013 से उपभोक्ता को हुई बचत इस प्रकार है:

ब्यौरा	उपभोक्ता को बचत (रुपए करोड़ में)
एनएलईएम, 2011 के तहत 530 अनुसूचित दवाइयां	2422
एनएलईएम, 2015 के तहत 404 अनुसूचित दवाइयां	2216
पैदा 19 के तहत 106 गैर-अनुसूचित दवाइयां	350
कुल	4988

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति जी, इसको पढ़ा हुआ मान लिया जाए।

श्री अनंत कुमार: मैं पढ़ूंगा। यह पढ़ना जरूरी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

श्री अनंत कुमार: नरेश जी, क्योंकि मैं पहली बार हिन्दी में पढ़ रहा हूँ। उसका दाम कम करने के कारण उपभोक्ताओं को 2422 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है। एनएलईएम, 2015 के तहत 404 अनुसूचित दवाइयों का मूल्य कम करने के कारण उपभोक्ताओं को 2216 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है। पैरा 19 यानी इमरजेंसी क्लॉज के तहत 106 गैर अनुसूचित दवाइयाँ, जो नॉन शैड्यूल्ड दवाइयाँ हैं, उसका दाम कम करने के कारण 350 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई है। कुल मिलाकर पिछले दो सालों में 4988 करोड़ रुपये की ग्राहकों को बचत हुई है, लाभ हुआ है।

डीपीसीओ, 2013 की घोषणा से (दिनांक 25.07.2016 की स्थिति के अनुसार) एनपीपीए ने डीपीसीओ, 2013 के पैरा 5 के अन्तर्गत 324 "नई औषधियों" (जो डीपीसीओ, 2013 के पैरा 2 (प) के अन्तर्गत आती हैं) का खुदरा मूल्य भी निर्धारित कर दिया है।

एनपीपीए ने डीपीसीओ, 2013 के पैरा 19 के अन्तर्गत दिनांक 10.07.2014 की मूल्य अधिसूचना के तहत मधुमेह और हृदयवाहिनी रोगों के इलाज में प्रयुक्त 108 गैर अनुसूचित एकल अवयव औषध सम्मिश्रण के मूल्य की अधिकतम सीमा तक की है (बाद में दो सम्मिश्रणों के मूल्यों को वापस ले लिया गया है, क्योंकि उनके मूल्य अनुसूचित वर्ग के अंतर्गत पहले से निर्धारित थे।) मूल्य सीमा तय किए जाने से पूर्व प्रचलित उच्चतम मूल्य की तुलना में प्रभावी मूल्य कमी निम्नवत है:

उच्चतम प्रचलित एमआरपी में % कमी (औषधियों की संख्या)

	मधुमेह	हृदयवाहिका	कुल
0<=5%	7	10	17
5 <= 10%	2	10	12
10 <= 15%	1	11	12
15 <= 20%	1	8	9
20 <= 25%	2	12	14
25 <= 30%	2	7	9
30 <= 35%	2	7	9
35 <= 40%	1	4	5
Above 40%	4	15	19
TOTAL	22	84	106

कुल मिलाकर के चार्ट आपके सामने है, इसमें 22 दवाइयाँ मधुमेह की और 84 दवाइयाँ हृदयवाहिका की है और कुल मिलाकर 106 दवाइयाँ हैं।

डीपीसीओ, 2013 की अनुसूची 1 में कवर नहीं की गई दवाइयों के मूल्यों की निगरानी भी

[श्री अनंत कुमार]

एनपीपीए द्वारा की जा रही है। डीपीसीओ, 2013 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार, कोई भी विनिर्माता किसी गैर अनुसूचित दवा के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य में पूर्ववर्ती बारह महीनों के दौरान के अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य से दस फीसदी से अधिक की वृद्धि नहीं करेगा। जहां कहीं भी वृद्धि अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य के दस प्रतिशत से परे है, वहां भी एनपीपीए अगले बारह महीनों के लिए अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य को दस प्रतिशत के स्तर पर कम करने के लिए अधिकार प्राप्त है। विनिर्माता दण्ड के अलावा, यदि कोई हो, को मूल्य में वृद्धि किए जाने की तारीख से ब्याज के साथ अतिप्रभारित राशि को जमा करने के लिए बाध्य होगा।

सरकार ने कोरोनरी स्टेंट्स के प्रमुख विनिर्माताओं तथा आयातकों को उनके द्वारा बेचे जा रहे कोरोनरी स्टेंट्स की एमआरपी स्वेच्छा से कम करने की भी सलाह दी है। यानी पहली बार एनएलईएम में हमने कोरोनरी स्टेंट्स को भी शामिल किया है। It has happened for the first time. तदोपरान्त, इनमें से कुछ कंपनियों ने coronary stents के मूल्य में कमी की सूचना दी है। तदोपरान्त, इनमें से कुछ कंपनियों ने stents and implants/जॉइंट्स के मूल्यों में कमी की सूचना दी है।

वहनीय मूल्य पर उत्तम गुणवत्तायुक्त दवाइयों की उपलब्धता भारत सरकार के लिए एक उच्च प्राथमिकता वाला क्षेत्र है और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने कई कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें शामिल हैं:

(i) एक संशोधित राष्ट्रीय आवश्यक दवा सूची (एनएलईएम 2015) National List of Essential Medicines, 2015 तैयार करना और सूची में और दवाइयां शामिल करना। थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में गिरावट के परिणामस्वरूप एनएलईएम में शामिल की गई दवाइयों के मूल्यों में, हाल में कमी आई है।

(ii) भारत जेनेरिक औषधियों के सबसे बड़े विनिर्माताओं में से एक है और औषध विभाग जेनेरिक दवाइयों की बिक्री उनके अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य के मात्र एक अंश पर करने के लिए 3000 जन औषधि बिक्री केंद्र खोलने का लक्ष्य रखता है।...(व्यवधान)...

(iii) एमसीआई की आचार नीति समिति विनियम को संशोधित कर निम्नलिखित शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है:

"प्रत्येक चिकित्सक को जेनेरिक नाम से स्पष्ट रूप से तथा हो सके तो बड़े अक्षरों में नुस्खा पर्ची लिखनी चाहिए और साथ ही यह भी सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि नुस्खा पर्ची तथा दवाई यानी prescription दवाइयों का उपयोग तर्क संगत हो रहा है।"

विभाग ने चिकित्सकों के लिए जेनेरिक दवाइयों का नुस्खा लिखना और फार्मासिस्टों को नुस्खे में लिखी गई ब्रांड नाम की दवाइयों के बदले जेनेरिक दवाइयां देने की अनुमति अनिवार्य बनाने का विषय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय के साथ उठाया है।

उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित उपाय, सामान्य रूप से जनता को गुणवत्तायुक्त औषधि वहनीय मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार की अग्रसक्रिय भूमिका प्रदर्शित करती है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Naresh Agrawal.

Today, I already have 12 names with me. You all know that today we have a tight schedule. Therefore, I am not receiving any new names. I will be strictly adhering to the direction of the hon. Chairman. So, you take five minutes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, सारी आचारसंहिता हमारे ही ऊपर लागू होती है। इस सदन में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जो बिना नियम के जो चाहे मुद्दा उठा लें, आप उनको एलाउ कर देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**.. या तो उनसे कुछ भय है या ज्यादा लगाव है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You are a senior and disciplined Member.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: कुछ चीजों को सीमाओं में न बांधा जाए, क्योंकि कुछ दिन पहले हॉस्पिटल्स और नर्सिंग होम्स द्वारा किस तरीके से जांचों के नाम पर देश की जनता को लूटा जा रहा है, अभी कुछ दिन पहले ही यह मामला सदन में उठा था। आज हम आपको बताते हैं कि दवाइयों के नाम से जनता को किस तरह लूटा जा रहा है। श्रीमन्, यह कोई छोटा-मोटा खेल नहीं है, हजारों करोड़ का खेल है। अनंत कुमार जी, जब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश में मंत्री था, तब मैं कभी भी सरकारी आंकड़ों को सही नहीं मानता था। मैं जनता के आंकड़ों को सही मानता था और मैं सरकारी आंकड़ों को ठुकरा देता था। क्योंकि मैं जानता था कि सरकारी आंकड़े कभी सत्यता को नहीं बताएंगे। आपने भी पढ़ा है कि आप हैल्थ डिपार्टमेंट से कोशिश कर रहे हैं, आपने वहां यह प्रस्ताव रखा, आप कह रहे हैं कि मैंने चिकित्सक से कहा कि तुम्हारे लिए जेनेरिक दवा लिखना जरूरी है। आपने यह भी कहा कि हमने एक हजार दवाइयों का दाम कम करा दिया। हिन्दुस्तान में 93 हजार ब्रांड के नाम की दवाइयां बिक रही हैं। आपने हजार दवाइयों का दाम कम करा दिया तो क्या कर दिया? आपको मालूम है कि अस्पताल, डॉक्टर्स और representative of medical shop, चारों मिलकर कितना बड़ा खेल खेल रहे हैं। मैं आपको एक Cipla कम्पनी का उदाहरण देता हूं कि सिपला एक दवाई को तीन नाम से बनाती है और तीनों दवाइयों के अलग-अलग दाम रखे हैं। Cipla की ब्रांडेड Cetrizine, जिसको हम anti-allergy के लिए लेते हैं, इसको Cipla 39 रुपए में बेचती है। वहीं सिट्रीजिन के नाम से 2 रुपए में और वही ऑकोसिड के नाम से 2 रुपए 27 पैसे में मिलती है। एक ही दवा के तीन ब्रांड हैं और फार्मूला एक ही है, लेकिन दामों में बहुत अंतर है। श्रीमन्, इनके पास जैनेरिक मेडिसिस को कंट्रोल करने के बारे में नियम है, लेकिन ब्रांडेड मेडिसिस को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कोई नियम नहीं है। श्रीमन्, आजकल वायरल चल रहा है और उसके लिए एंटीबायोटिक की गोली 100 रुपए मूल्य की भी है और 10 रुपए मूल्य की भी है। हालांकि फार्मूला दोनों का एक है, लेकिन वह बहुत बड़ी कंपनी के नाम से बेची जाती है। अब चूंकि डॉक्टर ने उस कंपनी की दवा लिख दी है, इसलिए हम भी दूसरी दवा नहीं ले सकते। दूसरे, आप कह रहे हैं कि हमने डॉक्टर को जैनेरिक दवा लिखने के लिए अनिवार्य कर दिया है। मैं आपके सामने उदाहरण दे रहा हूं। Diclofenac दवा जैनेरिक 2 रुपए 29 पैसे में और ब्रांडेड 25 से 29 रुपए में मिलती है। Paracetamol जोकि बुखार के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण दवा है, उसकी जैनेरिक दवा की कीमत 1 रुपए 24 पैसे और ब्रांडेड 23 रुपए से 41 रुपए के बीच में मिलती है। Azithromycin की जैनेरिक की कीमत 58 रुपए और ब्रांडेड की 308 रुपए है। फिर प्रोप्लीटेक्सल एक इंजेक्शन है, उसकी जैनेरिक की कीमत 338 रुपए और ब्रांडेड की 4000 रुपए है।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

श्रीमन्, अस्पताल में मरीज को भर्ती कर लेते हैं। वहां 6 दिन उन्हें दवा दी जाती है और एक-एक इंजेक्शन की कीमत 6-6 हजार रुपए लगायी जाती है, जबकि दूसरे अस्पताल में उसी इंजेक्शन की कीमत 200 से 300 रुपए होती है। इस तरीके से मरीजों के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय और रसायन मंत्रालय — दोनों अपने को इसे रोकने में असहाय मान रहे हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूं कि यह दो सालों में हुआ है, यह बहुत सालों से हो रहा है, लेकिन कोई-न-कोई तो जिम्मेदारी लेगा। हम यह भी नहीं कहेंगे कि आप इसे कांग्रेस पर थोप दो कि वे इतने साल सत्ता में रहे, उन्होंने क्यों नहीं किया? हमें तो दो साल ही हुए हैं। आखिर कोई तो खड़ा होगा जो इन सब पर रोक लगाएगा। अगर आप अंकुश नहीं लगाएंगे, तो स्थिति ऐसी ही बनी रहेगी। श्रीमन्, गुड़गांव में कई बड़े नामी हॉस्पिटल्स हैं। उनमें अगर कोई भर्ती हो जाए, तो क्या हालत होती है, इसे हमारे साथी एमपी नन्दा जी एक दिन बता रहे थे कि वह एक मरीज ले गए और ढाई घंटे वह एडमिट रहा और उसकी डेथ हो गयी। वहां हमको 3 लाख रुपए का बिल देना पड़ा। उसके साथ-साथ यह भी हो रहा है कि patient मर जाए, लेकिन बॉडी तब तक नहीं देते, जब तक कि रुपया वसूल न कर लें। श्रीमन्, इस से दर्दनाक स्थिति और क्या हो सकती है? हमारे पास बहुत से लोग आते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं रहा, आप डॉक्टर साहब से कह दो कि डेड बॉडी तो दे दें ताकि हम उसे घर ले जा सकें। इस से बड़ा मजाक और क्या होगा? अगर हजार रुपए भी कम रह गए, तो बॉडी देने से मना कर देते हैं, कहते हैं कि बॉडी नहीं मिलेगी। अपोलो में तो बॉडी को mortuary में तुरंत डाल देते हैं और कहते हैं कि पहले बिल जमा कर आओ, उसके बाद बॉडी देंगे।

मंत्री जी, मैं आपके आंकड़ों पर नहीं जाता और मेरे पास इतनी दवाइयों के नाम हैं कि मैं अगर उनकी कीमत बताऊं तो बहुत समय लगेगा और अभी बहुत से लोग बोलने वाले भी हैं। मेरे पास और भी मिसालें हैं कि उसी दवा और उसी patient का गुड़गांव के हॉस्पिटल का रेट क्या था, मुंबई का रेट क्या था और एक ही मर्ज की दवाओं के अलग-अलग हॉस्पिटल्स में कितना भारी अंतर आया। आपने अपने स्टेटमेंट के पैरा-7 में दिया है कि डीपीसीओ, 2013 की अनुसूची-1 में कवर नहीं की गई दवाइयों के मूल्य की निगरानी भी हमारे द्वारा की जा रही है। इसकी निगरानी कौन कर रहा है? यह आप भी जानते हैं कि वे कैसे निगरानी कर रहे हैं, यह आप भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: अब प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: दूसरे आपने इस में दिया है कि प्रत्येक चिकित्सक को जैनेरिक नाम से स्पष्ट रूप से तथा हो सके तो बड़े अक्षरों में नुस्खा पर्ची लिखनी चाहिए और साथ में यह भी सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए कि नुस्खा पर्ची तथा दवाइयों का उपयोग तर्क संगत रूप से हो रहा है कि नहीं? हम आपको किसी डॉक्टर का लिखा हुआ परचा लाकर दिखा दें, आप विभाग के मंत्री हैं, अगर आप पढ़ लें, तो बताइएगा। पता नहीं pharmacist कैसे पढ़ लेता है? उन सभी लोगों का कोड है, नहीं तो आप दवा ही नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं। हम, आप तो यह कह रहे हैं कि मोटा-मोटा लिखिए कि यह दवा कौन-सी है, इसकी जेनरिक दवा कौन-सी है। हम, आप उनकी लिखी हुई दवा नहीं पढ़ सकते हैं, दूसरा डॉक्टर नहीं पढ़ सकता है। आपके अधिकारी बैठे हैं, वे भी हमारी बात से सहमत होंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपका यह आदेश कहाँ जा रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**..

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir he is speaking on a very important matter ...(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I gave him more time. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं इश्यू पर बोल रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: इसीलिए ज्यादा टाइम दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं कोई भाषण नहीं दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: सर, उनको टाइम दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... वे ठीक समय पर बोल रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): ये अच्छा बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपने लिखा, "विभाग ने चिकित्सकों ...(व्यवधान)..."

श्री उपसभापति: मेरी बात भी बोलिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: दवाइयों का लिखना। आपने फिर लिखा है कि, "विभाग ने चिकित्सकों के लिए जेनरिक दवाइयों का नुस्खा लिखना और pharmacists को, नुस्खों में लिखी गई ब्रांड नाम की दवाई के बदले जेनरिक दवाइयां देने की अनुमति अनिवार्य बनाने का विषय है, यह स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के साथ उठाया है।" मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह कब उठाया है और इस पर decision कब होगा। आखिर decision तो होगा ही। अगर आपने खाली उठाया - उठाने का काम तो हमारा है, आपका नहीं है, यदि हमारा काम भी आप ले लेंगे, तो फिर हम कहां जाएंगे? हम तो बहुत बार कहते हैं कि हम तो डाकिये हैं, डाक लिखने का काम हमारा है, अगर हमारा वह अधिकार भी ले लिया जाएगा, तो हम लोग क्या करेंगे? हमारा काम आप मत कीजिए। आप बैठकर निर्णय लीजिए। मैं तीनों में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो चीजें लिखी हैं, आप इनकी अनिवार्यता कब करेंगे?

आज आप हर चीज में जेल ला रहे हैं। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इनकम टैक्स में भी जेल, जीएसटी में भी जेल, Real Estate में भी जेल रखी गई है। मैं आपसे इतना ही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग इसमें मिले हुए हैं, क्या आप उनको जेल भेजने का कोई प्रावधान इसमें रखेंगे या नहीं रखेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. You have a maximum of three minutes; not more than that. Put only questions.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I don't want to go into the Drug Policy, 1994, or, the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2002 or 2012. Sir, in the year 2015, the Government allowed the pharmaceutical companies to hike the rates of 509 essential medicines, which are used to treat, now common, ailments like Diabetes, Hepatitis and Cancer. This has hiked the prices by 3.84 per cent, which, they say, are in line with the Wholesale Price Index. A larger part of the population, belonging to the poorer sections of the society, finds it extremely difficult

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

to afford these expensive category of medicines. Sir, we accept, we agree and we appreciate that the Government had launched, in the year 2008, *Jan Aushadi* Stores, where you can get generic medicines at a lower price but equivalent to the potency of branded expensive drugs. But what is the reality, Sir? It is very sweet to hear that the Government is running stores which will be selling the generic medicines. There are only 312 stores in the country. As per 2011 Census, the population of our country is 1.21 billion, which means one store caters to the needs of 38 lakh people. Moreover, the Inhouse medicines which are manufactured by the CPSUs can cover only 138 medicines out of the 361 medicines committed by them. Sir, here, I would like to add one more thing. It is very sad to know that in the year 2012 and 2013, ₹ 20 crores were allotted, in the Budget Estimates, under the Scheme, but later in the Revised Estimates, it was brought down to ₹ 4.5 crores, while the actual amount spent was only ₹ 1.66 crores. In the year 2014-15, ₹ 30 crores were allocated under the Scheme. However, due to non-utilisation of these funds till September, 2014, the Minister of Finance reduced this allocation to nil. Now, you are assuring, Sir, that 3,000 stores will be opened. I would like to ask only two questions. These are very, very small clarifications. These stores which you say will cater to the needs of the poorer sections do not have the adequate number of medicines. Number two, when you have not utilised the funds that have already been allocated, how are you going to open these 3,000 stores? I would also like to know whether you have a time-frame by when you will open up these stores. You have to consider, first and foremost, the conditions of the poorer people than to open up the markets for FDI. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Mr. D. Raja. Take just two-three minutes; not more than that.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I congratulate my colleague, Shri Naresh Agrawal, for calling the attention of the Government to a very important issue. During the debate on the working of the Health Ministry, I had pointed out that people are becoming poorer by spending more on healthcare, on medicines and for hospitals.

Sir, the Minister's statement says that the prices of drugs are fixed on a market-based pricing methodology. So, you are leaving it to the market forces to decide the prices of drugs. My question is very straightforward. We have the IDPL. We have one unit in Chennai and there is one at Hyderabad too. This IDPL is a public sector unit. If you want to reduce the prices of medicines for the common man, for the poor, you have a strong weapon in your hands, the public sector, to regulate the market. My question is whether the Government is encouraging the IDPL to produce

drugs to its optimum capacity. How do you support the public sector drug companies, like the IDPL? Then, recently, vaccine-producing units have been closed, because of which the poor people suffer. Why do you allow the vaccine-producing units to reduce their production or close them? I would like to ask the Minister as to what the Government's policy is towards public-sector drug companies and public sector vaccine-producing units. Are you going to financially support them and allow them to carry out production to their optimum capacity, or do you want to destroy them? Do you want to kill the public sector undertakings? That is my question. On the one hand, we are all crying hoarse that the private sector is looting the people, that private hospitals are looting the people and that private pharmaceutical industries are looting the people; on the other hand, we are not supporting our public sector units which produce drugs and which can really help the poor people to have access to medicines at affordable prices. What is the position of the Government? You must explain to this House what the position of the Government is. What is the attitude of the Government towards the public sector units? That is my question, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you for being precise and on time. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu. Take less than three minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, I express my gratitude for giving me a chance to call the attention of the Union Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, of which the great pharmaceutical industry is a small constituent. This pharmaceutical sector of India is giving employment to one crore people. It is exporting pharmaceuticals to 200 countries. By 2012 itself, India was being called the 'pharmacy capital of the world'. Being the son of Telangana, with its headquarters at Hyderabad, which happens to be the pharmacy capital of India, it is serving up to 30 per cent of the global medical requirements. Recent years have thrown up a greater challenge. India, of late, has been recalling medicines like Combiflam and other complex medicines, wherein one or two medicines have been recalled from the exported batches. This is bringing a very bad name to the nation. It is well-known that the Department of Pharmaceuticals, under the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, does not have a complete control over the usage of the pharmacy. Even till date, you could not convince the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to include in the Medical Council of India an Ethics Committee where Physicians and Surgeons could be called upon to prescribe generic drugs which are cheaper. On the one hand, high cost medicines are costing the lives, and, on the other hand, defective low-quality medicines are bringing a lot of ill-health in India as well as bad name to India by recalling medicine batches from several countries. At this juncture, India is spending very less on the health requirements. We are just spending 29 per cent, whereas China is spending 62 per cent. Even Sri Lanka is spending 45 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: At this juncture, I would like to call the attention of the Union Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers. Are you going to tighten the Department of Pharmaceuticals to coordinate with the Ministry of Commerce to attend to the export complications of the medicines? Are you going to establish live interaction with the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare so that the health of India could be saved and the image of India in export of pharmaceutical medicines could be saved? This much I would like to ask. Thank you.

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I bring to the kind attention of this august House the compelling need for establishing a policy regarding pricing of the essential medicines. Medicines which improve, extend or save lives must be made available to patients at an affordable price. Price may not be the only reason why patients do not get the medicines they need; but it is a major barrier. The high cost of many life-saving drugs not only keeps patients away from getting treatment but also discourages the policy makers from improving the quality of patient care through the use of newer and better medicines. Essential medicines must become medicines priced equitably. By equitable pricing I mean the poor should pay less for the medicines and also have access to them. Towards that, the Government should come up with a policy, so that it has real impact on the lives of patients. It can be primarily done through encouraging generic competition, encouraging local production through liberalized licensing policy and technology transfer. I emphasise primarily on generic competition. I give you an example. It used to cost 10,000 US dollars per patient per year for AIDS triple therapy but ever since the generic medicines came, it has come down to 350 US dollars. Local production of drugs through liberalized licensing and technology transfer will also considerably reduce the price of medicines. Making the medicines available is a big challenge today. For instance, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, in 2014 launched 'Amma Marunthagam' with the aim to provide essential medicines at an affordable cost. For this, our respected leader has allocated ₹ 20 crores from Price Stabilization Fund. Sir, I would like to know whether the Central Government will help the States to open such stores in large numbers. Thank you.

DR. VIKAS MAHATME (Maharashtra): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the cost of medicines is a very important subject and it directly affects the poor. In our country, as per the WHO, 79 per cent of the people pay for medicines from their pockets and the rest get from insurance companies or from CGHS like Government facilities. So, it is very important that the patient should not pay for medicine from his pocket and some scheme should be there. A bulk purchase of medicine will cost less and

retail purchase by the patient costs more to the patient. It is more taxing if a family member is suffering from diabetes or hypertension or any chronic ailment. As one of my hon. colleagues has said, branded medicines cost a lot more, but there is always an alternative, which is a generic medicine. The hon. Minister has already stated that the use of generic medicines will be promoted, and, I think, that is a good thing.

Then, I must congratulate the hon. Minister, as he has saved around ₹ 4,998 crores in the pockets of the consumers. While congratulating the hon. Minister for that, I would also like to ask a question. It is not only the cost of medicine, which matters, but the all-time availability of the essential medicines is also very important because many people live in rural areas, remote areas and hilly areas. Are we providing all the 376 medicines, which are mentioned in the List of Essential Medicines, to these people living in those places? Are all these essential medicines accessible at their own places? Is there any policy to make that accessible? Is there any policy to get this implemented or monitored?

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the public sector health services are in shambles and the absence of adequate public healthcare services has created a vacuum, thereby strengthening the private sector. Sir, an estimated eight crore people are pushed below the poverty line every year because of forced expenditure on healthcare. A large part, about 70 per cent spent out-of-pocket payments, goes towards purchasing medicines.

Sir, the hon. Minister is here. Recently, the World Drug Report was published by the WHO. It says that 649 million people in India, the largest in the world, do not have access to essential medicines. Paradoxically, we are the third largest producer of drugs by volume and export medicines to over 200 countries.

Sir, an average family spends ₹ 3,000 every year in buying medicines. Fifty per cent of the expenditure is incurred on irrational and unnecessary drugs. I will urge upon the Minister to look into this thing because a colossal waste of ₹ 30,000 to 40,000 crores is happening every year. The Essential Medicines List contains about 530 drugs. The hon. Minister has, in his statement, talked about bringing out a revised National List of Essential Medicines and inclusion of more medicines in the List. In our country, 60,000 to 80,000 brands of drugs are available. So, the necessity is to include a considerable number. Now, it is proved that rackets are operating and rackets have been strengthened, and with the intention of making maximum profits, these are simultaneously killing the livelihood of lakhs of medical representatives. I will ask the Minister whether the Government is thinking about busting these rackets.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that a little change in the composition of medicines helps getting the drug prices decontrolled and the difference in the cost

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

of selling price is 500 to 1,000 times. Unfortunately, the Government's obsession with the 'ease of doing business' is the basic problem. I will urge upon the hon. Minister that the Government must work out measures to ensure equitable access to quality and cheaper medicines.

श्री मुनक्राद अली (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी सरकारी आंकड़े पेश किए और हमारे साथियों ने भी अपने आंकड़े पेश किए और सुझाव दिए, मैं सीधे-सादे शब्दों में अपनी बात रखूंगा। औषधि मूल्य नीति के अभाव में हमारे देश में दवाइयों की कीमतें बढ़ती रहती हैं, क्योंकि निर्माताओं और व्यापारियों के द्वारा मनमाने ढंग से दवाइयों का मूल्य बढ़ाया जाता है तथा जेनेरिक किस्म की दवाइयों के रूप में नकली दवाइयों के निर्माण और वितरण को भी बढ़ावा मिलता है। दवाइयों की ऊँची कीमतों की वजह से गरीब लोगों का जीवन प्रभावित होता है। वे लोग दवाइयों का खर्च वहन नहीं कर पाते। वे लोग कर्ज लेकर अपना इलाज कराने को मजबूर होते हैं। यह हमारे देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि लाखों लोग भुखमरी से पीड़ित हैं और अपना इलाज भी नहीं करा पा रहे हैं।

महोदय, वर्तमान में दवाइयों के मूल्य के नियंत्रण के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है। कम्पनियों द्वारा महँगे उपहारों के चलते डॉक्टर्स महँगी दवाइयाँ लिख कर देते हैं, जिनका खर्च सामान्य या गरीब व्यक्ति नहीं सहन कर पाता। सरकारी सुविधाओं का लाभ भी अमीर लोगों के लिए होता है, गरीब लोगों को उनका भी कोई लाभ नहीं पहुँच पाता है।

माननीय महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा कि वह नीति के अभाव में आवश्यक दवाइयों के मूल्य को किस प्रकार कंट्रोल करेगी? मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या वह कैसर, शुगर, किडनी और हार्ट से संबंधित गम्भीर बीमारियों के लिए, गरीब लोगों के इलाज के लिए, दवाइयाँ उपलब्ध कराने की कोई सुविधा देगी या महँगी दवाइयों के मूल्य को कंट्रोल करने के लिए, गरीब लोगों के लिए, कोई योजना बनाएगी? धन्यवाद।

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I will be raising four issues. The first issue I am raising is ban on common drugs. In March, 2016, the Government of India issued a notification banning 344 fixed drug combinations which include some common cough mixture solutions, analgesics and antibiotics combinations which are sold over the counter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what kind of measures the Government is taking to ensure that this ban is implemented in letter and spirit. Also, have the State Governments been taken on board for executing the same?

My question no. 2 to the hon. Minister is on status of the Inter-Ministerial Committee. In July, 2015, the Supreme Court asked the Centre to set up an Inter-Ministerial Committee comprising representatives from DIPP, Ministry of Health, NPPA and Department of Pharmaceuticals to look into the pricing of medicines. The last Drug Price Control Order was in 2013 and the one before that was in 1995. What

is the current status of this Committee? Is the Drug Price Control Order going to be revised as per current market requirements?

My third question to the hon. Minister is regarding legal compliance. Indian pharma industry has been facing the heat from the US Food and Drug Administration for non-compliance of regulatory framework. Many domestic generic drug makers have faced action, including Sun Pharma and Wockhardt. Furthermore, the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, in a written reply, stated that 29 cases of fraud have been reported in the SEZs. This has a serious impact on patients who depend on the life-saving drugs. What is the Government doing to ensure compliance of regulatory framework, especially under the Food, Drugs and Cosmetics Act and related laws? Why is the current regulatory framework failing to meet quality and legal standards?

My last question to the hon. Minister is regarding pharma patents and exports to developing countries. In the past month, there have been reports that India is following US-style patent protections on pharmaceuticals and that there is pressure to limit India's exports to developing countries, especially those in the African continent. India is currently one of the leaders in export of global generics and competes directly with the big pharma companies. *...(Time-bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Put only questions. *...(Interruptions)...* All right. *...(Interruptions)...* Your time is over. *...(Interruptions)...* How many questions do you have? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, my question is: Have patent protections been made stricter in India? Is the Government planning to introduce changes in the Intellectual Property Law or in voluntary licensing? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: That will diminish exports of generic drugs. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You put half a dozen questions and continue. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Shantaram Naik.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, what action does the Government propose to take against those who are bound to prescribe generic medicines but do not prescribe them? Do you have any figures regarding the medical practitioners booked in this regard? Secondly, heart operations require stents, pacemakers, etc. Is there any match-fixing between hospitals and sellers of these items? Have any cases come to the notice of the Government in this regard? Are spurious medicines sold

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

in most parts of the country? How many cases have been filed to book culprits in this regard? Has the Government has any information regarding cases filed against those who sell spurious drugs? I am asking specific questions. Lastly, whether you have taken any steps against those who sell medicines through courier service, which is a very dangerous development that has taken place. Have you got any control over this and have you taken any steps in this regard?

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): Sir, the first thing is that for the first time the Drug Controller is controlling the price. I congratulate the hon. Minister. I have three questions. First one is most important. First thing is price and the other thing is fake drugs. You find fake drugs in the market. It is too much. Brand will be same; look will be same; on packet, same company's name will be there. But, many times, we find fake drugs. In front of Government hospitals, so many pharmacy shops are there. Sometimes, even the doctors themselves were surprised because they were giving tablets to the patient but the patient was not getting cured. Many times, we test the drug and we find that it is fake. So, this is very important. The biggest racket in the country is of fake drugs. So, how is the Minister going to control this fake manufacture and fake distribution? This is the first question.

The second point is, on the drug, the price is mentioned. There is maximum price, retail price and a printed one. In fact, the retail price is 30-40 per cent less when they supply the drugs. In fact, many times, the customers or users are cheated. They write maximum price but 30-40 per cent discount is available in some of the pharmacy shops. Whether even the retail price should also be printed. At least, the Government can print cost-wise; plus, they can say that this is the tax. These are my questions.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान) : सर, मैं श्री नरेश अग्रवाल को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाया है। राज्य सभा की एक कमेटी है Committee on Petitions, मैं भी उस कमेटी का सदस्य हूँ। उस कमेटी में एक पिटिशन लगी है, जो coronary stents and other medical equipment एवं सस्ते इलाज के संबंध में है। जब हम कई प्रदेशों में उसका अध्ययन करने के लिए गए, तो हमने वहां के लोगों और एनजीओज़ से अलग-अलग मुलाकात की। उसमें एक ही चीज सामने आई है कि आज गरीब आदमी को अपना इलाज कराना असंभव हो गया है। डॉक्टर महंगी दवाई लिखता है। जिनमें उनको ज्यादा मार्जिन मिलता है, वे वही दवाई लिखते हैं। जो दवाई सस्ती होती है, वे वह दवाई नहीं लिखते हैं।

महोदय, इसके अलावा जब डॉक्टर दवाई लिखता है, तो जहां दो दवाइयों की आवश्यकता होती है, वहां वह दस दवाइयां लिखता है और जहां एक जांच की जरूरत होती है, वहां वह पांच जांचें लिखता है। वह उस आदमी के लिए बहुत महंगा होता है। महंगा होने के कारण उसके हालात बहुत खराब हो जाते हैं। आज इन पर कंट्रोल करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं विशेष तौर

पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, उनके बहुत बुरे हाल हैं। आपको मैं एक घटना बताना चाहता हूँ। नरेश भाई, राजस्थान के अंदर एक व्यक्ति एसएमएस हॉस्पिटल में भर्ती था। उसको कहा गया कि आप इसको घर ले जाइए, क्योंकि यह व्यक्ति अब ज्यादा समय का नहीं है। लेकिन जब वे घर ले जा रहे थे तो रास्ते में एक प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल आया। तो किसी ने कहा कि आप इनको इस हॉस्पिटल में भी दिखा दीजिए। जब दिखाने गए तो हॉस्पिटल वालों ने कहा कि हम इसको भर्ती कर लेते हैं। फिर 5 मिनट बाद ही उसकी डैथ हो गई। दो दिन तक उसको वेंटिलेटर पर रखा गया, यानी मृत व्यक्ति को, डैड बॉडी को दो-तीन दिन तक वहां रखा गया। उसके बाद उनसे मनमाना खर्चा वसूल किया गया। यह कितना बड़ा अन्याय है। ये हॉस्पिटल इस तरह का अन्याय कर रहे हैं। इस पर कंट्रोल करने की आवश्यकता है। सर, मेरे सामने 24 जुलाई, 2016 में टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में छपा एक लेख है, जिसमें बताया गया है कि एक प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल ने दवाओं के 15 हजार रुपये एक व्यक्ति से वसूल किए। जब वह व्यक्ति बाजार में गया तो वे ही दवाइयां 800 रुपये की थीं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, no more time. Put your question and finish it.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: महोदय, कहां 15 हजार रुपये और कहां 800 रुपये, इतना बड़ा अंतर, लेकिन इनके ऊपर कभी कार्यवाही नहीं होती। कोई किसी तरह का कंट्रोल नहीं है इनके ऊपर। महोदय, मैं एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यह बात अभी किसी ने पहले उठाई नहीं है, यानी, हमारी जो सेवाएं हैं. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, हो गया, श्री मिन्ट्स हो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Put your question.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, जितनी भी इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियां हैं, वे लूट मचा रही हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ये इंश्योरेंस कम्पनियां लूट रही हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: जब हॉस्पिटल में भर्ती होते हैं तो सिर्फ 40 प्रतिशत ही कवर होता है, 60 प्रतिशत उनको कवर मिलता ही नहीं है। डॉक्टर की फीस, कमरे की फीस, जांचें वगैरह ये सारी चीजें कवर नहीं होती हैं। इस तरह ये कम्पनियां लूट मचा रही हैं। इन पर कंट्रोल करने की आवश्यकता है। महोदय, एक बात और। मैं गांव से आया हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं क्या करूँ, मैं भी गांव से आया हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: लेकिन आज ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ राजस्थान सरकार ने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not allowed. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have not allowed anybody more than three minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay; sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri A. U. Singh Deo. ...**(Interruptions)**... Put only one question. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri A. U. Singh Deo. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ए. यू. सिंह दिव (ओडिशा): थैंक्यू सर, पहले मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा नरेश जी को। नरेश जी ने बड़ी अच्छी तरह. ...*(व्यवधान)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only one minute. Put your question.

श्री ए. यू. सिंह दिव: सर, आज के टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में एक बड़ा अच्छा आर्टिकल है, Medical tourism sees a healthy growth in India. और इस साल में वह डबल होने वाली है। अगर मेडिसिन का दाम बढ़ता जाएगा without control, यह आपका so-called medical tourism भी हिन्दुस्तान के लिए कम हो जाएगा। Sir, in February, 2016 the Government moved to withdraw the excise duty exemption for 74 essential drugs. These included life-saving drugs for HIV, Cancer amongst essential medicines for other diseases. The move was made to promote 'Make in India' Policy that the Government has. But it was opposed by the pharmaceutical producers of India. They opposed the move. सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो prices determine होती हैं, जो policies determine होती हैं, क्या यह Pharmaceutical Producers of India करते हैं, Organisation करता है या सरकार करती है, इस पर अध्ययन करें। सर, किसी डाक्टर के पास आप चले जाइए। जब डाक्टर प्रिस्क्रिप्शन देते हैं तो वे कभी generic medicine प्रिस्क्राइब नहीं करते हैं, वे प्रिस्क्राइब करते हैं branded medicine. सर, जब generic medicine का नाम आता है तो कहते हैं पता नहीं, spurious होगी, कुछ मिला होगा, सही होगी कि नहीं, आपको harm हो सकता है। इसलिए आप ब्रांडेड मेडिसिन लीजिए। इसके ऊपर भी किसी तरह की कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। मेरा मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न है कि आपका जो रिव्यू क्राइटीरिया है, जिसमें आप टाइम टू टाइम रिव्यू करते रहते हैं कि कौन-सी मेडिसिन की प्राइस क्या हो और क्या न हो, उसमें क्या आपकी कोई consistent policy है या उसे आप बनाने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं, ताकि उस पॉलिसी में एक criteria रहे, जिसमें मेडिसिंस के प्राइस ऊपर-नीचे होते रहें, क्योंकि आप हर छः-आठ महीने पर जो रिव्यू करते हैं, उसमें करप्शन होने की बड़ी आशंका रहती है।

सर, डॉक्टर्स, हॉस्पिटल्स और फार्मा रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स का एक कार्टल है, जो कभी नहीं चाहते कि ब्रांडेड मेडिसिंस यूज न हों, जेनरिक मेडिसिंस यूज हों। इसको भी आपको अपने अध्ययन में लाना चाहिए। जैसा कि नरेश जी ने कहा, आप सब चीजों में पनिशमेंट और जेल जाने का प्रावधान रखते हैं, इसलिए इसमें भी आप ऐसा प्रावधान रखें। Sir, I want to tell one...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Put your question.

SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: All right, Sir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has a consistent policy for review of the prices of these medicines and to keep them under control.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now, the hon. Minister. See, I have to disappoint those Members who are exerting pressure on me because I have called only those names which were given before the commencement of the discussion; this is because of paucity of time today. Now, the hon. Minister.

श्री अनंत कुमार: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, काफी सदस्यों ने इस गम्भीर मामले के बारे में अपनी चिन्ता जताई है। खासकर, नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने जो मुद्दा उठाया और उस पर ध्यानाकर्षण किया, उसके लिए मैं उनको तथा बाकी सदस्यों को धन्यवाद भी देना चाहूँगा। दवाइयों की उपलब्धता और उसके दामों के बारे में केवल भारत सरकार ही नहीं, बल्कि देश की कई प्रदेश सरकारों ने भी कई पहल की हैं। यानी, 17 प्रदेश सरकारों ने अपने सभी सरकारी अस्पतालों और प्राथमिक केंद्रों में उचित दवाइयाँ मुहैया कराने की योजना बनाई है। सभी प्रदेशों से हमारे फार्मा डिपार्टमेंट ने बातचीत भी की है। बाकी प्रदेशों ने हमें आश्वासन दिया है कि इस साल के अंत तक वे फ्री मेडिसिंस देने की योजना बनाएँगे। मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों ने इसको शुरू किया है, राजस्थान इसको चला रहा है और तमिलनाडु में वहाँ की सरकार अच्छे तरीके से इसे चला रही है, यानी ऐसी 17 राज्य सरकारें इसे चला रही हैं। मैं उन सभी राज्य सरकारों को इस सदन के द्वारा धन्यवाद के साथ-साथ साधुवाद देना चाहूँगा।

महोदय, मैं सम्माननीय सांसदों और इस हाउस को बताना चाहूँगा कि हमारे National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) के द्वारा हम दवाइयों के दाम-नियंत्रण की प्रक्रिया करते हैं। उस प्रक्रिया के तहत अब तक हमने 895 दवाओं के दाम घटाए हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले ही कहा, इसके कारण 4,988 करोड़ का लाभ ग्राहकों को मिला है। यानी, पूरे देश में ऐसे 3,000 basic formulations हैं और उनके ऊपर 19,000 अलग-अलग dosage होते हैं। उन dosage के हिसाब से यह 15 फीसदी होगा कि 20 फीसदी होगा, यह अपनी जगह पर है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि 2011 में जब हमने National List of Essential Medicines of India तय की, तो 530 दवाइयों के दाम नियंत्रित करने के लिए 24 महीने लगे थे, लेकिन अभी 2015 में जब हमने essential medicines की लिस्ट बनायी, तो तीन महीने में 404 दवाइयों के दाम हमने नियंत्रित किए। इसमें cardio-vascular दवाइयाँ हैं, anti-diabetic दवाइयाँ हैं, anti-HIV दवाइयाँ हैं, anti-tuberculosis दवाइयाँ हैं, anti-cancer दवाइयाँ हैं, anti-infective दवाइयाँ हैं और CNS संबंधी रोग है, उससे संबंधित दवाइयाँ भी हैं।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, जो कम्पनियाँ over-pricing करती हैं, ऐसी कम्पनियों के खिलाफ हमने कार्यवाही की है। आज तक 1,435 कम्पनियों को हमने demand notice दिया है और 4,929 करोड़ 48 लाख रुपए का demand notice हमने raise किया है। इस demand notice के तहत हमने 386 करोड़ रुपए amount realize की और बाकी 3,700 करोड़ रुपए litigation में हैं, उसको हम pursue कर रहे हैं। हमारे माननीय सांसद तिरुची शिवा जी ने और बाकी सदस्यों ने प्रधान मंत्री की "जन औषधि योजना" के बारे में चर्चा की। प्रधान मंत्री की "जन औषधि योजना" सन् 2008 में शुरू की गयी, यानी देश भर में generic medicines मुहैया करने के लिए तीन principles रहे - authenticity, affordability and availability, यानी श्री एज़ के एक principle के तहत generic medicines मुहैया कराई जाएं। आज जो branded medicines के दाम हैं और जो patented branded medicines हैं, उनके दामों से दस फीसदी, बीस फीसदी, तीस फीसदी

[श्री अनंत कुमार]

कम दामों में ये generic medicines मुहैया कराने के लिए generic medicines केंद्र शुरू किए गए। सन् 2014 तक केवल 100 ऐसे केंद्र शुरू किए जा सके थे, लेकिन इस बजट में माननीय वित्त मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली ने नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में यह घोषणा की कि प्रधान मंत्री की "जन औषधि योजना" 3,000 केंद्रों में शुरू करेंगे और केवल 3 महीने में हमने ढाई सौ से ज्यादा केंद्र add किए और आज की तारीख में 100 नहीं, 350 जन औषधि केंद्र हम शुरू कर चुके हैं। उसके साथ-साथ हम अन्य प्रदेशों के साथ तथा अन्य संस्थाओं के साथ 3,000 और generic दुकानें शुरू करने का MoU भी कर चुके हैं। इस सदन के द्वारा मैं सभी प्रदेश की सरकारों से तथा स्वयंसेवी संगठनों से निवेदन करता हूं कि वे generic दवाइयों के लिए प्रधान मंत्री की "जन औषधि योजना" के केंद्र खोलने के लिए भारत सरकार के साथ वे MoU करें और जो प्रदेश मुफ्त में दवाइयां मुहैया कर रहे हैं, वे directly मार्केट से उन दवाइयों को न लें बल्कि, इन generic medicines की हमने जो व्यवस्था की है, जो market price से 30 फीसदी कम दाम में मिल जाती हैं, वहां से लें - यह मैं आग्रह करना चाहता हूं। इसके अतिरिक्त कई मेंबर्स ने यहां पर PSUs के बारे में raise किया। मैं आप सबको माननीय डिप्टी चेरमैन के माध्यम से एक खुशखबरी देना चाहूंगा कि सभी PSUs को चलाने का मकसद भारत सरकार का है। हम कोई पीएसयू बंद नहीं करना चाहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जन औषधि योजना के तहत 3000 सेंटर्स खोलना चाहते हैं। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार आपको लिखकर भेज दे कि हमारे हर जिले में एक सेंटर खोल दीजिए, तो क्या आप उन्हें खोलने के लिए तैयार हैं?

श्री अनंत कुमार: हम उत्तर प्रदेश में हर जिले में एक से अधिक सेंटर्स खोलने के लिए तैयार हैं।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, you have talked about Uttar Pradesh. If other States ask, will you open? क्या आप स्टेट्स को वैसे respond करेंगे?

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने उत्तर प्रदेश में हर जिले में केंद्र खोलने के लिए कहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनंत कुमार: कुल मिलाकर इस साल हम 3 हजार औषधि केंद्र खोलना चाहेंगे। ये केंद्र हमें हर प्रदेश में खोलने होंगे यानी हर प्रदेश में सौ, डेढ़ सौ जन औषधि केंद्र हम खोल सकेंगे।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): बिहार के बारे में भी बताएं।

श्री अनंत कुमार: हर प्रदेश में जहां जिला अस्पताल होगा, वहां यदि हम हर जिले में यदि एक जन औषधि केंद्र खोलेंगे, तो वहां के गरीब मरीजों को उससे काफी फायदा होगा।

सर, पीएसयू के बारे में चर्चा कर रहे थे, आईडीपीएल और एचएएल — इन दोनों को रिवाइव करने के लिए हम प्लान बना चुके हैं और हम रिवाइव करेंगे। सर, केएपीएल प्रॉफिट में है, बीसीपीएल यानी बंगाल का जो पब्लिक फार्मा लिमिटेड है, पीएसयू है, उसकी सेल पिछले तीन सालों में तीन गुना बढ़ी है। आईडीपीएल 20 साल में पहली बार इस साल ऑपरेटिंग प्रॉफिट कर चुकी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... आईडीपीएल उत्तरांचल में है, आईडीपीएल गुड़गांव में है, आईडीपीएल हैदराबाद में है। आईडीपीएल के कई प्लांट्स हैं। तो कुल मिलाकर आईडीपीएल नुकसान में था,

लेकिन अभी वह इस साल से ऑपरेटिंग प्रॉफिट में आ चुका है। वैसे ही आरडीपीएल की भी हम ताकत बढ़ा रहे हैं और मुझे लगता है कि आरडीपीएल भी ऑपरेटिंग प्रॉफिट करेगी। सर, फार्मा के जो 5 पीएसयूज हैं, उन पांचों पीएसयूज को हम बरकरार रखेंगे। अभी उन्हें रिवाइव करेंगे। उनमें से कई ऑपरेटिंग प्रॉफिट में आ चुके हैं। हम उन सब को प्रॉफिट मेकिंग पीएसयूज बनाएंगे, किसी को हम बंद नहीं करेंगे। यह आश्वासन मैं दे रहा हूँ।

सर, प्रिस्क्रिप्शन के बारे में चर्चा हुई। इंडियन मेडिकल एसोसिएशन और मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया द्वारा, हमारे माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं, इन दोनों संस्थाओं के द्वारा सभी डॉक्टर्स को, फिजीशियंस को हमने सर्कुलर भी भेजे हैं और प्रार्थना भी की है कि वे प्रिस्क्रिप्शन जेनेरिक के लिखें, लेकिन मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया ने, जहां तक संभव है, 'as far as possible' फ्रेज को यूज किया है, इसलिए मेडिकल काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया प्रिस्क्रिप्शन को जेनेरिक में लिखना mandatory करे, अनिवार्य करे, यह आग्रह हमने हैल्थ एंड फेमिली मंत्रालय से किया है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे प्रयास में हम कामयाब भी होंगे।

दूसरे, हम रूल्स में यह परिवर्तन लाने की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जहां भी ब्रांडेड दवा का नाम लिखेंगे, उसके equivalent generic दवाई देने का अधिकार उस फार्मासिस्ट को या उस दवा दुकानदार को मिलेगा। हम यह भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय मंत्री जी आप जो कह रहे हैं, उसके लिए हम आपको बता दें कि सारे डॉक्टर्स ने अपने नर्सिंग होमस में एक दवाखाना खोल रखा है। आप किसी भी डॉक्टर के पास चले जाएं, उनके prescription की दवा उसी दवाखाने में मिलेगी। जब उन्हीं का दवाखाना है, वही डॉक्टर है, तब आप कहाँ से कह देंगे कि आप जेनेरिक दवा दे दो या इस पर जेनेरिक दवा लिखा दो? आप यही बता दीजिए कि आप इसको कैसे करेंगे?

श्री अनंत कुमार: देखिए, अभी हमें इस पर तीन हिस्सों में सोचना पड़ेगा। नंबर एक, जो प्रदेश सरकारें मुफ्त में दवाईयां मुहैया करा रही हैं, नंबर दो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I have one important point. The Medical Council of India, please understand, is not agreeing with the recommendation to advise the physicians and surgeons to prescribe generic and low-cost medicines. This is the complication which is still before the Ministry of Health. The Medical Council of India is not eager to respond to that and this bigger complication should be attended to.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is explaining that. ...(Interruptions)... Okay, that is what he said. Mr. Minister, you don't yield.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Yes, Sir; I am not yielding. There can only be two ways. I am taking the entire House into confidence. Firstly, through Medical Council of India we make it mandatory and secondly, we also bring in those where the pharmacists can give, instead of a substitute, the generic medicine. I think both are

[Shri Ananthkumar]

on the anvil. I am hopeful that very soon we are going to achieve it and Naresh Agrawalji has raised a very important issue. ये कह रहे हैं कि सभी अस्पताल वालों ने, प्राइवेट अस्पताल वालों ने दवा की एक दुकान खोल कर रखी है, शुरू की है, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इसको बंद नहीं कर सकते हैं। It is their right. They can start, but, at the same time, if there is a generic substitute, then, that poor patient can go wherever that generic medicine is available and take that. By and large, entire BPL patients and above poverty line patients who are earning less than the middle income group usually go to Government hospitals where, as I have already said, more than 17 States are giving free medical treatments, courtesy-National Health Mission. हम इन सारे विषयों के लिए एक कोड ऑफ कंडक्ट लाने की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। We are working for a uniform code for pharma marketing practices to stop unethical practices. Actually we had made it voluntary for a year. It is not working fully. Therefore we are contemplating to make this uniform code for pharma marketing practices a mandatory one. When we make it a mandatory one, I think, it will be applicable to all the pharma companies. More than 10,000 pharma companies are there. It is a sunrise industry. Many of the Members here said that we are exporting to more than 200 countries. The turnover is around ₹ two lakh crores and we are consuming ₹ one lakh crore worth of medicines, but, in that, 15 per cent of the medicines come under price control. Rest of them are not yet under price control. Therefore, I see that, on the one hand, we go ahead with the price control more rigorously, and secondly, *Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana*, a vision of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, in which he has said that in each of the blocks there should be a generic medicine outlet, I think, is the ultimate solution to make available affordable medicines to the people at large. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016, for further consideration. Already, Shri Jairam Ramesh has spoken. I have to only remind the Members...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what about the Statement by Defence Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be done before the House adjourns, after 6 o' clock. You should also understand my problem and appreciate. The time allotted is two hours. Already some time has been taken. There are a number of speakers. So, I will try to increase time. But, Members should restrict themselves to the time allotted to their party. That is number one.

Secondly, there is 'Others' category. There are seven names and total time allotted

is 16 minutes. Therefore, 'Others' category Members can speak three minutes each, maximum. Now, Shri Bhupender Yadav.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I am on a point of order under Rule 23.

Sir, I have been observing since two years when issues concerning millions of people come up for discussion, time is squeezed to two hours or two-and-a-half hours or three hours and the issues are not discussed threadbare. In the name of time constraint, everything is being pushed by giving two minutes or three minutes or four minutes or five minutes and so on. What is going on, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you the way out.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I am concerned with this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am really concerned. I am also concerned.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: So, I am just drawing your attention to this issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am agreeing with you.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I also request the Business Advisory Committee to see to it that sufficient time is allotted to issues concerning millions of people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mistryji, that is what I am saying. I am not disagreeing with you. But, the position is this. After the BAC allots time, the Minutes of the BAS are read out here. I myself read the time allotted and, I think, the Government side also read out. That was the time to point it out. Every Member has a right, if he wants, to point out and say that you want more time. Now, the position is, BAC decided and the House approved it. So, now, I cannot change the time. But, your point is valid, well taken and it should be a pointer for future.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Now you increase the time and allow enough Members to speak on this. That is what my request is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That is a different thing. If there is a motion, I will consider. Shri Bhupender Yadav.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Now, let us take the sense of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, anyhow, let me start. You were there. You could have moved it at that time.

GOVERNMENT BILLS**The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016**

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, कल जब CAMPA Bill पर चर्चा प्रारम्भ हुई, तो चर्चा से यह ध्यान में आया कि जो present CAMPA Bill है, यह कोई Forest Rights Act के विरोध में बनाया गया बिल है। वास्तविकता यह नहीं है। वास्तविकता यह भी है कि भारत 1947 में आजाद हुआ और हमने Forest Rights 2006 में दिए। आखिर क्या कारण था कि आजादी के 56 सालों तक हमने फॉरेस्ट में रहने वाले ट्राइबल्स को उनके rights नहीं दिए? आखिर क्या कारण था कि देश 1947 में आजाद हुआ, लेकिन ओबीसी को अधिकार 1990 में मिला? पिछड़ों को, ट्राइबल्स को अगर 50 साल तक अधिकार नहीं मिला, उनको सम्मान से जीवन जीने का अधिकार नहीं मिला, तो इसका दोषी कौन है? इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि एक तो 56 साल बाद आपने उनको 2006 में अधिकार दिया, आज जब उनके अधिकारों को सम्पन्न बनाने के लिए हम एक फंड को नेशनल अथॉरिटी और स्टेट अथॉरिटी के द्वारा खर्च करना चाह रहे हैं, तो भी उसमें दिक्कत पैदा की जा रही है। यह जो CAMPA Bill है, माननीय जयराम रमेश जी ने Environment Minister रहते हुए बहुत अच्छा कार्य किया और ऐसा बहुत अच्छे तरीके से कोई भी व्यक्ति करता है, मैं उनका बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ कि उन्होंने as an Environment Minister जो भी अपने विषय रखे, जो भी अपनी notings दी, जो भी policy guidelines बनाई, उन सबको एक किताब के रूप में प्रकाशित किया। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, सार्वजनिक जीवन में अपने विषयों को स्पष्टता से रखना और मैं उनकी किताब का प्रशंसक भी हूँ, मैंने वह किताब पढ़ी भी है — "The Green Signal". जयराम जी, मैं आप ही को quote करना चाहता हूँ।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

आपने लिखा, "A total of about ₹ 1,000 crores was transferred to these States for the purpose of regenerating natural forest and afforestation activities in 2009-10. This was a moment of great personal satisfaction because I had been able, within two months of taking over, to break a logjam that has lasted almost eight years of satisfaction of all concerned." जब आपने 1000 करोड़ रुपये के लिए इतना satisfaction दिया है, तो आज जब 42,000 करोड़ रुपया आ रहा है, तो अनिल माधव दवे जी को कितना सेटिस्फेक्शन होगा? आज वह पैसा हम स्टेट्स को देने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन आपने तो आठ साल तक वह पैसा ग्राम सभा को नहीं दिया था, आठ साल तो वह पैसा आपके पास ही था और यह व्यवस्था आपके हाथ में थी। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि यह कभी नहीं समझना चाहिए कि हम यह पैसा बिना किसी एकाउंट के देने जा रहे हैं। जो बिल आया है, इस बिल के क्लॉज 23 में लिखा है कि नेशनल अथॉरिटी जो भी पैसा खर्च करेगी, वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने एकाउंटेबल होगी। क्लॉज 23 में लिखा है, This Clause seeks to provide for preparation and forwarding of a copy to the Central Government, of the annual report of the National Authority, giving a full account of its activities during the previous financial year. Then, Clause 24 seeks to provide for laying of a copy of annual report and audit report of the National Authority together with a memorandum of action taken on the recommendations contained therein before each House of Parliament. तो compensatory afforestation का

जो पैसा है, हम देश के स्तर पर दिए जाने वाले इस पैसे को संसद के सामने रखने जा रहे हैं, राज्यों का पैसा हम राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के सामने रखने जा रहे हैं, तो मुझे नहीं लगता है कि इसमें हमने किसी भी प्रकार से किसी उत्तरदायित्व को कम करने का प्रयास किया है।

महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो हमने 1980 में Forest Act बनाया था, उसके बाद 1988 में हमने Forest Policy बनाई और 2006 में Forest Rights Act दिया। 2006 के Forest Rights Act का जो सेक्शन (4) है, उसके sub-section (vii) में जो Forest Conservation Act है, उसके अनुसार afforestation के लिए जो पैसा खर्च किया जाना है, उसमें हमने Forest Rights Act के अधिकारों को संरक्षित करने के लिए प्रावधान किए हैं और उसको बनाकर रखा जाना चाहिए। मैं इस बात का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत लम्बे समय से, तकरीबन 56 साल तक इस देश के ट्राइबल्स को अधिकार नहीं मिला था। इस देश के ओबीसीज़ को आजादी के 50 साल के बाद अधिकार मिला, इस तरह हर आदमी को अधिकार देने की जिम्मेदारी और शपथ हमारी सरकार ने ली है, जिसे हम पूरे तरीके से लागू करेंगे।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जो राष्ट्रीय वन नीति, 1988 हमारे देश में बनी है, यह एक ऐसी परिस्थिति में बनी है, जब दुनिया जलवायु परिवर्तन के संकट के दौर से गुजर रही है और लगातार हमारे जंगल कट रहे हैं। दुनिया में अगर किसी देश में सबसे ज्यादा लोग जंगल के आधार पर अपना जीवन-यापन करते हैं, तो वह भारत देश है। हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं, जिनके जीविकोपार्जन का आधार जंगल है। जंगलों में रहने वाला जो जनजाति समाज है, जो forest dwellers हैं, उनकी आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक, सभी गतिविधियाँ, जल, जंगल और जमीन से ही संचालित होती हैं। आज हम यह जो बिल लाए हैं, हम यह जानते हैं कि किसी भी ऐसी भूमि की प्राकृतिक अवस्था को समाप्त करना अत्यंत कठिन है, लेकिन जिसका कोई और विकल्प नहीं है, वहाँ विकास के लिए हमको वह करना ही पड़ेगा और उसका कोई evaluation करके, हमें उसको compensate भी करना ही पड़ेगा। पहली बार इस बिल के माध्यम से, विशेष रूप से जंगल पर आधारित हमारी जो environmental services हैं, चाहे बाघ नियंत्रण का विषय हो, चाहे जल संसाधन का विषय हो, चाहे भूमि की उर्वरता का विषय हो, चाहे वायु की गुणवत्ता का विषय हो, उनको लिया गया है। जंगल हमारे लिए केवल पर्यावरण का पर्याय ही नहीं हैं ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं दस मिनट और लूंगा, मेरी पार्टी का टाइम है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपकी पार्टी के पास 26 मिनट हैं और आपको सात मिनट दिए गए हैं। आपकी पार्टी के चार स्पीकर्स और हैं।

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: सर, मैं दस मिनट में अपनी बात पूरी करूंगा, इतने कम समय में मेरा विषय पूरा नहीं होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): थोड़ा शॉर्ट में बोलिए।

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: जी, मैं शॉर्ट में बोलूंगा...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): अभी तो ये बिल पर कुछ बोले ही नहीं हैं, अभी तो ये यही बता रहे हैं कि 56 साल में सरकार ने कुछ नहीं किया है और उसमें ये वाजपेयी जी की सरकार की आलोचना भी कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने भी ओबीसी को कुछ नहीं दिया, न आदिवासियों को कुछ दिया। अभी तो इनका राजनीतिक भाषण चल रहा है, बिल पर तो भुपेंद्र जी अभी आएंगे।

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: शुक्ल जी, धन्यवाद, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपने देश की आजादी के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... मैं बता रहा हूँ, आप सुन लीजिए। देश की आजादी के बाद पहली बार अगर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स मिनिस्ट्री किसी ने बनाई, तो यहां आने के बाद हमने बनाई, और किसी ने नहीं बनाई। आजादी के चालीस साल तक कभी आपने सोचा नहीं कि शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स की अलग से कोई मिनिस्ट्री बननी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरा, जो ट्राइबल कमिशन था, वह ट्राइबल कमिशन अगर किसी ने बनाने का काम किया था, तो वह अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार ने किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं यहां आलोचना करने के लिए नहीं खड़ा हूँ, शुक्ल जी, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जिन लोगों के लिए देश ने आजादी ली थी, जिन गरीब, पिछड़ों, दलितों के लिए देश को आजादी मिली थी, उन तक अधिकार पहुंचने में देरी क्यों हुई? ...(व्यवधान)... सामूहिकता की जिम्मेदारी किसी एक सरकार की नहीं, सबकी जिम्मेदारी है और इसलिए उसका उत्तरदायित्व लेना चाहिए, उसकी एकाउंटेबिलिटी तय होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: इतना जो देश में हुआ है, वह कैसे हुआ है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: सर, अब इसके बाद मेरे दस मिनट शुरू होंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: 1947 में देश में क्या था, आज क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... 1947 का देश आप देख लो और आज का देख लो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: आप सुन लीजिए। सर, सुना नहीं जा रहा है, तो राइट्स क्यों नहीं दिए? फॉरेस्ट एक्ट में क्यों 2006 में दिए? आपने क्यों ओबीसी आरक्षण नहीं दिया? आप तो सत्ता में थे। आपके समय में काका कालेलकर की रिपोर्ट आ गई थी। आपने क्यों काका कालेलकर के बाद मंडल कमिशन बनाकर रिपोर्ट तैयार कराई? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): यादव जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस करें। आप बिल पर आ जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): जब मंडल कमिशन का था, तब आपकी भी पार्टी विरोध करने में पीछे नहीं थी।

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: हमारे ही सपोर्ट से हुआ है, अनवर अली जी। सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कैम्पा का फंड जो आज हमारे पास उपलब्ध है, इस कैम्पा के फंड का सही उपयोग होना चाहिए। अगर हम अपने देश के पर्यावरण को, जो हमारा ईको मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम है, उसको बनाए रखना चाहते हैं, तो जो प्रोविजन किया गया है, मेरा यह मानना है कि इस फंड को खर्च करते समय पांच बिन्दुओं का अवश्य ध्यान रखना चाहिए। पहला, इस फंड में प्रोविजन किया गया है कि जो हमारे ग्रेजिंग फील्ड्स हैं, जिसको चारागाह मैदान, घास के मैदान कहते हैं, ये बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पूरे देश में एक ईको सिस्टम को बनाए रखने का काम करते हैं। ये केवल पशुओं के चारागाह नहीं हैं, ये देश की बायोडायवर्सिटी, देश की वनस्पतियों के संरक्षण के लिए और लंबे समय तक पर्यावरण के संतुलन को बनाए रखने के लिए उपयोगी हैं। जो खाली जमीनें हमारे पास हैं, उन खाली जमीनों पर ये चारागाह काफी लाभदायक सिद्ध होते हैं। इसलिए हमारे ये जो ग्रेजिंग फील्ड्स हैं इनको हम परंपरागत वनों में शामिल नहीं करते।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. Your 10 minutes are over. Please conclude.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव: सर, 22 मिनट हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No. You said, "Ten minutes". I have given you 10 minutes. आप एक मिनट में conclude कर दीजिए। Please conclude now.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I will conclude in five minutes. सामान्यतया हमारा जो ग्रामीण समुदाय है, यह बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पशुओं को चारागाह उपलब्ध करवाता है, इसलिए इनको बचाने, पुनर्जीवित करने, इनके महत्व और मूल्यों की पहचान करने के प्रभावी प्रयास करने चाहिए, इसमें कैम्पा के फंड का उपयोग भी करना चाहिए। दूसरा जो विषय है, वह हमारे wetlands हैं। हमारा जितना भी पानी का वाटर टेबल है, उसे बनाए रखने के लिए जो हमारे wetlands हैं, जो जलीय क्षेत्र हैं, हमारे पूरे इको सिस्टम को बनाकर रखते हैं और इसको आधार प्रदान करते हैं, इस कैम्पा फंड का उपयोग उसके लिए भी करना चाहिए। तीसरा जो विषय है, वह जो हमारे forest dwellers हैं, हमारे जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, उनके जो सांस्कृतिक अधिकार हैं, environmental services में उनका भी योगदान रखते हुए, उनके अधिकारों को देखना चाहिए। हमारे जो बहुत बड़ी संख्या में कॉरिडोर हैं, जैसे रणथम्भौर और सरिस्का के बीच में कॉरिडोर है, उत्तराखंड में भी ऐसे कॉरिडोर हैं, उन कॉरिडोर में जो जाने-आने का, जो जंगली जानवरों का जो पूरा एक सिस्टम है, वे कॉरिडोर हमारे मेंटेन रहें, वरना हमारे जंगल मेंटेन्ड नहीं रहेंगे। वहां पर ट्राइबल्स रहती हैं। सामान्यतः जब जंगली जानवरों के द्वारा उनके पशु का शिकार कर लिया जाता है, तो उसके लिए तो उसका जो दूध देने वाला पशु है, वह महत्वपूर्ण होता है, तो वे ऐसे जंगली जानवरों के लिए प्वायज़न वगैरह गांव के आसपास रखते हैं। इससे हम कभी-कभी बहुत अच्छी संख्या में अपने जंगली जानवरों को खो देते हैं। इसलिए कैम्पा फंड के माध्यम से वहां रहने वाले जो हमारे लोकल ग्रामीण ट्राइबल्स हैं, मैं ऐसे बहुत सारे सवाई माधोपुर के गूजर गांवों में घूमा हूँ, उनके जो जानवर जंगली जानवरों के द्वारा मारे जाते हैं, उनके लिए भी कंपेंसेशन का प्रावधान होना चाहिए, ताकि वे उनके लिए फ्रेंडली बन करके रहें। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि जो हमारा जो स्थानीय समुदाय है, हम इस बात को बहुत अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि भारत के जंगल को बनाये रखने के लिए, उसको मेंटेन करने के लिए जितना फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के पास स्टाफ है, उतना स्टाफ पर्याप्त नहीं है। इसलिए जो लोकल कम्युनिटीज़ हैं, उनका स्किल अपग्रेडेशन हो, उनके जो माइनर फॉरेस्ट प्रोड्यूस राइट्स हैं, उनके साथ उसका वैल्यू एडिशन हो। तो उसके लिए क्या इस प्रकार के फंड का उपयोग करके हम इसका किसी प्रकार से सदुपयोग कर सकते हैं? क्योंकि उत्तराखंड के जंगलों में हमने आए दिन आग लगने के खतरे को देखा है, तो इस प्रकार की स्किल डेवलपमेंट की जो आवश्यकता इन जंगलों को बचाने के लिए है, उसका इसमें उपयोग करना चाहिए। हम लोगों ने पूरी दुनिया में जो पॉल्यूटर पेज प्रिंसिपल लागू किया है कि जिसको हमने समाप्त कर दिया है, हम कोई पानी नहीं बना सकते, हम चाहे कितनी भी तरक्की कर लें, हम कभी नैचुरल जंगल पैदा नहीं कर सकते, हम उन वन्य जीवों को नहीं बना सकते, लेकिन वहां रहने वाले जो लोग हैं, उन लोगों को उनके अधिकार प्रदान करना है। इसलिए मैं सबसे अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 12 से 14 अप्रैल, 2016

[Shri Bhupender Yadav]

को जो 3rd Asia Ministerial Conference थी, उसमें टाइगर कंजर्वेशन में उन्होंने जो विषय रखा था, मैं केवल उनके एक पैराग्राफ को क्वोट करूँगा। उन्होंने जो कहा था, हालांकि वह बात टाइगर कंजर्वेशन के लिए थी, बाघ संरक्षण के लिए थी, लेकिन मैं उसको क्वोट करके अपना विषय समाप्त करूँगा। तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो कहा था, वह मैं क्वोट करना चाहूँगा। "बाघ संरक्षण अथवा वन संरक्षण हमारे विकास के प्रतिकूल नहीं, अपितु यह हमारे विकास का हिस्सा है। हमारी गतिविधियाँ वन्य जीव एवं वनों के हित में हैं। पारिस्थितिकी के मूल्य हमारी जरूरत हैं और हमें इन्हें प्राकृतिक सम्पदा अर्थात् नैचुरल कैपिटल मानना चाहिए। कुछ बाघ संरक्षित क्षेत्रों का हमारी संस्थाओं ने जो आर्थिक मूल्यांकन किया है, वह बताता है कि संरक्षित क्षेत्र हमें आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और आध्यात्मिक लाभ प्रदान करते हैं। ये हमारी पारिस्थितिकी की सुविधाएँ हैं, जो हमें स्वाभाविक है, ये प्राकृतिक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं। इसलिए हमें इस प्रकार के संरक्षित क्षेत्र को विकास के प्रतिकूल न मान कर विकास के वास्तविक सहयोगी के रूप में पहचान करनी होगी।" तो कैम्पा फंड सही तरीके खर्च हो, राज्यों को यह पैसा जाए, इसमें किसी प्रकार की देरी न हो, जिसके कारण हमारे यहां पर जो 'जल-जंगल-जमीन' के अधिकार की बात होती है, उसकी संरक्षा हो, हमारे वन्य जीवों की सुरक्षा हो, हमारे जंगल बचें, देश की बायोडायवर्सिटी और हमारे देश का ईको सिस्टम बचे। इसमें सभी लोग, सभी दल एक साथ आकर जो सहयोग कर रहे हैं, हम लोग जो कार्य कर रहे हैं, इसकी एक लम्बे समय से आवश्यकता थी और आज पूरा सदन इसको समर्थन दे रहा है। हम एक बहुत अच्छे कानून का निर्माण करने के लिए, देश के पर्यावरण संतुलन के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम जी, आपकी पार्टी के 9 मिनट हैं। उसके अन्दर आपको अपनी बात खत्म करनी है।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी के नेता प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी और आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि मुझे एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया गया है। इस बिल को पेश करने वाला शख्स, हम लोग विचारधाराओं से अलग हो सकते हैं, लेकिन हम लोग एक-दूसरे को बहुत करीब से जानते हैं कि वे बहुत विद्वान हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पेड़, इंसान की जिन्दगी होते हैं, जानवरों की भी जिन्दगी होते हैं और जंगल की भी जिन्दगी होते हैं। पेड़ सिर्फ एक पेड़ नहीं होता है, बल्कि जिन्दगी का एक ज़रिया होता है। उसको जिन्दा रखना, उसको कायम रखना हर इंसान का फर्ज है। यही वजह है कि पुराणों में यह कहा गया है कि अगर तुम दो पीपल के पेड़ एक साथ पानी के किनारे लगा दोगे, तो तुम्हें मोक्ष की प्राप्ति हो जाएगी। कुरान में अल्लाह ने खा ली जैतून की कसम, पेड़ की कसम, जैतून के फल की कसम..... तो मज़हबों में भी उसको अहमियत दी है और दुनिया के हर मज़हब ने कमोबेश पेड़ की इज़्जत और हिफाज़त की बात कही है।

महोदय, मैं बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन बिल में जो शंकाएँ हैं, उनको मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ। अगर उन शंकाओं को दूर करके बिल को थोड़ा और संशोधित किया जाएगा, तो यह बिल और मज़बूत होगा। लगभग 42 हजार करोड़ रुपए इकट्ठा हैं और वह पैसा जंगल ने ही दिया है जंगल के लिए, लेकिन मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम सात हजार करोड़ रुपए स्मार्ट शहर बसाने के लिए दे सकते हैं,

तो हम 42 हजार करोड़ रुपए में सरकार की तरफ कुछ और ऐड करके, वे लोग, जो जंगल के बाशिन्दे हैं, जो विस्थापित हो रहे हैं, उनकी पुनर्स्थापना के लिए हम इसमें क्या प्रावधान कर रहे हैं, इस संबंध में इस बिल में कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए सरकार की मंशा की तारीफ करता हूँ, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकारों में इच्छा शक्ति होती है, तो असंभव भी संभव हो जाता है। मैं जिस पार्टी का कार्यकर्ता हूँ, उस पार्टी के नौजवान इंजीनियर, मुख्य मंत्री, माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी ने 5 करोड़ पौधे धरती में लगा कर पूरी दुनिया के अंदर हिन्दुस्तान का मान बढ़ा दिया और यह साबित कर दिया कि आदमी असंभव को भी संभव कर सकता है। मैं किसी पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी सरकार, पिछली सरकार ने, आपकी सरकारों ने कई राज्य सरकारों को पैसे दिए, किसी ने जिप्सी खरीद ली, किसी ने मकान बना लिए, बड़ी बिल्डिंग बना ली। आपकी कृपा हम पर कम हुई, लेकिन हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने यह साबित कर दिया कि हम दुनिया में कीर्तिमान कायम कर सकते हैं और असंभव को संभव बना सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, मेरी पार्टी के नेता प्रोफेसर राम गोपाल यादव जी ने हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे पहले पहली किरण के साथ पौधारोपण किया। एक जगह नहीं, बल्कि दो-दो जगह किया और पूरे देश के अखबारों ने लिखा कि प्रोफेसर राम गोपाल यादव जी ने पहला पौधा लगा कर उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर 5 करोड़ पौधा लगाने का रास्ता बनाया। हमारे सरपरस्त मुलायम सिंह यादव जी भी पहली किरण के साथ निकल पड़े और पौधारोपण किया। हमारी सरकार का निर्देश सबको सीखना चाहिए। हमारा सम्भल का कलेक्टर चढ़ी हुई नदी के अंदर तैरता हुआ उस तरफ गया और वहां जाकर उसने कीचड़ में सनकर हजारों पौधे लगाने का काम किया। इस तरह का निर्देश जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें 33 फीसदी जमीन चाहिए। मुझे बहुत ज्यादा कागज़ देखने की जरूरत नहीं है। हम उस आंदोलन से निकल कर आए हैं, जहां स्वाभाविक प्लांटेशन की बात होती है, स्वाभाविक तरीके से नेचर के शुद्धिकरण की बात होती है। हमें 33 परसेंट जमीन में जंगल चाहिए, तब हमारा वातावरण शुद्ध होगा, लेकिन हमारे पास 21 फीसदी जमीन में ही जंगल है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हम 10 फीसदी जमीन और कहां से लाएंगे? कल एक विद्वान साथी यहां बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने कहा कि इसमें पंचायतों का योगदान होना चाहिए, पंचायतों का नहीं, बल्कि गांव की ग्राम सभा होती है, उसका योगदान होना चाहिए यानी प्रत्येक नागरिक का योगदान होना चाहिए। यह बेशक होना चाहिए, लेकिन जब democracy मजबूत होती है और समाज में literacy बढ़ती है, जम्हूरियत के मतलब समझे जाते हैं, तब इस तरह के फैसले करने में सरकार को आसानी होती है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि उसके अंदर जन-प्रतिनिधियों का जरूर दखल हो, सिर्फ नौकरशाहों के दम पर इसको नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है, लेकिन एमएलए हो, एमपी हो, जनपद सदस्य हो, जिला परिषद सदस्य हो और उस पंचायत का सरपंच हो, बजाय ग्राम सभा के वह वाम की नुमाइन्दगी करे।

महोदय, मैं तीसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने हरेक स्टेट को बराबर पैसा देने की बात कही है और उत्तर प्रदेश विभिन्न समस्याओं से घिरा हुआ प्रदेश है, जहां हिन्दुस्तान की कुल आबादी का 1/5 आबादी रहती है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि उसका हक, उसके हालात, मुख्य मंत्री की इच्छा शक्ति और मैदानी इलाका इस बात के लिए मजबूर करता है कि सरकार हमें

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

विशेष पैकेज दे। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री की नीयत हिन्दुस्तान नहीं, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया जान गई है कि वह प्लांटेशन और वातावरण को शुद्ध करने के लिए कितने sincere हैं। दरख्त लगाते वक्त हमें यह भी ध्यान रखना होगा कि eucalyptus को हम दरख्त नहीं मान सकते। फलदार वृक्ष होना चाहिए। हमारे शास्त्रों ने पीपल को इसलिए अहमियत दी कि वह 24 घंटे ऑक्सीजन देता है, इसलिए पीपल लगाएं। आज जो अंग्रेजी दरख्त आ रहे हैं, उनके अंदर न खुशबू है, उनके अंदर न दरख्त जैसा आनन्द है और न वे छांव ही दे पाते हैं। सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह की भी इंस्ट्रक्शन्स जानी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि अगर फलदार वृक्ष लगाए जाएंगे तो उससे एक आमदनी होगी। वह आमदनी वृक्षारोपण को और आगे तक लेकर जाएगी। हम आम लगाएं, जामुन लगाएं, पीपल लगाएं। हम अपनी नीतियों में इस तरह का प्रावधान करें। दरख्त इंसान की जिंदगी होते हैं, जानवरों का घर होते हैं। किसी शायर ने कहा — "कट गया दरख्त ताल्लुक की बात थी, बैठे रहे जमीन पर परिन्दे तमाम रात"। वे परिन्दे सारी रात जमीन पर बैठकर यह इंतजार करते रहे कि शायद यह दरख्त फिर पैदा हो जाए। तो इसके लिए हमें एक सामाजिक चेतना भी पैदा करनी होगी। उस सामाजिक चेतना का अहसास अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार से होता है, जब पूरे प्रदेश में 5 करोड़ पेड़ एक दिन में एक साथ लगते हैं और दुनिया के अंदर नाम होता है हिन्दुस्तान का। तो यह अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि सरकार कितनी सिंसियेरिटी से समाज के अंदर वृक्षारोपण के प्रति गंभीरता दिखाने का काम कर रही थी और कितनी सामाजिक चेतना पैदा कर रही थी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत अच्छा बिल है, हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं, हमारी पार्टी समर्थन करती है, लेकिन इस संशोधन के साथ कि जल, जंगल और जमीन समाजवादियों का नारा रहा है और इस नारे के साथ यह भी सोचना होगा कि जब हम हजारों हेक्टेयर जमीन शहर बसाने के लिए लगाएंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... मुझे दो मिनट और दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): मैं आपको दो मिनट दे चुका हूं, आप समाप्त करें।

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम: जब हम हजारों एकड़ जमीन शहर बसाने के लिए लगाएंगे तो हमें यह याद रखना चाहिए, गांधी जी का स्लोगन था कि — "गांव बसाए भगवान ने और शहर बसाए इंसान ने"। अगर भगवान की बस्ती को तुम सुंदर और सम्पन्न बना दोगे तो दरख्त कटने भी कम हो जाएंगे, वृक्षारोपण भी बढ़ जाएगा और दरख्तों की हिफाजत भी हो जाएगी। मैं आपसे फिर कहता हूं कि गांवों को सुविधा सम्पन्न बनाओगे तो आपको वृक्षों को स्थापित करने के लिए, वृक्षारोपण के लिए और वातावरण को शुद्ध करने के लिए वे सब जरूरतें नहीं पड़ेंगी जो आज पड़ रही हैं। इसीलिए पड़ रही हैं कि हम दरख्त काटकर शहर बसा रहे हैं। हमने हजारों दरख्त काटकर शहर बसा दिए। इस पैसे को, इस 42 हजार करोड़ रुपए को, जो खुद जंगल ने आपको दिया है, यह नाकाफी है। इस बजट को भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। जब हम अपनी हवाई यात्राओं पर करोड़ों रुपए खर्च कर सकते हैं, अपनी व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा पर करोड़ों रुपए खर्च कर सकते हैं तो हमें वृक्षारोपण के लिए भी इस फंड में और फंड ऐड करना चाहिए, ताकि एक साथ सरकार के इस फैसले का लोगों में मैसेज जाए और लोगों में सामाजिक चेतना पैदा हो। बहुत धन्यवाद।

†چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : اُپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں اپنی پارٹی کے نیتا پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی اور آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ مجھے ایک بہت اہم بل پر بولنے کا موقع دیا گیا ہے۔ اس بل کو پیش کرنے والا شخص، ہم لوگ وچار دھاراؤں سے الگ ہو سکتے ہیں، لیکن ہم لوگ ایک دوسرے کو بہت قریب سے جانتے ہیں کہ وہ بہت ودوان ہیں۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پیڑ، انسان کی زندگی ہوتے ہیں، جانوروں کی بھی زندگی ہوتی ہے اور جنگل کی بھی زندگی ہوتی ہے۔ پیڑ صرف ایک پیڑ نہیں ہوتا ہے، بلکہ زندگی کا ایک ذریعہ ہوتا ہے۔ اس کو زندہ رکھنا، اس کو قائم رکھنا ہر انسان کا فرض ہے۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ پورانوں میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ اگر تم دو پیپل کے پیڑ ایک ساتھ پانی کے کنارے لگا دو گے، تو تمہیں موکش کی پراپتی ہو جائے گی۔

قرا ن میں للہ نے کھالی زیتون کی قسم، پیڑ کی قسم، زیتون کے پھل کی قسم، تو مذہبوں میں بھی اس کو اہمیت دی ہے اور دنیا کے ہر مذہب نے کم و بیش پیڑ کی عزت اور حفاظت کی بات کہی ہے۔

مہودے، میں بل کا سمرتھن کرنے کے لیے کھڑا ہوا ہوں، لیکن بل میں جو شنکائیں ہیں، ان کو میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مانئیے منتری جی کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ اگر ان شنکاؤں کو دور کر کے بل کو تھوڑا اور سنشودھت کیا جائے گا، تو یہ بل اور مضبوط ہوگا۔ لگ بھگ بیالیس ہزار کروڑ روپے اکٹھا ہیں اور وہ پیسہ جنگل نے ہی دیا ہے۔ جنگل کے لیے، لیکن مہودے، میں سرکار سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ہم سات ہزار کروڑ روپے اسمارٹ شہر بسانے کے لیے دے سکتے ہیں تو ہم بیالیس ہزار کروڑ روپے میں سرکار کی طرف کچھ اور ایڈ کر کے، وہ لوگ، جو جنگل کے باشندے ہیں، جو وستھاپت ہو رہے ہیں، ان کی پُن استھاپنا کے لیے ہم اس میں کیا پراؤدھان کر رہے ہیں؟ اس تعلق سے اس بل میں کوئی اسپیشٹی کرن نہیں ہے۔

مہودے، میں آپ کے ذریعے سرکار کی منشا کی تعریف کرتا ہوں، لیکن ساتھ ہی یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب سرکاروں میں اچھا شکتی ہوتی ہے، تو ناممکن بھی ممکن ہو جاتا ہے۔ میں جس پارٹی کا کارئیے کرتا ہوں، ان پارٹی کے نوجوان انجینیئر، مکھیہ منتری، منائیے اکھلیش یادو جی نے پانچ کروڑ پودھے دھرتی میں لگا کر یہ ثابت کر دیا، پوری دنیا کے اندر ہندستان کا مان بڑھادیا اور یہ ثابت کر دیا، پوری دنیا کے اندر ہندستان کا مان بڑھادیا اور یہ ثابت کر دیا کہ آدمی ناممکن کو ممکن کر سکتا ہے۔ اس کے برخلاف، میں کسی پر کوٹیا روپ نہیں لگانا چاہتا ہوں، لیکن منائیے منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ کی سرکار، پچھلی سرکار نے، آپ کی سرکاروں نے کئی راجیہ سرکاروں کو پیسے دیئے، کسی نے جیسی خرید لی، کسی نے مکان بنالیے، بڑی بلڈنگ بنالی۔ آپ کی مہربانی ہم پر کم

[چوڈھری مুনوور سلیم]

ہوئی، لیکن ہمارے مکھیہ منتری جی نے یہ ثابت کر دیا کہ ہم دنیا میں کیرتیمان قائم کر سکتے ہیں اور ناممکن کو ممکن بنا سکتے ہیں۔ اتنا ہی نہیں، میری پارٹی کے نیتا پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی نے ہندستان میں سب سے پہلے، پہلی کرن کے ساتھ پودھاروپن کیا۔ ایک جگہ نہیں، بلکہ دو دو جگہ کیا اور پورے دیش کے اخباروں نے لکھا کہ پروفیسر رام گوپال یادو جی نے پہلا پودھا لگا کر اترپردیش کے اندر پانچ کروڑ پودھے لگانے کا راستہ بنایا۔ ہمارے سرپرست ملائم سنگھ یادو جی بھی پہلی کرن کے ساتھ نکل پڑے اور پودھاروپن کیا۔ ہماری سرکار کا نردیش سب کو سیکھنا چاہئے۔ ہمارا سمبھل کا کلکٹر چڑھی ہوئی ندی کے اندر تیرتا ہوا اس طرف گیا وہاں جاکر اس نے کیچڑ میں سن کر ہزاروں پودھے لگانے کا کام کیا۔ اس طرح کا نردیش جانا چاہئے۔

مہودے، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمیں 33 فیصدی زمین چاہئے۔ مجھے بہت زیادہ کاغذ دیکھنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ ہم اس آندولن سے نکل کر آئے ہیں، جہاں سوابھاوک پلانٹیشن کی بات ہوتی ہے، سوابھاوک طریقے سے نیچر کو شدھی - کرن کی بات ہوتی ہے۔ ہمیں 33 فیصد زمین میں جنگل چاہئے، تب ہمارا ماحول شدھ ہوگا، لیکن ہمارے پاس 21 فیصد زمین میں ہی جنگل ہے۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مان گئے منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہم 10 فیصدی زمین اور کہاں سے لائیں گے؟ کل ایک ودوان ساتھی یہاں بول رہے تھے، انہوں نے کہا کہ اس میں پنچایتوں کا یوگدان ہونا چاہئے، پنچایتوں کا نہیں، بلکہ گاؤں کی گرام سبھا ہوتی ہے، اس کا یوگدان ہونا چاہئے یعنی ہر ایک شہری کا یوگدان ہونا چاہئے۔ یہ بیشک ہونا چاہئے، لیکن جب ڈیموکریسی مضبوط ہوتی ہے اور سماج میں لٹریسی بڑھتی ہے، جمہوریت کے مطلب سمجھے جاتے ہیں، تب اس طرح کے فیصلے کرنے میں سرکار کو آسانی ہوتی ہے۔ میں سوچتا ہوں کہ اس کے اندر جن - پرتیندھیوں کا ضرور دخل ہو، صرف نوکرشاہوں کے دم پر اس کو نہیں چھوڑا جا سکتا ہے، لیکن ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ ہو، ایم۔پی۔ ہو، جن۔پد سدسے ہو، ضلع پریشد سدسے ہو اور اس پنچایت کا سرپنچ ہو، بجائے گرام سبھا کے وہ عوام کی نمائندگی کرے۔

مہودے، میں تیسری بات یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار نے ہر ایک اسٹیٹ کو برابر پیسہ دینے کی بات کہی ہے اور ات ر پردیش مختلف پریشانیوں سے گھرا ہوا پردیش ہے، جہاں ہندوستان کی کل آبادی کا 1/5 آبادی رہتی ہے۔ میں سوچتا ہوں کہ اس کا حق، اس کے حالات، مکھیہ منتری کی 'اچھا' - شکتی اور میدانی علاقہ اس بات کے لئے مجبور کرتا ہے کہ سرکار ہمیں خاص پیکیج دے۔ ہمارے مکھیہ منتری کی نیت ہندوستان نہیں، بلکہ پوری دنیا جان گئی ہے کہ وہ پلانٹیشن اور وٹاورن کو شدھ کرنے کے لئے کتنے

sincere ہیں۔

درخت لگاتے وقت ہمیں یہ بھی دھیان رکھنا ہوگا کہ eucalyptus کو ہم درخت نہیں مان سکتے۔ پھل دار درخت ہونا چاہیے۔ ہمارے شاستروں نے پیپل کو اس لیے اہمیت دی کہ وہ چوبیس گھنٹے کسیجن دیتا ہے، اس لیے پیپل لگائیں۔ ا ج جو انگریزی درخت آرہے ہیں، ان کے اندر نہ خوشبو ہے، ان کے اندر نہ درخت جیسا ا نند ہے اور نہ وہ چھاؤں ہی دے پاتے ہیں۔ سرکار کی طرف سے اس طرح کی بھی انسٹرکشنس جانی چاہیئے۔

ا پُ سبھاادھیکش مہودے، میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اگر پھل دار درخت لگائے جائیں گے تو اس سے ایک مدنی ہوگی۔ وہ آمدنی ورکش روپن کو اورا گے تک لیکر جائے گی۔ ہما م لگائیں، جامن لگائیں، پیپل لگائیں۔ ہم اپنی نیتوں میں اس طرح کا پراؤدھان کریں۔ درخت انسان کی زندگی ہوتے ہیں، جانوروں کا گھر ہوتے ہیں۔ کسی شاعر نے کہا

”کٹ گیا درخت مگر تعلق کی بات تھی

بیٹھے رہے پرندے زمیں پر تمام رات“

وہ پرندے سارے رات زمین پر بیٹھ کر یہ انتظار کرتے رہے کہ شاید یہ درخت پھر پیدا ہو جائے۔ تو اس کے لیے ہمیں ایک ساماجک چیتنا بھی پیدا کرنی ہوگی۔ اس ساماجک چیتنا کا احساس اکھلیش یادو جی کی سرکار سے ہوتا ہے، جب پورے پردیش میں پانچ کروڑ پیڑ ایک دن میں ایک ساتھ لگاتے ہیں اور دنیا کے اندر نام ہوتا ہے ہندستان کا۔ تو یہ اندازہ لگایا جاسکتا ہے کہ سرکار کتنی سنسیارٹی سے سماج کے اندر ورکش روپن کے پرتی گمبھیرتا دکھانے کا کام کر رہی تھی اور کتنی ساماجک چیتنا پیدا کر رہی تھی۔

ا پُ سبھاادھیکش جی، یہ بہت اچھا بل ہے، ہم اس کا سمرتھن کرتے ہیں، ہمارے پارٹی سمرتھن کرتی ہے، لیکن اس سنشودھن کے ساتھ کہ جل، جنگل اور زمین سماجوا دیوں کا نعرہ رہا ہے اور اس نعرے کے ساتھ یہ بھی سوچنا ہوگا کہ جب ہم ہزاروں ہیکنٹیر زمین شہر بسانے کے لیے لگائیں گے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ مجھے دو منٹ اور دیجیئے۔

اُپ سبھاادھیکش (شری بھونیشور کلیتا): میرا پ کو دو منٹ دے چکا ہوں، ا پ ختم کریں۔

چودھری منورسلیم: جب ہم ہزاروں ایکڑ زمین شہر بسانے کے لیے لگائیں گے تو ہمیں یہ یاد رکھنا چاہیئے، گاندھی جی کا سلوگن تھا کہ ”گاؤں بسانے بھگوان نے اور شہر بسانے انسان نے، اگر بھگوان کی بستی کو تم سندر اور سمپن بنادو گے تو درخت کٹنے بھی کم ہوجائیں گے، ورکش روپن بھی بڑھ جائے گا اور درختوں کی حفاظت بھی ہوجائے گی۔ میں اپ سے پھر کہتا ہوں کہ گاؤں کو سویدھا سمپن بناؤ گے تو پ کو درختوں کو استھاپ ت کرنے کے لیے، ورکش روپن کے لیے اور وائاورن کو شُد کرنے کے لیے

[चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम]

وہ سب ضرورتیں نہیں پڑیں گی جو آج پڑ رہی ہیں۔ اسی لیے پڑ رہی ہیں کہ ہم درخت کاٹ کر شہر بساتے ہیں۔ ہم نے ہزاروں درخت کاٹ کر شہر بساتے ہیں۔ اس پیسے کو اس بیالیس ہزار کروڑ روپے کو، جو خود جنگل نے اپ کو دیا ہے، یہ ناکافی ہے۔ اس بجٹ کو بھی بڑھایا جانا چاہیئے۔ جب ہم اپنی ہوائی یاتراؤں پر کروڑوں روپے خرچ کر سکتے ہیں، اپنی ذاتی حفاظت پر کروڑوں روپے خرچ کر سکتے ہیں، اپنی تو ہمیں ورکش روپن کے لیے بھی اس فنڈ میں اور فنڈ ایڈ کرنا چاہیئے، تاکہ ایک ساتھ سرکار کے اس فیصلے کا لوگوں میں میسجج جائے اور لوگوں میں سماجک چیتنا پیدا ہو۔ بہت دھنیواد۔

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to our beloved leader hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, for giving this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill.

Sir, this Bill paves the way for unlocking of nearly ₹ 41,000 crores earmarked for the forest land, which is lying unspent. These funds will make payments for compensatory afforestation; Net Present Value (NPV) of forest; and, other project-specific payments. The National Fund will receive 10 per cent of these funds, and the State Funds will receive the remaining 90 per cent.

Under the dynamic leadership of the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, Tamil Nadu stands first among the States in the matter of improving the forest cover in the country. In Tamil Nadu, the forest cover has increased by 2,501 square kilometres in the last two years which accounts for nearly 65 per cent of net forest cover increase across the country. At a time when many States in the country are facing challenges in retaining its forest cover, Tamil Nadu has recorded an increase for the third consecutive year. This has been possible only through the sustained afforestation programmes launched by hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. Statistics on forest cover, calculated using satellite images show that the increase has been consistent. In 2011, the green cover was 28,308 square kilometres, which increased to 28,710 square kilometres in 2013 and jumped to 30,850 square kilometres by 2015. The Tamil Nadu Biodiversity Conservation and Greening Project that began in 2011 by Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has achieved half its target of planting eight crore saplings over the last five years. One of the most successful programmes is the Massive Tree Planting Programme under which 64 lakh saplings were planted across the State in 2012 alone. In the next three years, 65 lakh, 66 lakh and 67 lakh saplings respectively were planted coinciding with the birthday celebration of Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. This is a model and trend-setter programme for all the States to follow in the future.

The third programme focuses on the vulnerable species of trees. Nearly 600 species of trees from 17 protected areas have been classified as vulnerable and threatened, and efforts are on to protect these vulnerable tree species. The key to increase green cover is not just afforestation but better conservation methods which pertain to strict laws to ensure no developmental activity inside forests and better patrolling against smuggling of wood. Agro-forestry practice, which promote growing trees in and around farms is another major reason for the increase.

The Bill delegates the determination of NPV to an expert committee constituted by the Central Government. As NPV constitutes about half of the total funds collected, its computation methodology would be important. The salient features of the afforestation programme will be people's participation, social audit and there will not be any displacement. Besides the exotic plants, emphasis will be on native species.

Tamil Nadu has rich legacy of conserving forests and diverting bare minimum for any non-forest activity. Diversion of forest lands for nonforestry purposes in Tamil Nadu continues to be lowest in the country. In a long span of more than 30 years, the diversion of forest areas for nonforestry purpose is only about 4,546.80 hectares involving 388 cases. The State of Tamil Nadu which has been conserving biodiversity and green cover stands at a disadvantage as it will not be adequately compensated for its conservation efforts. Tamil Nadu needs to be adequately supported for its earnest effort to conserve and increase the forest cover.

Since the 14th Finance Commission has provided extra money for the States with more forest cover, the money with the Centre should be given to only States which have increased the forest cover and which have not been benefited from the 14th Finance Commission's forest cover criterion. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you for completing your speech in time. Now, Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir forests are a vital component to sustain the life support system on earth. Forests, whether Government, village or private, sub-serve the entire community and represent a community resource that meets the needs of millions of rural people, especially the tribals.

Sir, here, I state forcefully that my Party, the All India Trinamool Congress, believes that *jungle adhikar* or the rights of the forest dwellers have to be kept with the tribals and the responsibility for this should be given to the State Governments.

Sir, India has unparalleled forest diversity and resources. Forests have been and continue to be an integral part of the natural commons and livelihoods of many communities in the country.

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

The principles and framework laid down in this Bill, therefore, will have a far-reaching impact and is a consolidation of a long-term strategy to conserve the country's abundant forest resources. Overall, the intent and provisions of this Bill are good and are in conformity with the larger aim of increasing the forest cover in the country. However, I have four specific issues with regard to this Bill.

The community, whose livelihood depends on forest resources, particularly the tribal communities, must be made a part of the procedures involved in the Bill and afforestation activities. Some MPs have raised this in the form of amendments but we suggest to the Government that this be brought within the framework of the Rules pertaining to this Act. In this regard, it is worthwhile to mention here that the West Bengal Government has taken pioneering steps in ensuring community participation in afforestation activities. The State Government announced the appointment of *aranya bandhus* in November, 2005. These *bandhus* are community volunteers who will alert the Forest Department whenever a tree is felled. The green guards will also organise campaigns for awareness on afforestation, and will act as a liaison between the people and the Forest Department and help resolve issues that require trees to be chopped off. Engendering community participation through innovative steps like these can go a long way in achieving the goal of afforestation laid down in this Bill, and the Centre must consider replicating this initiative across the country.

Sir, the second point which I would like to raise is with regard to the Monitoring Group. In this Bill, the National Authority consists of a Governing Body, Executive Committee, Monitoring Group and Administrative Members. To this end, a Monitoring Group should be incorporated at the State level as well.

Sir, forest land has been diverted for facilitating development activities for non-forestry purposes. In addition, the loss of forest ecosystem must be compensated through payment of Net Present Value of forest.

Here, I would like to point out an issue raised by the Standing Committee. Between 2006 and 2012, the State Environment Departments were to get almost one lakh hectare of land for afforestation. But the State Governments got some 28,000 hectares only. Moreover, out of this, only 7,286 hectares were actually used for afforestation. Though forest land is being used for development, far less non-forest land is being compensated. In this regard, a 2013 CAG Report has also noted that afforestation was carried out only on seven per cent of the actual land that was supposed to be afforested.

In 2014, yet another committee, the Madhu Verma Committee, which was constituted to study the implementation of NPV, also suggested reforms in computing

the NPV. I request the Minister to clarify the provisions regarding this and whether the suggestions given by these committees have been duly considered for inclusion in the Bill.

Lastly, Sir, before concluding my remarks on the Bill, I would like to state that in Bengal, when the *Maa Maati Manush* Government came to power in 2011, the biggest challenge before our Government was not only to maintain but also to increase the forest area which presently extends from the Sunderbans to the foothills of the Himalayas and amounts to 11,879 square kilometres of forest land in the State. Sir, I am proud to state before this august House that the forest cover in our State has increased eight per cent, which is approximately 3,810 square kilometres. Moreover, Sir, out of 5,871 square kilometres increase in the forest cover in the country, nearly 64 per cent accounts for the State of West Bengal alone, which is the highest in the country. The West Bengal Government has now initiated a new afforestation programme in the industrial belt of Durgapur-Asansol and Purba Medinipur, fully funded by the West Bengal Pollution Control Board.

Sir, all the Members are well aware that as soon as the present Bill is passed, the funds under the law would be re-allotted. Here, I would like to state that the good performance of the State of West Bengal as mentioned above must be rewarded.

And, Sir, before I end, through you, I wish to tell Mr. Jairam Ramesh that he mentioned the name of Ms. Mamta Banerjee not once, but twice in his speech and also twice mentioned the name of the leader of the Trinamool Congress in Rajya Sabha. He appealed to us to take responsibility to protect the tribal community as per the Forest Rights Act which we had supported in 2006. Sir, what makes him think that States are not responsible to disperse money keeping tribal rights in mind? What makes him think that popularly elected State Governments cannot handle the needs of the people? What makes him think that only the Centre is responsible and the States are irresponsible? What makes him think that Trinamool Congress will heed the advice of a Party that has been outright rejected by the people of Bengal? Mr. Ramesh is entitled to his opinion, Sir, but advice. We know our responsibilities to the tribals and all the oppressed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Trinamool is always by their side, Sir. अंत में कहना चाहूंगा कि,

"हाय अफसोस कि तोड़ा है मेरा दिल उसने,
जिसको यह भी नहीं मालूम कि टूटा क्या है।"

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

†،آخر میں، میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ

،بائے افسوس کہ توڑا ہے میرا دل اس نے"

"جس کو یہ بھی نہیں معلوم کہ ٹوٹا کیا ہے"

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे मौका देने के लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016, इसे सहज हिन्दी में कहूँ, तो जंगल काटने के बदले जंगल लगाने, बसाने, आबाद करने संबंधी बिल, आम बोलचाल की भाषा में कहें तो CAMPA के समर्थन में सशर्त खड़ा हूँ। सशर्त, माननीय जयराम रमेश द्वारा प्रस्तावित सुझावों और संशोधन के साथ और समर्थन में इसलिए कि मैं कुछ कहूँ, उससे पहले मैं पर्यावरण मंत्री जी को तुरंत यह बिल लाने के लिए बधाई देना चाहूंगा।

मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में तीन बातें कहना चाहूंगा। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के 2002 के फैसले के तहत plantation, protection of forests, wildlife protection and other related activities के लिए इस का गठन हुआ। सिंचाई, उद्योग, mining वगैरह के लिए हम जंगल और जमीन का जिस तरह इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं और जंगल कट रहे हैं, उसके लिए जंगल आबाद करने के लिए यह फंड है। इस के लिए 42,000 करोड़ रुपए की राशि है जिस पर सूद और ब्याज अलग है। यह फंड राज्यों को जाने वाला है। महोदय, इतनी बड़ी राशि unspent रहे, गरीब मुल्क में यह भी ठीक नहीं है। पिछले 70 सालों से जिस गरीबी और बेरोजगारी से हम जूझ रहे हैं, ऐसे मुल्क में यह सही नहीं है। इसलिए मैं इसके समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ।

दूसरे यह फंड मूलतः कहां लगेगा? यह अधिकतर उन इलाकों में लगेगा जहां पिछड़ापन है, गरीबी है, नक्सल चुनौती है। एक शब्द में कहना हो तो जहां अ विकास का अंधेरा है। इसमें 15 करोड़ mandays employment generate होगा, ऐसा स्पेशलिस्ट्स कह रहे हैं। इससे आदिवासियों को लाभ मिलेगा जिन्होंने औद्योगिक विकास की सब से अधिक कीमत आजाद भारत में चुकायी है। उनके विस्थापन, पीड़ा और करुणा की बहुत पीड़ादायक कहानी है। इसका असर सही ढंग से नीचे तक पहुंचे, तो 4-5 हजार करोड़ रुपए हर साल गरीब तबके को पहुंचेंगे। इससे उनकी आय में बढ़ोतरी होगी, गरीबी से मुक्ति मिलेगी, खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा होगी, nutrition मिलेगा और उनके बीच की aspirational class को ताकत मिलेगी, ecological balance ठीक होगा, biodiversity ठीक होगी, कार्बन में कमी आएगी। महोदय, सब से बड़ी बात यह कि आदिवासी समूह ने जो कीमत चुकायी है, उसके प्रति यह आंशिक कृतज्ञता होगी। व्यापक अर्थ में दूसरा कारण जंगल व पर्यावरण बेहतर होंगे, मानव समुदाय बेहतर होगा और भावी पीढ़ी के लिए हम यह सौगात छोड़ जाएंगे।

मैं अभी हाल में जाने-माने शीर्षस्थ लेखक अमिताभ घोष की एक किताब पढ़ रहा था, The Great Derangement: Climate change and the Unthinkable. उसमें एक जगह उल्लेख है, "No less than 24 per cent of India's arable land is slowly turning into desert and a two-degree Celsius rise in global average temperature. हम इस कारण इस का समर्थन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सशर्त इसलिए कि माननीय सदस्य जयराम रमेश जी का कल एक बहुत ही passionate भाषण सदन ने सुना। मैं आदिवासी इलाकों में पिछले तीन दशकों से हूँ। उनकी

4.00 P.M.

पीड़ा को आधुनिक समाज और शहर नहीं समझ सकता। यह राशि जंगल विभाग के सूखे मन के अफसर, मैं सूखा मन इसलिए इस्तेमाल कर रहा हूँ, जिनका कोई emotional relation जंगल और मिट्टी से नहीं होता, उस धरती से नहीं होता। इसलिए tribal इलाकों में rights of forest dwellers की रक्षा हो, individual rights, community rights की रक्षा हो, Forest Act, 2006 की रक्षा हो। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि ग्राम सभा की अनुमति के बिना जंगल आबाद करना कठिन कार्य होगा। मैं याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि हाल में भारत सरकार ने रांची के पास के सिमोन उरांव व्यक्ति को पद्मश्री से पुरस्कृत किया है, जिन्होंने अपने प्रयास से जंगल को, degraded forest को बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर regenerate किया है। कल चर्चा हो रही थी कि natural forest कैसे लगेगा? तो वे भी नेचुरल फॉरेस्ट लगा सकते हैं।

महोदय, मैं इस विषय पर बहुत विस्तार से बोलता, लेकिन जयराम रमेश जी ने बहुत सुंदर तरीके से एक-एक चीज रखी है, मैं दो बातें इस में और जोड़ना चाहूँगा। किसान व स्थानीय लोग जंगल व धरती की भाषा समझते हैं। उनका हवा और उसके स्पंदन से जीवंत संबंध होता है, इसलिए वे उसे बेहतर तरीके से खर्च करेंगे। आज मैंने सूचना देखी थी कि चीन ने 10 करोड़ हेक्टेयर में जंगल लगाने का काम अपनी कम्प्यूनिटी को सौंपा है। 50 बिलियन की राशि है। तीसरी चीज़, जन अभियान से क्या लाभ होता है? बिहार के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री माननीय श्री नीतीश कुमार जी ने कुछ वर्षों पहले इस काम को पार्टी सदस्यता अभियान के साथ जोड़ा था कि जो लोग पेड़ लगाएँ, हमारी पार्टी में आएँ। तब करोड़ों पेड़ लगे थे। पेड़ का, जंगल का लोकल कम्प्यूनिटी से क्या संबंध होता है, मैं उस संदर्भ में एक प्रसंग और सुनाना चाहूँगा। यहां काका कालेलकर के नाम का उल्लेख हुआ है। काका काकेलकर ने अपने संस्मरण में लिखा है कि मैं एक बार मध्य प्रदेश के भील समुदाय के एक बच्चे को अपने साथ लाया कि शहर में वह रहे, हमारे साथ काम करे। उन्होंने लिखा है कि मैं अकसर देखता था कि वह बहुत उदास रहता था, कुछ करता नहीं था और छत पर सोता था। मैंने एक दिन उससे पूछा कि, क्या यहां तुम्हारा मन नहीं लगता, तुम जंगल में रहते थे? उसने कहा कि नहीं, मेरा मन इस शहर में नहीं लगता। मुझे पेड़, पौधों के बीच जाने दीजिए, उस जंगल के बीच जाने दीजिए, मैं वहीं पर रह सकता हूँ। इस तरह से वह मानस हमारा शहर नहीं समझता है। मैं अंत में मंत्री जी से चार, पांच चीज़ें यह कहना चाहूँगा कि ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप जल्दी बोलिए, क्योंकि आपका टाइम ओवर हो गया है।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, एक मिनट। मुझे पांच चीज़ें कहनी हैं। झारखंड के इलाके में, बड़े पैमाने पर इस तरह के फंडों का पहले कैसे इस्तेमाल होता रहा है, मैं उसका उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा, ताकि लोग जयराम रमेश की बातों को समझ सकें। इस देश में, 80, 90 के दशक में, कोयला खदानों को भरने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर बालू के ढेरों में कई हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए गए, पर कुछ हुआ नहीं। कम से कम सरकार को यह गौर करना चाहिए कि इस फंड की हालत वही न हो जाए। वहां हर साल गरमियों में तालाब, चैक डैम और पेड़ लगाने का भी जंगल अभियान चला, पर यदि कभी उसका सोशल ऑडिट हो जाए, तो हकीकत पता चल जाएगी। मैं अंत में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 22 जुलाई को भास्कर अखबार ने एक अच्छी रिपोर्ट दी है कि सरकारी

[श्री हरिवंश]

अफसरों द्वारा पेड़ लगाए जाने की क्या हकीकत है। हम वही काम इन 42,000 करोड़ से न करें, मैं इसके लिए सावधान करते हुए और उस रिपोर्ट का एक अंश कोट करते हुए अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। हर दो साल में जारी होने वाली सरकारी फॉरेस्ट रिपोर्ट हमेशा सवाल में रही है। 2013 की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि देश में 5,871 वर्ग किलोमीटर जंगल बढ़ गया। इस पर ब्रिटिश अखबार, *The Guardian* ने सवाल उठाया था। 2015 की रिपोर्ट पर तमिलनाडु की *Anna University* के *Centre for Climate Change and Adaptation Research* ने कहा था कि जितना दावा रिपोर्ट में किया गया है, हो सकता है कि उससे आधा जंगल ही वास्तविक रूप में मौजूद हो। ऑस्ट्रेलिया की *Melbourne University* ने एक रिसर्च में कहा है कि भारत में जंगल तेजी से कम हो रहे हैं। सरकारी अधिकारियों के हाथ में इन 42,000 करोड़ की यह हालत न हो, मैं इसके लिए आपको आगाह करना चाहता हूं। आपने बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri C. P. Narayanan.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am starting my speech, highlighting the points which hon. Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh, explained in detail. When the forests are to be protected, the forest dwellers, particularly, the *adivasis*, who have been there for centuries, have to be protected. We had enacted an Act for them in 2006, where their *Gram Sabhas*, in which persons were individually and collectively, given certain rights. Those have to be protected. A mention of that in this Bill was necessary. However, we expect that those things can be included at least in the rules. Of course, that may be the only possibility now. We should have included provisions for them in the Bill. About quarter of a century back, we enacted the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, giving rights to the *Panchayats*. But, when we look back to the history as to how it has been implemented in our various States, we find that in spite of these amendments to the Constitution, very little had been done in various States to hand over power as well as resources to the local bodies. In such a situation, this is highly necessary in the case of *adivasis*, who are the most neglected. It is borne out of the facts that their education, health conditions, livelihood, everything is in a very bad condition. So, that part should have been included, and our party has brought in an amendment to this, that has to be considered. That is what I have to say. The second thing I want to say is this. Maybe, the present Government and the previous Government are having a satisfaction that during the '90's there had been an increase of .22 per cent in the forest cover. Between 2000 and 2010, in that decade, the increase in the forest cover had been .4 per cent. It has increased.

As my hon. friend, Harivansh has just now said between 2013-15, more than 5,000 hectares of land had been afforested. This is a very good description in

figures. But there have been various studies by competent authorities and groups in our country on this issue. I will just mention in what way this has been done by KDPL at Kudremukh forest in Karnataka where iron-ore has been excavated. After afforestation had been done, what did they do? In these slopes there were lakhs of tonnes of loose mud. There was a 100 meter deep valley which was filled up by this loose mud. The eco system of the valley had been completely annihilated.

Secondly, for the afforestation what do they do? The grassland above is a system which has been there for long. They have planted millions of non-native trees. That has been the afforestation. Now such an afforestation will not do good for that land. So, what happened is that the Bhadra River watershed in that area got fully annihilated by these three interventions. Now, if we are doing afforestation in this fashion, that will not do good. That is what the C and AG Report of 2013 has pointed out.

Regarding Bhadra watershed afforestation certain competent studies show that 74 per cent of that was unsuccessful.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: I am concluding. Only 13 per cent was successful. So, what we want is afforestation but it is not just planting trees in any place. It has to be done in a proper manner and in a scientific manner. Only then can we have afforestation. Only then can such forests can do five kinds of duties. I do not want to go into the details. If a forest has to do its *dharma*, its functions, then, afforestation has to be done properly. What we had done, in the past, do not belong to that group. When we say that ₹ 42,000 crores will be given to the States for doing afforestation as they were doing in a manner earlier, it will be a big tragedy. It should be avoided. Thank you.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिर्की (ओडिशा): सर, finally आज CAMPA Bill पास होने जा रहा है और मैं इस बिल के सपोर्ट में कुछ कहने जा रहा हूँ। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, CAMPA Fund के लिए ओडिशा का contribution काफी है, यह लगभग 7 हजार करोड़ है। मैं मंत्री जी से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह बिल पास होने के बाद जितनी जल्दी हो सके राज्यों को फंड दिया जाएगा और इसके लिए deadline भी तय की जाएगी, ताकि देरी न हो।

महोदय, CAMPA Fund के बारे में हमारा पहला सुझाव है कि क्लॉज 3 में राज्यों द्वारा जुटाए गए धन का 10 प्रतिशत नेशनल फंड में रखने का जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उसे घटा कर 2 प्रतिशत किया जाए, क्योंकि afforestation और उससे जुड़े जमीनी काम राज्य सरकारें ही करती हैं। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में रिसर्च करने का प्रयास करती हैं, साथ ही स्टडी करके नई-नई चीजें करने का प्रयास करती हैं, इसलिए नेशनल फंड में इसको 10 प्रतिशत से घटा कर 2 प्रतिशत किया जाए।

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी]

महोदय, स्वस्थ जीवन के लिए स्वस्थ वायु चाहिए और इसके लिए घने जंगल चाहिए, इसके लिए नेशनल अथॉरिटी में जितना भी पैसा आ रहा है, उसका सटीक उपयोग होना चाहिए, सटीक विनियोग होना चाहिए। Infrastructure, बिल्डिंग, रोड आदि में इसका उपयोग न करके अथवा इधर-उधर खर्च न करके इसका उपयोग रिसर्च में, forest growth में, जंगल की सुरक्षा में और wildlife में करना चाहिए। आजकल हम देख रहे हैं कि कई पथरीली जगहों पर हजार-हजार पेड़ लगे होते हैं, लेकिन उसकी कोई care नहीं हो रही है। 8-10 साल के बाद भी वह पौधे का पौधा ही रह जाता है, इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाए। आजकल हम यह भी देख रहे हैं कि जहां घने जंगल हैं, वहां पर आसानी से आग लग जाती है। 4-5 महीने पहले हमारे मयूरभंज के सिमलीपाल में काफी ज्यादा आग लग गई थी, जो बहुत मुश्किल से काबू में आई। ऐसी ही आग उत्तराखंड में भी लगी थी। आग लगने के बाद जब हजारों-लाखों पेड़ नष्ट हो जाते हैं, उसके बाद हम वहां पहुँचते हैं। आग बुझाने के लिए कोई आधुनिक इक्विपमेंट लाया जाए, तो हमारे लिए काफी अच्छा रहेगा।

महोदय, एफोरेस्टेशन के दौरान हम पेड़ों को काटते हैं, लेकिन उसकी जगह पौधे लगा देते हैं, जबकि एक पौधे को पेड़ बनने में 25-30 वर्ष लग जाते हैं। हर साल हम हाईवेज और रोड़ज बनाते रहेंगे, लाखों पेड़ कटते रहेंगे, लेकिन उसकी जगह सिर्फ पौधे ही लगा देंगे। इसके लिए मैं कहना चाहूंगा, आजकल हम देख रहे हैं कि चीन जैसे देशों में कई नई-नई टेक्नोलॉजीज आई हैं, जिसमें बड़े-बड़े पेड़ों को निकाल कर किसी और जगह लगा दिया जाता है। इस तरीके की टेक्नोलॉजीज को हमें भी अपनाना चाहिए, ताकि उन पेड़ों की जगह लगाए गए छोटे-छोटे पौधों के पेड़ बनने तक हम 25-30 का इंतजार न करें और हमें स्वस्थ जीवन के लिए जिस प्रकार का घना जंगल चाहिए, वह बना रहे।

महोदय, आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कल हमारे एक ऑनरेबल एमपी साहब ने हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी की तारीफ की थी, इसके लिए मैं उनका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पहली बार भारत में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश (आंध्र प्रदेश): मैंने विनती की थी, तारीफ नहीं की थी।

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी: आपने कल उनकी तारीफ की थी, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहूंगा। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऑर्डर के बाद भारत वर्ष में, हमारी सरकार के राज्य में, मुख्य मंत्री, श्री नवीन पटनायक जी के समय में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि जंगल में हमारे जो आदिवासी और वनवासी लोग रहते हैं, जो पिछले बीस, तीस, पचास या सौ सालों से वहीं रह रहे हैं, पहली बार उनको जंगल की जमीन पर पट्टा दिलवाया गया है और यह काम सबसे ज्यादा हमारे राज्य ओडिशा में ही हुआ है।

महोदय, और ज्यादा न कहते हुए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ। आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इस प्रतिकारात्मक वनरोपण निधि के महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह विधेयक देश के प्रत्येक राज्य के अधीन एक निधि की स्थापना और उसमें प्रतिकारात्मक वनरोपण करने, निधि के प्रशासन के लिए

राष्ट्रीय और प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में प्राधिकरण के गठन और पाद, बागान रोपण, वन संरक्षण, वन संबंधी अवसंरचना विकास, हरित भारत कार्यक्रम, वन्य जीव संरक्षण कार्यक्रम और इस प्रकार संग्रहित धनराशियों के उपयोजन व वन संरक्षण अधिनियम, 1980 के अंतर्गत अभिकरणों से वसूल की गई रकम जमा करने आदि के संबंध में उपबंध करने हेतु लाया गया है।

महोदय, यह विधेयक उच्चतम न्यायालय के उपरोक्त आदेशों के आधार पर तदर्थ प्राधिकरण के पास संचित निधियों और राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासन द्वारा संग्रहित की जाने वाली निधियों का किसी पारदर्शी नीति में सुरक्षा और त्वरित उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संसद के अधिनियम द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक राष्ट्रीय प्रतिकारात्मक वनरोपण निधि प्रबंधन तथा एक राष्ट्रीय प्रतिकारात्मक वनरोपण निधि प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण तथा प्रत्येक राज्य तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में राज्य प्रतिकारात्मक वनरोपण निधि तथा राज्य प्रतिकारात्मक वनरोपण निधि प्रबंधन और योजना प्राधिकरण सृजित करने का प्रस्ताव करता है।

महोदय, यह विधेयक वन भूमि के परिवर्तन के कारण पैदा हुए दबाव को कम करने के अलावा पिछड़े आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में लाभकर संपत्तियों की संरचना के साथ रोजगार के असंख्य अवसर पैदा करेगा। साथ ही साथ प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण निधि प्रबंधन एवं नियोजन प्राधिकरण के पास संचित अव्ययित धनराशि जो वर्तमान में 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए है एवं पूंजित अव्ययित शेष पर प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण एवं ब्याज का ताजा संग्रहण, जो कि सालाना लगभग 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए होगा, का सक्षम एवं पारदर्शी तरीके से उपयोग सुनिश्चित करेगा। यह विधेयक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रत्येक राज्य में एवं केंद्र-शासित प्रदेशों में प्राधिकरणों के गठन की व्यवस्था करता है। यह प्राधिकरण गैर-वनीय उद्देश्य हेतु वन भूमि के परिवर्तन से इकट्ठी हुई धनराशि का उपयोग कृत्रिम वृक्षारोपण में प्राकृतिक तौर पर होने वाले वृक्षारोपण की मदद में, वनों के संरक्षण के लिए, वनों की अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु, हरित भारत कार्यक्रम के लिए एवं वन्य जीव संरक्षण के लिए किया जाएगा, जिससे उपयोगकर्ता एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रतिपूरक वनरोपण करने एवं वनों का संरक्षण तथा विकास सुनिश्चित होगा तथा वन भूमि में बदलाव का असर कम किया जा सकेगा।

महोदय, राष्ट्रीय वन नीति के अनुसार राज्यों में 33 प्रतिशत वन क्षेत्र होना चाहिए, परन्तु राज्यों में वन क्षेत्र मानक के अनुसार नहीं हैं। औद्योगीकरण के फलस्वरूप जंगलों को काटा जा रहा है। ऐसे में, इस विधेयक का महत्व और बढ़ जाता है, जहां विकास के साथ वनीकरण व जीव संरक्षण हेतु समुचित प्रबंध की बात कही गई है और सक्षम प्राधिकरण का गठन राष्ट्रीय एवं राज्य स्तर पर किया गया है।

महोदय, हमें वन क्षेत्र बढ़ाने हेतु वन महोत्सव मनाना चाहिए, जिसमें सरकारी महकमों, स्थानीय निकायों, सामाजिक स्वयंसेवी संगठनों, स्कूल-कॉलेज, उद्योग समूह और जन-भागीदारी से वृक्षारोपण का कार्य करवाना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के दोनों तरफ भी वनीकरण किया जाना चाहिए। रेलवे की संपत्तियों पर भी सामाजिक वनीकरण होना चाहिए।

महोदय, वैकल्पिक वनीकरण के लिए सरकार द्वारा लाया गया यह विधेयक समय की मांग है और यह राज्य, संघ क्षेत्र को वनीकरण करने हेतु सशक्त करता है, परन्तु राज्यों को धन आवंटन प्रक्रिया एवं उसके क्रियान्वयन पर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे क्षेत्रीय संतुलन बना रहे व वन क्षेत्र भी बचे रहें।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

महोदय, वनों में आए दिन आग लग जाती है, जैसे उत्तराखंड में जो वनों में आग लगी थी, तो उससे वहां काफी जीव-जन्तु मारे गए थे और वनों का काफी नुकसान हुआ था। इसके लिए हमें आधुनिक यंत्रों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए, जिससे कि आग को रोकने से रोका जा सके। दूसरा, वनों में जो आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं, उनकी तरफ भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो उनकी जमीनें कंपनियों के लिए ली जाती हैं, वहां जो पेड़ लगे होते हैं उनको भी काटा जाता है, इसमें उन आदिवासियों को मुआवजा दिलाना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): वीर सिंह जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिएगा।

श्री वीर सिंह: तो इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। आपने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, हम जिस महत्वपूर्ण बिल के ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं एक ऐसे जिले का हूँ और हमारे दिग्विजय सिंह साहब जानते हैं कि वहां पर काफी बड़ा वन क्षेत्र ऑलरेडी है और वन क्षेत्र के साथ-साथ हमारा पूरा इलाका जो है, आप भी वहां से वाकिफ ही हैं कि एक ओर मंडला, जबलपुर है और इस ओर बस्तर, गढ़चिरौली का सारा इलाका उसी से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं यही कहना चाहूँगा कि विकास और वन, इन दोनों को साथ-साथ में चलाना एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। इस चुनौती को आपको बड़ी मशक्कत के साथ निभाना होगा। सवाल यह है कि आपने ही कल आंकड़ेवारी में कुछ कहा था कि 2009 में कैम्पा का फंड 10,000 करोड़ का था और अभी 2016 में कैम्पा का फंड 42,000 करोड़ का हो गया है। इससे भी क्या indication होता है? Indication is that जिस तेज़ी के साथ हमारा विकास हो रहा है, चाहे रास्ते बन रहे हों या उद्योग आ रहे हों, हमारे इरिगेशन के बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स आ रहे हों, पॉवर प्लांट्स आ रहे हों, ...(व्यवधान)... जिसका भी प्लांट आप कहना चाहते हैं, जिसको आपने रोका था, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि अदानी का पावर प्लांट मेरे क्षेत्र में है, क्योंकि आपको उसमें विशेष रुचि रही है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इन सारी चीज़ों से यह साबित होता है, इस आंकड़ेवारी से ही कि किस तेज़ी के साथ हमें विकास के लिए वनों की क्षति करते हुए भी अपना विकास करना आवश्यक हो गया है। So, it is nature and development conflict which has to be addressed very meaningfully and that is why this CAMPA Fund has been created. And, there is no doubt that this ₹ 42,000 crores must be transferred as soon as possible to States because they are the ones who have to, actually, implement it.

इसमें मेरा केवल एक ही सुझाव है, मैं बहुत ज्यादा या लम्बा नहीं कहूँगा, क्योंकि मैंने अपने ही क्षेत्र का जिक्र क्यों किया? लोगों को क्या लगता है? दिग्विजय सिंह जी मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं, इसलिए उन्हें भी ज्यादा मालूम है कि लोगों को यह लगता है कि हमने अपने वन बचा कर रखे, इसलिए सबसे ज्यादा हमें ही इसकी परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। जब डेवलपमेंट होता है, तो हमारे ही ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा यह बोझा आता है कि क्योंकि आपके यहां वन हैं या आपके यहां पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा करनी है, इसलिए यहां पर विकास नहीं हो पाता है। तो वहां के लोगों के मन में हमेशा यह एक conflict रहता है।

सर, आज मैं महाराष्ट्र का एक किस्सा बताना चाहूँगा। जहाँ पर compensatory afforestation के लिए आप जो पैसा देंगे, यह पैसा कहां खर्च होगा, यह उन्हीं जिलों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा खर्च होगा, जहाँ पर वन हैं, क्योंकि जहाँ पर कटा, वहीं का वहीं आप लगवाएँगे। उस राज्य का इतना बड़ा क्षेत्र है, बाकी जिलों में, जहाँ पर वन है ही नहीं, जहाँ पर बंजर भूमि बहुत मात्रा में अवेलेबल है, वहाँ पर यह पैसा खर्च करने के लिए राज्य सरकार भी अपना ज्यादा दिमाग या ध्यान उसमें नहीं लगाती है। इस वजह से यह बहुत जरूरी है कि when you prepare guidelines or rules, you must make sure that forest cover is uniformly distributed. Though it may be there in principle, in implementation, it is not actually happening. मुझे मालूम है कि हमारे यहाँ पर कोई इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट बनता है या पावर प्रोजेक्ट बनता है, तो उसका compensatory afforestation वे कहते हैं कि यहीं के यहीं डबल लैंड वहीं करना है। मेरे क्षेत्र में झुड़पी जंगल एक nomenclature है, that is degraded forest. उस degraded forest को ही वहीं पर जंगल लगाने की बात होती है। पूरे राज्य में कितनी बंजर जमीन पड़ी है, वहाँ पर इसे लगाने की कोई सोचता ही नहीं है। इसी वजह से आज यह Compensatory Afforestation Fund इतनी बड़ी तादाद में जब स्टेट्स को दिया जाएगा, तो उसका सही तरह से उपयोग होना चाहिए। It should be uniformly distributed. That is the first thing.

Second thing which I would like to make is this. And, this is firsthand observation. हमारे यहाँ वन विभाग की ओर से compensatory afforestation, वृक्षारोपण यहाँ-वहाँ करते रहते हैं। यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन what type of trees are being planted? Are they useful for future generations? केवल पेड़-पौधे लगा दिये और उनको बढ़ा कर दिया, इससे नहीं होगा। जैसा कि जयराम रमेश जी कहते हैं कि इसके लिए local community को involve किया जाए। यह सही है कि वहाँ की local community को इसमें involve करना चाहिए, क्योंकि हर सोसाइटी में social forestry होती है, हर गांव में होती है। इसके लिए जमीन दी गई है। उस social forestry के माध्यम से उस गांव को कितना पैसा मिल सकता है, वहाँ की community की किस तरह से आमदनी बढ़ सकती है या उससे सारे स्टेट्स या पूरे देश को किस तरह से फायदा हो सकता है, इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है। केवल random afforestation करना कोई सही नीति नहीं होगी। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि ₹ 42,000 crores is a very big amount. If you look at it as a sub-head, I think, it would be one of the largest sub-heads available to the States for spending, as and when this money is transferred.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Therefore, these ₹ 42,000 crores must be spent intelligently, wisely and uniformly. I think this is the need of the hour. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Now, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am in broad agreement with the observations made by Mr. Jairam Ramesh. Sir, this Bill has a very limited purpose, that is, to distribute the funds — 10 per cent to National Fund and 90

[Shri D. Raja]

per cent to State Fund. But there are certain larger questions involved. I think the Minister understands this. The larger question is: How are we going to protect our biodiversity? Forest does not mean only trees, cutting down some trees and planting some trees somewhere else. That is not the issue. The larger question is: How are we going to preserve our biodiversity? Forest means, forest dwellers, people; forest means the animals which live in forests; forest means a whole comprehensive biodiversity. Afforestation means just recreation of forests. What is our understanding of recreation of forests? How are we going to protect our biodiversity? We discuss many things like climate change, global warming and how to mitigate the impact of those things. But when it comes to our own concerns, how are we going to address them? The Minister should take note of this, the question of protecting the biodiversity. How are we going to do that? This is number one.

Number two, mostly, the forest dwellers are tribal people. They are *dalits* mostly. There could be some others also, but, mostly, they are tribal people, they are *dalits*. Their livelihood depends upon the forests. How are we going to address their concerns, their livelihood? People are important. You cannot, simply, evict people. There are instances. Despite the Forest Rights Act, the forest dwellers are forcibly evicted. It happened in several States. As a Government, the Government has failed. As Parliament, Parliament has failed. Parliament passed the Forests Rights Act, but Parliament failed to protect the forest dwellers. They are being evicted. How are you going to address that question?

Number three, when you take our forests, maybe, for industry, maybe infrastructure, maybe something else, but who decides this. How do you decide this? There, I think, the opinion of *Gram Sabha* matters. You will have to take *Gram Sabha* into confidence. We may think we are Chief Ministers, we are Ministers and we know the geography, the history, the sociology, the psychology of people better than anybody else. We may claim this. But they are the people, the *Gram Sabha*, living there. They are the villagers, they live there. The forest dwellers, they live there. They smell the soil, they smell the plant, they smell the grass and they know better than anybody else. We should take their opinion. They must be taken into confidence. There, I agree with my good friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh. The approval of *Gram Sabha* is necessary. Their sanction is necessary. They must be taken into confidence. Sir, you may not agree with the Communists, or, Shri Jairam Ramesh may also not agree with the Communists, but we should, at least, believe in science, dialectics of nature. There should be balance between land, people, water and air. There should be a balance. Only then, you can build an eco-friendly society and preserve the biodiversity in our country.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन बिल में जो प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई, उसका मैं घोर विरोध करता हूँ उसका कारण है क्योंकि इस पूरे नेशनल अथॉरिटी और स्टेट अथॉरिटी में केवल अधिकारियों का बाहुल्य है, न तो संसद सदस्य उसमें रखे गए हैं, न विधायक रखे गए हैं, न जंगल में रहने वाले आदिवासी रखे गए हैं और न जंगल में रहने वाले गैर-आदिवासी ही रखे गए हैं। 90 प्रतिशत अधिकारियों के माध्यम से यह योजना बनाई जाएगी, क्रियान्वयन भी उनके माध्यम से कराया जाएगा। मैं इस बात का भी विरोध करता हूँ कि जैसा जयराम रमेश जी का भाषण हुआ था, उन्होंने तो केवल बिल पर भाषण दिया। मैं माननीय भूपेन्द्र यादव जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। उन्होंने पूरे भाषण में सब कुछ कहा केवल इस बिल के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। हो सकता है कि उन्होंने अपना यह भाषण अगले मंत्रिमंडल में स्थान पाने के लिए मार्ग प्रशस्त किया हो। लेकिन इस मामले में इनकी जो विचारधारा है और इनका जो मानस है, वह परिलक्षित होता है। आदिवासियों के रहन-सहन, उनको हर योजना में शामिल करना, यह मूल रूप से कांग्रेस पार्टी का हमेशा से उद्देश्य रहा है। यदि आप देखेंगे, जितने भी आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं, अधिकांश जंगलों में PESA का पूरा उल्लंघन किया गया है। मैंने आदिवासी मंत्रालय के लोगों से भी चर्चा की। यह बिल जो था, जो आदिवासियों से संबंधित है, उस मंत्रालय से भी विचार-विमर्श नहीं किया गया। Forest Rights Act का भी इसमें उल्लंघन होना स्वाभाविक है। ग्राम सभा हमारे विचार का एक आधार है, एक मूल मंत्र है। जयराम रमेश जी ने जो बात कही है, मैं उससे पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। जितनी भी योजनाएं बनेंगी, इस पूरी योजना को बनाने में स्टेट की अथॉरिटी की एकजीक्यूटिव कमेटी को अधिकार दिया गया है और स्टेट की एकजीक्यूटिव कमेटी के अंदर जिला परिषद के केवल दो सदस्यों को शामिल किया गया है। उसमें आदिवासियों का कहीं कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात का आप विशेष तौर पर ध्यान रखिए। आज भी Forest Rights Act के 60 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोगों को अधिकार नहीं मिल पाए हैं। 2005 तक जिन पर आदिवासियों का कब्जा था, उनको अभी तक इसमें अधिकार नहीं मिल पाया है। कई राज्यों ने अच्छा काम किया, कई राज्यों ने अच्छा काम नहीं किया। लेकिन हमारी सरकार के अधिकारियों ने फॉरेस्ट डेवलर्स के लिए तीन जेनरेशन का 75 साल की एक प्रक्रिया तय कर दी है, जो कि मैं समझता हूँ कि अनुचित है। अधिकांश फॉरेस्ट डेवलर्स के पट्टे रिजेक्ट हो रहे हैं, जबकि उनको जबर्दस्ती हटाया जा रहा है। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि जब तक Forest Rights Act के जितने भी केसेज़ सेटल न हो जाएं, उस क्षेत्र में कोई afforestation का काम प्रारम्भ नहीं करना चाहिए, यह मेरा सुझाव है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने स्टेट अथॉरिटी को कोई अधिकार नहीं दिया है। जितने भी अधिकार हैं वह सब नेशनल अथॉरिटी को दिए हैं। सारा प्रस्ताव बनेगा राज्यों में, जाकर केंद्र में पहुंचेगा, पूरे देश से कितनी योजनाएं आएंगी, कैसे उसका क्रियान्वयन कर पाएंगे, कैसे उसकी मंजूरी दे पाएंगे? मेरी आपसे यह प्रार्थना है कि इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें और उसमें स्टेट अथॉरिटी को भी मंजूरी का अधिकार दें।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा स्वयं का यह अनुभव रहा है कि जहां-जहां भी आपने प्लांटेशन किए हैं, वे असफल हुए हैं। बाहर की प्रजातियों का आप एक्सपेरिमेंट करते हैं, लेकिन मेरा अनुभव यह रहा है कि अधिकांश प्लांटेशन जो जंगलों में हुए हैं, वे असफल हुए हैं। लेकिन अगर आप चारागाह पर free grazing रोक दें और alternative areas को grazing के लिए लें,

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

तो जंगल में पुनर्जीवित होने की अपार क्षमता है। Regeneration of forests takes place the fastest rather than the plantation. इसलिए मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि जब आप अपनी योजनाएँ बनाएँ तो उसमें सबसे पहले इस बात का प्रतिबंध करें। आप आदिवासियों और जंगल में रहने वाले लोगों को इस बात के लिए तैयार कराकर compartments बना दें और कहें कि alternate grazing होगी। इस साल एक कम्पार्टमेंट में ग्रेजिंग हो, अगले साल दूसरे कम्पार्टमेंट में ग्रेजिंग हो, ताकि वहां regeneration का मौका मिलता रहे।

मेरी आपसे यह भी प्रार्थना है कि आप राज्यों को 42,000 करोड़ रुपये दे रहे हैं। वह 42,000 करोड़ रुपये की जो राशि है, उसमें यदि आप रोजगार को ज्यादा महत्व देंगे तो उचित होगा। मेरी यह धारणा है और मेरा यह शक है कि अधिकांश राशि अधिकारियों को वेतन बांटने में खर्च की जाएगी। इसलिए नेशनल अथॉरिटी के पास जो 10 प्रतिशत पैसा रखा गया है, उसको वहां रखने की क्या आवश्यकता है? यहां आपकी कौन-सी योजना नेशनल लेवल पर बनेगी? सारी योजनाएँ स्टेट्स से बनकर आएंगी, इसलिए इस पर आपको विचार करना चाहिए।

आखिर में, मैं आपसे दो और बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मेरा हमेशा यह मानस रहा है, मंशा रही है और विचार रहा है कि Forest Rights Act में Minor Forest Produce के अंतर्गत बांस को शामिल किया जाए, जिसका उदाहरण जयराम रमेश जी ने भी दिया है। अधिकांश राज्यों के फॉरेस्ट विभाग के लोग बैम्बू को आज भी Minor Forest Produce नहीं मान रहे हैं, जबकि यह आदिवासियों तथा जंगल में रहने वाले लोगों के रोजगार का एक बहुत बड़ा साधन है, इसलिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय, आपको इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा।

अंत में, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में वर्ष 1927 के फॉरेस्ट ऐक्ट में उन लोगों के साथ अन्याय हुआ, क्योंकि फॉरेस्ट के सारे अधिकार उनसे ले लिए गए। Forest Rights Act में उनको कुछ अधिकार वापस देने का प्रयास जरूर हुआ है, लेकिन जब तक जंगल में रहने वालों को जंगल का पूर्ण अधिकार नहीं दिया जाएगा और जब तक उनको conservation of forest का एक इंसेंटिव नहीं दिया जाएगा, तब तक आप जंगलों की रखवाली नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें और मेजर टिम्बर को भी फॉरेस्ट प्रोड्यूस में शामिल करें। तत्पश्चात्, उससे जो भी आमदनी हो, उसमें जंगल में रहने वाले लोगों और आदिवासियों के लिए हिस्सा लाने का प्रयास करें, तभी जाकर हम उनका विकास कर पाएँगे। मैं फिर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं उद्देश्य का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन प्रक्रिया का घोर विरोध करता हूँ। आपने इस पूरी प्रक्रिया में न तो ग्राम सभा को शामिल किया और न ही आदिवासियों को शामिल किया, बल्कि आपने आदिवासियों और forest dwellers को वहां से जबर्दस्ती हटाने का एक और रास्ता खोल दिया है, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके द्वारा CAMPA Bill के ऊपर अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ। इस धनराशि का उपयोग उपयोगकर्ता एजेंसियों द्वारा प्रतिपूरक वनारोपण करने हेतु एवं वनों के संरक्षण तथा विकास से संबंधित गतिविधियों के लिए किया जाएगा, ताकि वन भूमि में बदलाव का असर कम किया जा सके। दरअसल जब भी कोई परियोजना बनती है और उसमें पेड़ काटे जाते हैं तो उसके बदले में अतिरिक्त पेड़ लगाने पड़ते हैं, जिसके लिए सरकार को एक निश्चित राशि चुकानी पड़ती है। इस राशि का इस्तेमाल

वनीकरण के लिए किया जाता है। वर्ष 2002 से लेकर आज तक इस मद में 42,000 करोड़ रुपये जमा हो चुके हैं और हर साल इसमें 3,000 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी हो रही है, लेकिन स्पष्ट दिशानिर्देशों के अभाव में इस राशि का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पा रहा है।

(श्री उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

इस राशि का इस्तेमाल हो सके, इसके लिए सरकार ने क़ानून बनाने का फैसला किया, जिसके मद्देनजर लोक सभा में Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill 8 मई, 2015 को introduce हुआ। उसे लोक सभा की स्टैंडिंग कमिटी को 21 मई, 2015 को रेफ़र किया गया, फिर स्टैंडिंग कमिटी ने उस पर 26 फरवरी, 2016 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी और 3 मई, 2016 को लोक सभा ने यह बिल पास भी कर दिया।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरी एक विनती है कि वृक्षारोपण के बाद, पौधे लगाए जाने के बाद जब तक वे पेड़ बन जाएं, तब तक उनकी देखभाल करनी चाहिए, ताकि हम और हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी हरा-भरा और घना जंगल देख सके। जंगल को बढ़ावा देने के साथ-साथ wild animals का भी protection होना चाहिए। यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि जो लोग जंगल में रहते हैं, खास तौर पर आदिवासी और वनवासी भाई—जंगल को बनाए रखने के लिए वन्य प्राणी जीवन भी बना रहे और स्वयं आदिवासी और वनवासी भाइयों को भी जंगल से जीवन व्यतीत करने की व्यवस्था हो सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मात्र अधिकारियों द्वारा ही नहीं, बल्कि आदिवासी भाइयों को भी साथ रखकर जंगल के डेवलपमेंट की बात करनी चाहिए, इनका भी सहकार इसमें लेना चाहिए। जो राज्य, जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स, जो village जिन पौधों को लगाते हैं, उनमें से अधिकतम पौधे पेड़ बनें, अगर वे ऐसी कार्यवाही करते हैं, तो उन्हें award देने की व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से इस सम्माननीय सदन के सभी सदस्यों से मेरी विनती है कि वनीकरण के डेवलपमेंट के लिए 42,000 करोड़ से अधिक धनराशि देश के सभी राज्यों को अपने-अपने राज्य में वन विस्तार के अनुसार मिलने वाली है। बहुत अच्छा वनरोपण केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों और राज्यों में हो, इसके लिए हम सब मिलकर इस काम में सहयोग करें, क्योंकि हर राज्य को मिलने वाला पैसा रुका हुआ है। हम सब राज्यों को वह पैसा मिल सके, इसके लिए इस बिल को बिना विरोध पास करना चाहिए, ऐसी मेरी विनती है, आभार।

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for this opportunity. I am speaking on this subject with a sad heart because we think that forests are mere woods and bamboos, but forests are a rich system of biodiversity. The basic objective of the National Forest Policy, 1988 is 'maintenance of environmental stability through preservation and, where necessary, restoration of ecological balance.' The second objective is, 'Conserving the natural heritage of the country by preserving the remaining natural forest with the vast variety of flora and fauna, which represents the remarkable biological diversity and genetic resources of the country.' We have forgotten these two major issues which are found in the National Forest Policy.

[Shri T. K. S. Elangovan]

Sir, on diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes, the Policy says, 'Forest land or land with tree cover should not be treated merely as a resource readily available to be utilized for various projects and programmes, but as a national asset which requires to be properly safeguarded for providing sustained benefits to the entire community.' This is the National Forest Policy of this country since 1988, after which, no new Policy has been formulated. But we have forgotten this Policy. The Policy envisages about one-third portion of the land as forest cover. We think that forests are mere woods and bamboos. No, Sir, it is not so. There are hundreds of living things in the forests. There are animals, birds, insects, flora and fauna. But in the concrete jungle, where we live, the only living thing is the human being and some animals and birds which are tamed and domesticated to subserve the human being. We can construct high-rise buildings, but we cannot create forests. Forest is an asset which should have something more than the trees and the bushes. We are concerned about the endangered species, but we ourselves put them to danger. So, my humble request here is that we should not utilize the forest area for industrial or other purposes. So, I would like to say that when we talk about this Compensatory Afforestation Fund, the phrase, 'compensatory afforestation', itself means relocation of forests. Even people do not want to get relocated. How can these voiceless animals and birds fight with the Government to ensure that they are not relocated? They cannot. That is why, we are taking away the forests. We are usurping their land. So, my request to the Government, and through the Government, to the various State Governments, is that in this Compensatory Afforestation Fund, the title itself should be renamed. The title should be renamed as 'Targeted Afforestation Fund' and we should try to reach the target of putting 33.13 per cent of the land area under the forest cover, which was envisaged by the National Forest Policy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shantaram Naik - not there. Shri Madhusudan Mistry. Mistryji, you have three minutes. Your Party has no time, but I am giving you three minutes.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, मेरे नसीब में हमेशा तीन मिनट ही लिखे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And, the person responsible is sitting there.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Whether I speak on the issue of child labour or any other issue, the time, which is left for me, is always three or four minutes; nothing more. Anyhow, whatever I want to say, I hope you will allow me to speak. सर, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह compensatory afforestation आप कौन सी जमीन पर करोगे? आपको झाड़ू तो लगाने हैं। जहाँ एक जमाने में Reserved Forest declare हुए

थे, वहां पर वर्किंग प्लान की वजह से सब झाड़ कट गए और बाद में re-generation का कार्य नहीं हुआ। बस यह जमीन है और इस के ऊपर जो किसान खेती करते हैं, वह रिजर्व फॉरेस्ट की जमीन फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के पास है। वह किसी ग्राम पंचायत के पास नहीं है और न वह उसमें intervene कर सकती है। फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट को जो यह पैसा जा रहा है, उसे सीधे रिजर्व फॉरेस्ट के अंदर और जहां sanctuary बाद में declare हुई है, क्योंकि 1927 का Forest Act है, उसके अंदर फॉरेस्ट डिक्लेअर करने की जो प्रोसेस पूरी अपनायी गयी, वह ज्यादातर जगहों पर नहीं हुई और वे फॉरेस्ट डिक्लेअर हो गए। उसके अंदर forest villages हैं, जिन्हें अभी तक आपने revenue village डिक्लेअर नहीं किया। कुछ हुए भी तो वे कागज के ऊपर ही हुए। वहां पर पंचायत भी नहीं है और न ही उन्हें कोई लाभ मिलता है। इस देश के अंदर ऐसे भी कई फॉरेस्ट विलेजेज हैं। उनकी क्या स्थिति होगी, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं? मेरी यह भी विनती है कि गुजरात के अंदर World Bank का Social Forestry का project है, राजस्थान में सोशल फॉरेस्ट्री का प्रोजेक्ट था, वर्ल्ड बैंक फॉरेस्ट प्रोजेक्ट बंद हुआ तो Japan Development Agency ने उसके अंदर काम किया। उसके अंदर पूरा Extension Department खड़ा हुआ। दो डिपार्टमेंट हैं - Territorial and Extension. Extension के अंदर street plantation आता है, जिसमें canal plantation, railway plantation, road-side plantation - ये सब उसके अंदर आते हैं। उसके आने से पहले village wood-load जो रेवेन्यू के अंदर आता है, पंचायत के पास से फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट उसका रिजॉल्यूशन ले लेता है और वह जमीन उसके पास वापस नहीं जाती है। गुजरात में Joint Forest Management Committee बनी और दूसरी जगहों में भी बनीं, 30 साल का एग्रीमेंट हुआ, झाड़ बड़े हो गए, लोगों ने अपना सब कुछ लगाया, लेकिन उन्हें अभी तक वहां पर शेयर नहीं मिला और नए नोटिफिकेशन में कहा कि इसके अंदर आपको कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। फॉरेस्ट ग्रुप ने भी CCF बनाए, DCF बनाए, Assistant Conservator of Forest बनाए उसके अंदर अलग-अलग सर्कल्स बनाए, लेकिन उसमें काम करने वाले मजदूर को कुछ नहीं मिला। आज भी घरों के बीच से extension करने वाले उसके अंदर से पत्थर की दीवार बनाते हैं, आज भी खेत के अंदर जिसे आपने पट्टे दिए, मेरे सवाल के जवाब में परसों सरकार ने बताया कि इसके अंदर टोटल 17,46,000 टायटल दिए गए।

उसमें टाइटल लिखा है, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहब, मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि यह टाइटल नहीं है, यह लैंड राइट कल्टिवेशन - यदि वह कल्टिवेशन की है, तो राइट दिया गया है। आज भी अधिकार-पत्रों को नहीं मानते हुए, फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट वाले उसके अंदर पूरा जाकर प्लांटेशन करते हैं। वे बबूल के बीज डाल देते हैं, उसके अंदर मवेशी छोड़ देते हैं, लोगों को उठाकर मारते हैं, लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि इसके अंदर आपके हाथ में फॉरेस्ट ब्यूरोक्रेसी नहीं है, आपके हाथ में इंटरप्रेटेशन भी नहीं है। मैं यदि 2003 से 2006 के समय का कहूँ, तो 2006 का कानून लाने में मेरा बहुत बड़ा हाथ था। उस कानून के अंदर हमने जो-जो चीजें रखी थीं, आज उनका implementation नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि इसके अंदर फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट की, हर एक की अलग इंटरप्रेटेशन दी है। यदि मैं पेंशन लेता हूँ और मेरा बेटा खेत जोतता है तो मेरे बेटे को जमीन नहीं दी जाती, क्योंकि वह यह बोलता है कि बोनाफाइड लाइवलिहुड नहीं है। ये सब इश्यूज इसके साथ जुड़े हुए हैं और आपके साथ भी जुड़े हैं। मेरा इस बारे में बहुत रिसेंटमेंट और एप्रिहेंशन है। इस वजह से मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यदि फॉरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट रेवेन्यू जमीन

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

के अंदर एफॉरेस्टेशन करने वाला हो, तब हमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, लेकिन जंगल के अंदर, जहां पर लोगों का अधिकार है, हमें वहां प्रॉब्लम है। वे अभी तक सैटल नहीं हुए हैं। 2006 का कानून है, ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं यादव जी से बता दूंगा कि फर्स्ट कमीशन ...(व्यवधान)... 1962 के अंदर हुआ था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... I am not talking anything which is irrelevant. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is very relevant. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Unfortunately, I am the last Member from my party and do not have time. Otherwise, I would have ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party has no time left. I have given you three minutes. That is extra from my side. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Harshvardhan Singh. You have only three minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I was about ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That party has much more time, yet I am giving him only three minutes.

श्री हर्षवर्धन सिंह डुंगरपुर (राजस्थान): सर, मेरी मेडन स्पीच है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; not maiden in this debate. Then, you sit down and speak on another one. ...(Interruptions)... Then you don't speak.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: But I want to say something. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I tell you and advise you also, if you want it to be noted as a maiden speech, do not do it here; speak in the next debate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): He is restricting himself to three minutes only. ...(Interruptions)... Let him speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; I can allow three minutes. ...(Interruptions)... You have been given three minutes. That is over. ...(Interruptions)... Your party does not have even a single minute more, yet I gave you three minutes. You have taken extra time. They have more time, yet I am giving him only three minutes. Sit down. I have to be fair. It is his maiden speech, yet I am giving him only three minutes.

...(Interruptions)... I am not unfair, but I have time constraint. ...(Interruptions)... Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... I am helpless. There is time constraint. I have done more justice to you. Even though there was no time left, I gave you three minutes. Now, Mr. Harshvardhan, please speak.

SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the CAMPA Bill is an important piece of legislation that had been hanging fire for more than a decade. The present Government is keen to pass this very significant legislation. Sir, in India, we need to increase the carbon sink and reduce the carbon footprint. India needs to improve its carbon credit. Sir, passing legislation is one thing; we have many laws, but the crux of the matter is that we need proper monitoring. So, Sir, the afforestation drive should not be left to just digging pits and planting saplings. My main point is that unless you protect the area, it would not have any benefit from planting saplings and all. The only way to revive degraded forest is to give it proper protection. That is the only way the forests can be revived. I would agree with Shri Jairam Ramesh when he said that it is better to concentrate on degraded forests than to take up a new area and plant the whole lot of saplings. Sir, I can't reiterate this point more than by saying that we need to protect the forest areas specially by building fences and walls. Sir, we live in a tropical country with a tropical climate where we have plenty of sunshine and warmth. We have the coppicing forests. So, the rejuvenation is very fast.

Sir, we are very lucky to be living in such a country. Sir, the afforestation drive will not be successful without taking the local communities into confidence. They have to act like the vigilantes. Those communities or villagers who help in protecting forests must be given a reward. It has to be a *quid pro quo*. Sir, I would like to make a point that if the gas connections for cooking reach the remotest areas, it will reduce the demand for wood. Sir, we also need to change the construction techniques of the village huts made of country tiles. ...(Time-bell rings)... We need to give them an alternative piece of material. And we also need to give them solar cookers so that the demand for wood reduces. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai. You have only three minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill, 2016. The Bill is creating a permanent National Compensatory Afforestation Fund as against *ad hoc* fund. As Mr. Jairam Ramesh had enlightened the House, the fund was ₹ 1,000 crore in 2009 or so, which has risen to ₹ 42,000 crore. All the States in the country stand to gain out of this because afforestation is a major problem which is being faced by all States uniformly. If you happen to see what happened in Maharashtra or elsewhere in Madhya Pradesh or the things which

[Shri Anil Desai]

5.00 P.M.

were mentioned in the speeches, every speaker has asked whether the Forest Rights Act, 2006 would be considered in this legislation. I think the doubts raised by Mr. Jairam Ramesh were, if we do not give any right or if we do not go by what Gram Sabha has to say or ignore the rights of the tribals or the rights of the *adivasis*, who have been staying there for ages together in the forests. Their rights need to be protected. When today his apprehensions were explained, I think most of the doubts were put to rest that everything will be monitored by way of this legislation where the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund will be there and the State CAMPA will be there. For both things, the working has been drawn out in the Bill. There is enough of room that when the officials or monitoring agencies will be doing the job as a Government, they will take appropriate care as far as the rights of the tribals are concerned. In the State of Maharashtra, I do remember in 1995, when Shiv Sena and BJP ruled the State then, our hon. President, Uddhavji Thackeray, who is an avid lover of wildlife, took an initiative and started Project Tiger. Similarly, in the same spirit, initiatives and things in the current Government in Maharashtra will be taken ahead. I think Mr. Jairam Ramesh had cited one project which was there and he had expressed his apprehensions. I am sure that hon. Minister would put to rest all the doubts raised by him and it will be in the interest of the people and it will be in the interest of the ecosystem. We have to see that the biodiversity and these things are protected; they are enhanced. Rich forest, rich economy and rich development are taking place at the same time. *...(Time-bell rings)...* I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing forward this piece of legislation which will work in the growth of the economy. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A.V. Swamy. You have three minutes.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Thank you very much, Sir. I belong to Koraput district, which is a Scheduled Area and also otherwise known as paradise of the anthropologists because you will find nearly all the 61 ethnic groups of Odisha in Koraput. Therefore, I will be tempted to get into the problems concerning more the tribals rather than the general things. Please give me one more minute. I am echoing the voice of tribal leaders and activists for tribal rights across the country now. The Bill in the present form is fundamentally opposed to the Forest Rights Act and not addressing the legal rights of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (OTFDs). It has been recognized and vested under law that the consent of the *Gram Sabha* for implementation of any programme including implementation of contemporary afforestation on their customary land rights is mandatory.

Sir, the Forest Rights Act (FRA) now legally recognizes and vests forest rights of STs and other traditional forest dwellers in about 1,77,000 villages, as of today, and occupy nearly 40 million hectares of forest land. According to a recent study by Rights and Resources Initiatives (RRI), almost a half of India's forest lands are likely to come under the jurisdiction of *Gram Sabha*. Let this not be forgotten, when you frame your laws in future.

Community Forest Resource rights recognized under the Act now constitute a new forest category, not a traditional approach to forests that we have been following all along, to be governed and managed by the *Gram Sabhas* and forest rights holders. Therefore, any Government programme on forestlands, including use of CAMPA funds, has to be based on the framework of governance under FRA.

This Bill does not address the key issue of compensating tribals and forest dwellers for the loss of their forests - a recommendation made by the Kanchan Chopra Committee constituted by the Supreme Court. When the major reason for poor implementation of the FRA remains the obstinate opposition of the forest bureaucracy to empowerment of ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. ...(Interruptions)... All right.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY: No, Sir. One more minute, please. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more minute. I have not given extra time to anybody. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A. V. SWAMY: I am a tribal, Sir. I come from a tribal area. I was born and brought up in.....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are all equal. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he has raised a valid issue. The Minister should hear. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He is a forest man, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are all equal. Here everybody is equal.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Give me one minute, Sir. I have just one suggestion. The tribals demand an alternative structure which would directly compensate the forest communities for the loss of the forests and transfer the CAMPA money to *Gram Sabha* for afforestation and ecological restoration. If the CAMPA Bill is now passed by Parliament in its current form, this will be a warning to the present Government it will represent a reversal of the commitment for justice made in the FRA a decade ago to the *adivasis* and forest dwelling citizens. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you very much. Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao., Dr. *Saheb*, you know the time constraint.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Sir, I will not take much time because whatever I wanted to say, he has said. I am also born in a Scheduled Area like him. I am sorry but, I know, I am closer to activists there. Sir, at first, this is not a forest policy discussion, nor on a Forest Act. This is just a Compensatory Afforestation Fund where all the talking is about how the Fund should be distributed. As Mr. Jairam Ramesh said, ₹ 42,000 crores have accumulated. Where do they go? The Supreme Court has said that only ten per cent should be used pending their final decision. Now, all States are looking to it. While agreeing with all of them, all of us do love forests and love trees but we cut them. That is another matter. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, who brought in the Andhra Pradesh Bill, did not know that we, the Scheduled Area people, could be just taken out and alienated, through one ordinance – he is looking at me – from seven *mandals* of Polavaram. He did not bother that there are Scheduled Areas. He did not bother that we need to be consulted. He did not bother that the Government should consult us. Let us not talk about that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam Ramesh is not the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you a Minister now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Sir, as far as this is concerned, this Fund..... *(Interruptions)*... At that time, he was presiding the meeting. What I am saying here is this. Let the forests be taken care of. What Mr. Nadimul Haque has said, I agree with him. After all, it is a Concurrent subject. The States are also as much important or as much responsible as the Centre is. We are concerned about our forests; we are concerned about the green cover. So, we will take care of what we need to do. We work closer with the tribals, than the people sitting here, some 1,500 miles away from Hyderabad and its forests. So, we know very well about them. As a matter of fact, I supported him, but he has clouded the entire debate by his very erudite presentation yesterday. I would only like to tell him that we agree but I want the Minister to factor in one thing. Mr. Jairam Ramesh has said, 'let the rules be made comprehensive,' which can be a guideline to the States, if there are any apprehensions on that factor. That is a very right thing that when you are making rules, let them be comprehensive enough because Saleem *Saheb* said that the type of things that we have to add, these can come in our rules. So, this can be taken note of.

Sir, this is one of most welcome Bills. I also congratulate Mr. Javadekar, who was the Minister earlier for this, and we are all with him. We should also congratulate Mr. Jairam Ramesh, who had really initiated this move. This is good.

MR. DEPUTY CHIARMAN: And who denied them their rights?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Yes; it is Mr. Jairam Ramesh's Bill. I don't know why he did not do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is talking about rules. Sir, this is Mr. Jairam Ramesh's Bill. He had not brought it, and now, he wants amendment to that, thinking that Keshava Rao cannot do what he would perhaps do. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Today is the day of Shri Jairam Ramesh. Everybody is talking about him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister to reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, Shri Jairam Ramesh is troubling them here and there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no point of order. Mr. Minister will reply now. Sit down. Now, hon. Minister will reply. I know that no rule is broken here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know that. Mr. Minister, please start replying. Why are there such delaying tactics?

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनिल माधव दवे): माननीय उपसभापति जी, एक अच्छा बिल, उस बिल के अंतर्गत जो राशि है और वह बिल आज एक पवित्र उद्देश्य के साथ अपनी पूर्णाहुति पर आ गया है। मुझे कभी-कभी कुछ-कुछ आभास होता है, जैसे एक काम पूर्ण हो गया है, पिछले पांच-छह दिन से जो पाइपलाइन में था। वस्तुतः यह पैसा किसी का नहीं है, यह टीम इंडिया का पैसा है, यह भारत का पैसा है। किसी को क्लेम नहीं करना चाहिए कि मेरा पैसा है। क्या राज्य, क्या केंद्र, क्या गांव, क्या शहर? यह टीम इंडिया का पैसा है। संसद की प्रक्रिया सफल हुई और हम किसी दबाव, किसी बाह्य स्तंभ के प्रेशर के बगैर आज उस राशि को वापिस उसको पहुंचा रहे हैं, जिसकी कुछ हानि विकास की यात्रा में हुई हो और जो राशि है, वह भी अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी राशि है और विशेषकर ऐसे राज्य, जिन राज्यों के अंदर जंगलों का विशेष नुकसान हुआ है। जब मैं जंगल बोलता हूँ, तो जंगल के अंदर दो चीजें जुड़ी हुई हैं, जंगल, उसमें रहने वाला आदिवासी, वनवासी, अनुसूचित जनजाति का समाज और उसका वन्य जीवन। जब अनुसूचित जनजाति बोली जाती है, तो उसमें वन और वन्य जीवन जुड़ा हुआ है। चूंकि हम इसे होलिस्टिक और कांप्रहेेंसिव वे में नहीं देखते हैं, इसलिए कंपार्टमेंट में देखने की आदत पड़ गई है। जब लोग कहते हैं कि वन लगाओ, तो मैं कभी-कभी मजाक में कहता हूँ कि आप वन काटो मत, वन अपने आप लग जाएगा, छोड़ दीजिए। लोग कहते हैं कि चलो, नदी साफ करते हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि माफ करो, नदी को गंदा करना बंद कर दो, नदी तो साल में एक बार अपने आपको खुद यूं ही साफ कर लेती है। वह खुद ही अपने आपको साफ करती है। लेकिन कंसेप्ट के लेवल पर जब कंप्यूजन होता है, तो सेनापति का कंप्यूजन मैदान के अन्दर मोर्चे हरवाता है। वैसे ही योजनाकारों के मन में और नीति निर्धारकों के अन्दर जब स्पष्टता का अभाव होता है या वे किसी चीज से influenced होते हैं, तो बहुत सारी समस्याएँ होती हैं। यहां मैं उन राज्यों का विशेष करके उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ, जिनके पास 1,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि पहुँचेगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह 1,000 करोड़ है। यानी अब सारी बातें करोड़ में ही होंगी। आंध्र प्रदेश के पास 2,223 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे और अरुणाचल प्रदेश के पास 1,462 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे। नॉर्थ ईस्ट के ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी (आंध्र प्रदेश): आप पहले समझिए, बाद में सुनाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: छत्तीसगढ़ के अन्दर 3,861 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे, गुजरात के अन्दर 1,100 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे और हिमाचल प्रदेश के पास 1,395 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे। जम्मू-कश्मीर के पास 926 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे, जिसे आप round figure करेंगे तो वह 1,000 करोड़ होता है। झारखंड के पास 3,099 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे, कर्णाटक को 917 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे, मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 3,459 करोड़ रुपये हैं और महाराष्ट्र के लिए 2,435 करोड़ रुपये हैं। सबसे अधिक ओडिशा के पास 5,996 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे, जिसे आप round figure करेंगे तो यह 6,000 करोड़ के आसपास होता है। राजस्थान को 1,425 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे, उत्तर प्रदेश के पास 1,314 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे और उत्तराखंड के पास 2,210 करोड़ रुपये जाएँगे। यह वह राशि है, जो इन राज्यों के अन्दर विकास के काम होने के कारण ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बता रहा हूँ। मैं सारा इसलिए नहीं पढ़ रहा हूँ, क्योंकि बाकी सबका 1,000 करोड़ से कम है, लेकिन इनका 1,000 करोड़ से ज्यादा है। बाकी मैं इसे स्पेसिफिकली सबको डिस्ट्रिब्यूट कर दूँगा। आप सबको मिल जाएगा, मैं यह दे दूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको पूरी राशि दे दूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: राशि? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): राशि नहीं, डिटेल। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे: डिटेल मैं आपको दे दूँगा।

उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने उन सभी माननीय सांसदों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, जिन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छी बहस के अन्दर हिस्सा लिया। जयराम रमेश जी ने इस बहस की शुरुआत की, तो मैंने भी उनसे लॉबी में मजाक में कहा कि अब इसके बाद किसी को बोलने के लिए कुछ बच नहीं जाता है, क्योंकि आपने तो सब बोल दिया है। तो जयराम रमेश जी ने उसकी बहुत अच्छी शुरुआत की। मुझे विवेक के आधार पर सोचना पड़ेगा कि क्या सम्भव है और क्या नहीं है। इसके बाद, भुपेंद्र यादव जी ने उसका एक सुन्दर सा जवाब दिया। चूँकि वे एक वकील भी हैं और बाकी सारी चीजों से तैयारी के साथ आते हैं, तो उस तैयारी को उन्होंने रखा भी है। मुनव्वर सलीम जी, टी. रतिनावेल जी, मो. नदीमुल हक़ जी, हरिवंश जी, सी. पी. नारायणन जी, दिलीप तिर्की जी, वीर सिंह जी ने बहुत अच्छा बोला है। प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी का इंटरवेंशन बहुत अच्छा था, अपने भाषण के अन्दर उन्होंने महाराष्ट्र के वनवासी क्षेत्र का अपना अनुभव बताया। डी. राजा जी ने भी बोला। दिग्विजय सिंह जी keeps his powder dry, तो वे उन विषयों के अन्दर हमेशा तैयार ही रहते हैं। उनका 10 साल का मध्य प्रदेश का अनुभव है। लाल सिंह वडोदिया जी, टी. के. एस. एलंगोवन जी, मधुसूदन मिश्री जी, हर्षवर्धन सिंह डुंगरपुर जी, अनिल देसाई जी, ए. वी. स्वामी जी और डा. के. केशव राव जी, सभी ने इस चर्चा के अन्दर बहुत अच्छा भाग लिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबने अच्छा बोला। यह एक अच्छी बहस, अच्छी चर्चा का समापन है, लेकिन मैं यहां दो बातें स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। पंचायती राज अधिनियम के बाद किसी भी पंचायती क्षेत्र के अन्दर कुछ भी करना सम्भव नहीं है, उस अधिनियम के अंतर्गत ही काम करना पड़ेगा। जितने भी नए नियम आएँ, जो लोग भी आएँ... पंचायती राज अधिनियम ने इस देश के सबसे नीचे जो मैनेजमेंट है, सबसे नीचे जो गवर्नेंस है, उसका इतना सशक्तीकरण कर दिया है कि जब मैं वहां

जाता हूँ, तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि इनको तो संसद से भी ज्यादा अधिकार प्राप्त हो रहा है। इतना पैसा है, इतनी ताकत है। अब उसके साथ नॉलेज, टेक्नोलॉजी सपोर्ट, अवेयरनेस, ये सब कुछ चाहिए। मैं वैसा ही Forest Right Acts के संबंध में कह सकता हूँ, वैसे यह दूसरे मंत्रालय का विषय है, लेकिन Forest Right Acts को ध्यान में रख कर ही ये सारी चीजें की गई हैं और जहां तक राज्य सरकारों का सवाल है, उपसभापति जी, हम एक federal structure में रहते हैं, हमें राज्य सरकारों पर भरोसा करना होगा। वे चुनी हुई सरकारें हैं। उनके जो मुखिया होते हैं, जो कुछ अच्छा हो सकता है, वे अपने विवेक से करते होंगे। नीतियों में अंतर होता होगा, लेकिन राज्य सरकारों की स्वायत्तता पर और उनके काम करने की क्षमता पर... कुछ कमी हो सकती है, कुछ होगा, तो उसको हम ठीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे। हम ध्यान दिला सकते हैं, लेकिन उनके काम करने पर अगर हर बार हम spoon feeding करेंगे, हम बताएंगे कि ऐसा ही कीजिए, हम जो कहेंगे, वही कीजिए, तो यह मुझे लगता है कि federal structure के मूल ढांचे की जो चेतना है, यह उसके विपरीत है, इसलिए हम मान कर चल रहे हैं कि जब यह राशि राज्यों को जाएगी और राज्य उसका नीचे उपयोग करेगा, तो उपयोग करते हुए वह सारे विवेक को ध्यान में रख कर करेगा, जो उन्होंने संविधान के अंतर्गत शपथ ली है और सारा काम किया है। वे भी अपने राज्य के अंदर वनों को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वे भी अपने राज्य के अंदर ज्यादा से ज्यादा कार्बन को मिटिगेट करना चाहते हैं, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि राज्य अपनी जगह इस काम को अच्छे से करेंगे ही। कहीं कुछ ध्यान में आएगा, तो हम नियम बनाते वक्त उस पर ध्यान देंगे।

महोदय, मैं एक अंतिम बात कह रहा हूँ। पिता को जितनी जल्दी बेटी के विवाह या बेटे की पढ़ाई, नौकरी या विवाह की होती है, उससे ज्यादा जल्दी मुझे इस बिल के पास होने की है, क्योंकि मुझे लगता है कि जल्दी से यह पास हो जाए ताकि जो पैसा परसों दिया जा रहा हो, वह कल दिया जाए, जो कल दिया जा रहा हो, वह अभी दे दिया जाए, लेकिन शासन की अपनी प्रक्रियाएं होती हैं। यह पैसा जाएगा, इससे प्रति दिन 10 या 11 लाख रुपए का ब्याज आता है, लेकिन सरकार ब्याज कमाने के लिए नहीं चलती है, बल्कि सरकार विकास के कामों के लिए चलती है और हम विकास के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। मैं यहां एक ड्राफ्ट को पढ़ाना चाहता हूँ। यह मैं इसलिए पढ़ रहा हूँ, क्योंकि यह mutually agreed है और इसके अंदर कम से कम कोई शब्द नहीं छूटेगा। वह रिकॉर्ड पर आ जाएगा और उसके authentication की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि मैं उसको बोल रहा हूँ।

I have received some suggestions made by the Congress Party and others, one with regard to the involvement of the Gram Sabha in monies spent in areas which are covered by the Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006. Another suggestion has been made with regard to the consultation with elected representatives in the expenditure to be undertaken in this regard. Our Government has always followed a principled process, and public participation in the development process has been encouraged in all our policies and programmes. I would like to state that Clause 6 of the Bill, as approved by the Lok Sabha, deals with the expenditure to be undertaken from the State Fund. The said expenditure involves expenditure on land given for compensatory afforestation, forest and wildlife management, protected areas and other allied activities. However,

[श्री अनिल माधव दवे]

if the expenditure is to be undertaken on the land covered by the Gram Sabha in areas which are covered under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act, 2006, the rules would provide for necessary consultation with the Gram Sabha. The procedure for effective consultation in formulation of the projects and the expenditure to be undertaken will also be specified in the rules. A record of such consultation shall be maintained. The language of this rule-making proviso under Section 30 is wide enough and Clause 30(2)(c), (d), (j), (k), (o) and (t) are wide enough to provide for this.

I assure the House that the rules would necessarily incorporate provision for this consultation process. I would also assure the House that in case the rules are not found adequate in addressing the issues, we will revisit them after a lapse of an year or so.

हम सभी सुझावों पर पूरी गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे। हम उसके लिए नियमों के निर्धारण के पहले आवश्यक बैठक भी करेंगे। Our process is absolutely democratic. आप बिल्कुल निश्चित रहिए कि मैं उस सारी प्रक्रिया को करने के अंदर प्रजातांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं का कहीं उल्लंघन नहीं करूंगा। अगर उपस्थित हों और हों तो वह प्रक्रिया अपनी जगह पालन होगी। आप सबसे निवेदन है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, hon. Minister. Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of funds under the public accounts of India and the public accounts of each State and crediting thereto the monies received from the user agencies towards compensatory afforestation, additional compensatory afforestation, penal compensatory afforestation, net present value and all other amounts recovered from such agencies under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; constitution of an authority at national level and at each of the State and Union Territory Administration for administration of the funds and to utilize the monies so collected for undertaking artificial regeneration (plantations), assisted natural regeneration, protection of forests, forest related infrastructure development, Green India Programme, wildlife protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in clause 6, there are two amendments (Nos.9 and 10) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Mr. Dalwai, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: No, Sir. The Minister has given an assurance in the House that he will frame the rules in which all such concerns will be addressed. Hence, I am not moving the amendments.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

NEW CLAUSE 6A- INSERTION OF NEW CLAUSE 6A CONDITIONS FOR
EXPENDITURE FROM NATIONAL OR STATE FUND

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there are two amendments for insertion of New Clause 6A; amendment (No. 6) by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee and amendment (No.7) by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Mr. Banerjee, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Yes, Sir. Sir, I move:

6. That at page 6, *after* line 36, the following be *inserted*, namely:-

"6A. Prior to authorising any expenditure from the National or State Fund, the respective Authority shall ensure that:

- (i) the informed consent of the Gram Sabhas of all villages within whose customary, traditional or revenue boundaries the proposed activity falls has been obtained, or whose members exercise any forest right within the area proposed for the project, or which is within five kilometers of the proposed site;
- (ii) all applicable rights under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act, 2006, have been recorded and recognized, as certified in a resolution by each Gram Sabha that fits the criteria mentioned in sub-section (i) and;
- (iii) any proposed project or scheme in an area where any right has been recognized under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, should be undertaken only under a plan prepared and passed by the Gram Sabha whose member(s) hold these rights.

Explanation.- Provided that, for the purposes of this section, the terms "Gram Sabha" and "village" shall have the same definitions as those specified in sections 2(g) and 2(p) respectively of the Scheduled Tribes and Other 'Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act, 2006 and the applicable quorum for all meetings of the Gram Sabha for these purposes shall be fifty per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in New Clause 6A, there is one amendment (No.7) by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, are you moving the amendment?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, all that this amendment seeks to do is to ensure that the CAMPA funds will be used after the rights have been settled, and where the rights have been settled after the permission of the Gram Sabha. Normally, I would have moved this amendment. But in view of the written assurance given by the Minister that the spirit of the amendment will be reflected in the rules and that if the rules are insufficient, he will come back to the House in one year's time, I am not moving the amendment. I would request the hon. Minister to take the written assurance that he has given very seriously.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Once he has given an assurance on the floor of the House, he will fulfil it. Why do you doubt his intention? Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh has not moved the amendment. I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee to vote.

The motion was negatived.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in Clause 8, there are two amendments (Nos.1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving the amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): No, Sir.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in Clause 9, there are two amendments (Nos.3 and 4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving the amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I am satisfied with the reply of the Minister. I am not moving the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That means the Minister has given a very good reply.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, in clause 15, there is one amendment (No. 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving the amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Since the Minister has assured the House that he believes in transparency and will address our concerns, I am not moving the amendment.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 16 to 18 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 19, there is one Amendment (No. 11) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I am not moving.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill

Clauses 20 to 29 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 30, there is one Amendment (No. 12) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I am not moving .

Clause 30 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 to 33 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula & the Preamble were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Long Title, there is one Amendment (No. 8) by Shri Husain Dalwai. Are you moving?

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I am not moving.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI ANIL MADHAV DAVE: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, I have to inform that the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on the 28th of July, 2016, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:

BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:	
(a) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2016	One hour
(b) The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015	Two hours
2. Consideration and passing of the Enforcement of Security Interest and Recovery of Debt Laws and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 2016, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Three hours
3. Consideration and Return of the Appropriation Bill relating to the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2016-17, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Two hours

The Committee also recommended that the House may sit beyond 6.00 p.m., as and when necessary, for the transaction of Government Legislative and other Business.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Supplementary List of Business.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have just passed a Bill and I was looking at Jairamji, who started this with a lot of effort and contribution. Then, subsequently, we had Javadekarji. So, there is something lucky with Shri Anil Madhav Dave that the three 'J's' starting, namely, Jairam, Jayanthi and Javedkar, initiated the Bill, and now he has got the Bill passed. मुबारक हो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And, you also got it passed unanimously. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you got it passed unanimously.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Because he gave the assurance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes, that is it. He has taken upon him the responsibility. Assurance means it is a responsibility. You remember that. Now, we have the Supplementary List of Business. One Bill is urgent, that is, this Bill, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2016. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, what about the Short Duration Discussion on Andhra Pradesh? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): It is coming up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, we want the discussion only ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, we had agreed for it after the CAMPA Bill ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: It is only extension of date. You say ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, we have to take up... ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): I have said it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can pass it without discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I will just say.. ...(Interruptions)... Rameshji, please. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it can be passed without discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI : Yes, yes.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, this is in response to the request from all sides of the House, that this Bill has been brought in this urgency. Please understand this. ...(Interruptions)... Let us discuss it. You approve it within two minutes and then move to the next item. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: But the time allotted for it is one hour.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: One hour is not necessary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary; I know. ...(Interruptions)... I agree with you. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, you want to say something about the Bill.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, let the Minister say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, everybody knows the importance of this Bill and now it has to be passed. It is only a technical date extension question, nothing more is there. So, you move it. ...(Interruptions)... Do you want to speak? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): No, Sir; a Bill is a Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.**The Lokpal and Lokayuktas (Amendment) Bill, 2016**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

That the Bill to amend the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Yechury. If you want to speak, you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, my only point is, a Bill is a Bill. Let us not devalue that process. You see, whatever be the technicality, even if it is a date extension... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; we will discuss it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: A Bill is a Bill. There is sanctity for passing...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; we will discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, you want to discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And there is a procedure for it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not saying that there should be an elaborate discussion on the Bill. I am saying, 'don't bypass the procedure'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; no procedure will be bypassed. It is not possible.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Whatever you have allotted, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not possible to bypass any procedure. If any Member wants to say something about the Bill, I will allow. Why should I not allow? Mr. Anand Sharma, do you want to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, without discussion...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Who said it? Why are you raking up the issue unnecessarily? ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you are in the Chair and that is why I am asking you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, if the House is for that, I am for that. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, you are in the Chair and that is why I am asking you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, the Chair cannot impose anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raja, I always say, if the House is one, I have no problem. That is all.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we want discussion. It should not be passed without discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, as far as the Government is concerned, it is an important Bill. But as far as we are concerned, after this, we have to give two hours' time for the Short Duration Discussion on Andhra. If you agree, then, we have no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we agree. There is no doubt. There is no problem.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Both the issues are important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you one thing. It was already decided by the House yesterday that we will take up the Short Duration Discussion on the Andhra issue. That will be done and implemented. Now, this is only a small Bill. If you want to pass it without discussion, you can pass; or, if you want to discuss, we can discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have a small point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, once the Bill is passed, we can have the statement of the Defence Minister — it is a very important issue — about the missing aircraft. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): It will be taken up after the Andhra issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is very important, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will go by the decision. I don't want anything... ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the statement will not take much time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, 29 people are missing. Sir, it is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Agreed. Sit down. Let it be over.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, 29 people are missing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. Let it be over. ...*(Interruptions)*... You raise it at that time. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you cannot raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I have already started the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it will create a new problem. Sir, if this message goes that the House is not interested or not giving priority to those 29 lives, it will also send a very wrong message. So, please find a way out. ...*(Interruptions)*... It should be completed today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, what I said is only this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the statement can be made by the hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the hon. Minister is saying 'yes'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it won't take much time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. You are a Vice-Chairman as well. See, I have only one problem. If Shri Tiruchi Siva had raised this issue before moving the Bill, and before calling Shri Anand Sharma, I would have immediately allowed. Now, the question is, the process of the Bill has started. The Minister has moved the Bill; I have called Shri Anand Sharma. As soon as the Bill is over, I can consider it. You raise it at that time.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Okay; agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anand Sharma.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the Minister has brought a Bill which seeks to amend Section 44 of the Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 (1 of 2014). I have gone through the Amendment Bill. One thing we would like to put on record here. It is true that there have been consultations with the Government and a need was felt because of the representations made by various organizations. Our understanding is that it is only to have a re-examination, by the Standing Committee, of the matters raised and the representations received. So, it is only to have time to reach clarity and conclusion on the issues that have been raised and we hope that there is no intent to dilute the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill in any manner, which we will not be a party to.

Secondly, it is important for the entire House to bear in mind that this country has seen enough turbulence; there were agitations and there was a demand. The Government of the day, the UPA Government, responding to the demand, enacted the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill. Once these issues get addressed, it is incumbent on the present Government — and I would urge the Government, through you — to complete the process and appoint the Lokpal so that the purpose for which this law has been made is achieved.

I hope that the Government would agree that there is a strong sentiment and there is a need for accountability, probity and transparency. We had, unanimously, agreed in this House and the other House. So, to get it in time, we hope that Mr. Chairman will also advise the Government to take it expeditiously to the Standing Committee so that when the House reconvenes in the next Session, the House is then informed about the Standing Committee's scrutiny and its recommendations for the House to deliberate upon them.

We have placed our views on record categorically for no dilution, no delay. We understand the circumstances, the background. Therefore, we support. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, since Anandji raised that issue, let me also put it on record that after this issue was mentioned in this august House by various political parties, I took an initiative and discussed with the Leader of the House. An all-party delegation also met hon. Prime Minister. That is why this has come about. There is no intention from the Government side to dilute or delay it. This should be very clear and let it be on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, इस बिल पर हमें भी बोलना है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मुझे भी इस बिल पर कुछ कहना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you. Hon. Amma is our Lokpal and Lokayukta. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to make this very clear. We want to convey the message. The hon. Chief Minister Amma is our Lokpal and Lokayukta. These institutions must come into being as early as possible. I support this Bill. Thank you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी जो अमेंडमेंट लेकर आए हैं, हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन हम तो पूरे लोकपाल के विरोध में हैं। इस सदन में बहुत कम लोग होंगे, जो सत्यता बोल सकें। अगर इस देश में यह सोच बन जाएगी कि प्रधान मंत्री बेईमान है और लोकपाल ईमानदार है, श्रीमन्, इससे बुरा कुछ हो ही नहीं सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is a sweeping remark. That is not good.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं जो बात कह रहा हूँ, बिल्कुल सही बात कह रहा हूँ। कोई यह कहने की हिम्मत तो करे। क्या देश का प्रधान मंत्री भी बेईमान हो सकता है? चाहे ये रहे हों या पहले रहे हों, अगर प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था में यह सोच बन जाए कि जिसको इस देश की 125 करोड़ जनता चुने, वह बेईमान होगा और जो एक आदमी रिटायर हो जाए, वह लोकपाल बन जाए, वह ईमानदार होगा, तो श्रीमन्, पता नहीं यह कौन सी सोच है? यह अप्रजातांत्रिक सोच है। मैं बिल्कुल इससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। समाजवादी पार्टी खुलकर कहती है, मुझे कहने में डर नहीं, ये लोग डर में ले आए थे, जनता ने इनके साथ क्या किया? कितनी जल्दी इनके नेता ने कहा था कि हमको अगर दो साल की सज़ा हो जाए, तो हमारी एमपीशिप तो गई। हमारे यहां से वह चला गया और बहुत डर कर सब लोग ले आए। जनता ने क्या नतीजा दिया? मैं तो कहता हूँ कि हमें प्रजातंत्र में हिम्मत करनी चाहिए, बहुत डरना नहीं चाहिए। मैं तो इनसे कहता हूँ कि एक बार पूरे लोकपाल पर फिर से चर्चा हो जाए, लोकपाल व्यवस्था पर चर्चा हो जाए, क्योंकि लोकपाल व्यवस्था एक पैनल व्यवस्था होगी, जो इस प्रजातांत्रिक देश के लिए अच्छा नहीं होगा और संविधान के लिए भी अच्छा नहीं होगा, यही मेरा स्पष्ट मत है।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, to avoid repetition, I endorse the views expressed by Shri Anand Sharma, and I support this Bill.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, as a Nominated Member, I have certain luxuries which people...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Nominated' itself is a luxury.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Not that, and one of it is to be blunt. I think the appropriate name for this amendment should be the *Prayaschit* amendment. The reason for it is, as Shri Anand Sharma pointed out, there were certain circumstances and the most important circumstance of this Act — how it came into being — was that it was done virtually at the gunpoint as a result of which..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Parliament of India at gunpoint! What are you talking? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Unfortunately, the political class... *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, whatever the reason is, because of the intense pressures, we saw that the political class, as a whole, did not apply its mind sufficiently and it was waylaid and unduly influenced by a category of people who we have celebrated as activists and activists who sometimes... *...(Interruptions)...* Today, the irony of the situation is that the revolution which the activists unleashed is threatening to devour its own parents. Hence, the need for this amendment. We could have seen this from activism, the destruction of the entire voluntary sector. Sir, these are harsh truths which need to be said. Therefore, all I want to say is that in the past there have been a lot of times when mindless activism has swayed the nature of various Bills and Acts and we are suffering the consequences of that and we have to do many more *prayaschits* in the coming days. Therefore, Sir, it is just my observation that while we take this into account, while we pass this amendment, we realise what damage it can do if the political class does not apply its mind independently.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, there are people supporting it.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, on lines with the Lokpal and LokayuktaS Bill, in the year 1974 itself, when DMK was ruling in Tamil Nadu State and our Leader, Dr. Kalaignar, was the Chief Minister, we had enacted a law called Misconduct of Public Servants Act. So, we are totally in support of this Bill. Earlier, when there was a Select Committee to give recommendations — now the Leader of the House who was the Leader of the Opposition then, was in the Select Committee and I too was there — and we had made some recommendations. They have been incorporated and recently, the Members of Parliament as a delegation have met the Prime Minister with some concerns. I think that will also be considered. The DMK Party totally supports this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, when the issue was taken up with the hon. Prime Minister, there was a very limited purpose and that was the deadline. Sub-section (iv) of Section 44 says, “Every public servant shall file, with the competent authority, on or before 31st July of every year.” That was the urgency when the issue was taken up with the hon. Prime Minister. So, the amendment should be only on this issue. It should not go beyond that. If that goes, then there will be a dilution. This amendment should not be used in order to dilute the very objective of the law. This is number one.

Second one is, the need for a thorough financial disclosure regime is being recognized globally as an important element in an anti-corruption framework. After all, Parliament enacts laws and it should be sincere to its own laws. If we have committed some mistake, we can discuss. But the point is, we should not act in desperation so that the Act is totally diluted. So, the hon. Minister should make it

[Shri D. Raja]

very clear on the Floor of the House that this amendment is only for this limited purpose. The deadline is 31st July. So, extension of time should be given. Only for that limited purpose the amendment should be taken up, not beyond that. This is our position.

Thank you.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, सेक्शन 44 में अमेंडमेंट का बिल लाया गया है, हम इस का समर्थन कर रहे हैं क्योंकि इस में डिस्कलोजर की डेट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your name is not there.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: आपका नाम वहां नहीं है।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I have given my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, let him speak now.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: गवर्नमेंट उसकी डेडलाइन को एक्सटेंड कर रही है, लेकिन इस में एक प्रॉब्लम यह है, इस में एक ऑब्जेक्शन यह है कि जिन एनजीओज को ग्रांट मिलती है, उन्हें डिक्लेअर करना है, जिसमें ट्रस्टीज को भी डिक्लेअर करना पड़ेगा जोकि पैसा देते हैं। उन ट्रस्टीज का यह कहना है कि हम क्यों इस चक्कर में पड़ें? वे अपने आपको यदि विद्वां कर लेंगे तो जो अच्छे एनजीओज भी सफर करते हैं। गवर्नमेंट को इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि इसे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को रेफर किया जाए। लोकपाल बिल के बारे में तरह-तरह की बातें हो रही हैं। उसमें लोग कोर्ट में जा रहे हैं। मेरा मानना है कि पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी एक-एक चीज के डिटेल में जाती है। तो पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी इस की अच्छी तरह से जांच कर ले और जहां अमेंडमेंट्स जरूरी हैं, वे कर लें और जो grievances हैं, उन्हें address कर ले और लोगों के सजेसंस ले ले। फिर आप इसे पास कराएं और लोकपाल की व्यवस्था कराएं वरना बाद में कोई चैलेंज करता रहेगा। इस तरह की समस्या आएगी।

दूसरी बात डिस्कलोजर की। यह impression अखबारों में दिया जा रहा है कि politicians डिस्कलोजर नहीं करना चाहते। यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है। यहां चाहे राज्य सभा के मेंबर्स हैं या लोक सभा के हैं, सब का इलैक्शन कमीशन में बहुत डिटेल्ड डिस्कलोजर जाता है — उसमें पिता का, माता का, पूरे परिवार का और इतना डिटेल्ड कि आप पूछिए मत। लेकिन इस बात को इस तरह फैलाया जा रहा है कि ये लोग कर रहे हैं। उनका तो पूरा डिस्कलोजर हर साल जाता है। तो politicians का इस में कोई बचाव नहीं है। वे तो अपना डिस्कलोजर करते हैं। सर, मैं तो कहता हूं कि जूडिशियरी से लगाकर सभी का डिस्कलोजर होना चाहिए। वे क्यों छिपाकर रखते हैं? बाकी सब का हो जाए, politicians का हो जाए, उनका न हो। यह नहीं है कि लोकपाल चंद्रमा से आएगा, मंगल या बृहस्पति या किसी दूसरे प्लेनेट से आएगा और यहां पर सब कुछ ठीक कर देगा। लोकपाल भी हम और आपके बीच से होगा, तो जब उसके हाथ में सब की कुंजी दे रहे

हो — Politicians, Ministers, MLAs, Prime Minister, IAS, IPS सब के भविष्य की कुंजी उसके हाथ में जा रही है, तो इस में ऐसी व्यवस्था बने जब अच्छी तरह पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी इस पर विचार-विमर्श कर ले। वह सारी चीजों को समझ ले, तभी इसे लाना चाहिए।

सर, उससे पहले Time-bound Delievery And Grievance Redressal Bill आना चाहिए। उससे आम आदमी की समस्याओं का हल निकलेगा। उसे पहले लाना चाहिए।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: This Bill was passed after a very big movement outside Parliament. There was a big Anna Hazare Movement. The Movement was throughout India. The Bill was passed in the midnight of 2013, December. Even in the last election, the main agenda was development and corruption. The corruption was placed before the people and people elected this new Government. In fact, I wanted to set the record straight. When there was a meeting with the hon. Prime Minister, myself, Shri D. Raja and Shri C. P. Narayanan went there. We did not know the agenda. In fact, when agenda was proposed by some other two Members, I intervened and said that the Lokpal should be made more stringent. The bribe-giver is escaping even today. Now, for the last two-three years, everybody is keeping quiet. Now, at the fag end, they want this to be sent to the Standing Committee. I would like to say that it is not correct. Normally, the corrupt people put their money only in their wife and their children's accounts. *...(Interruptions)...* They have two-three wives. They put money into the account of their twothree wives. *...(Interruptions)...* We cannot support these corrupt people. So, it is a very serious thing. The CPI(M) and the Left do not support these types of amendments. Everybody must file their details before 31st July. If they get escaped, the Government will earn a bad name. So, I do not support this Bill.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members, Shri Anand Sharma, Shri Naresh Agrawal, Shri Tapan da, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri D. Raja, Shri Rajeev Shukla and Shri Rangarajan, who have given their valuable inputs.

At the outset, as was mentioned by Shri Anand Sharma, I wish to reiterate that there is absolutely no intention to dilute or to deviate from the Lokpal Act, which came into being in January, 2014. The Government stands by the Lokpal Act and is also committed to implement it in letter and spirit. The exercise undertaken this evening should not be construed, directly or indirectly, as a tendency or inclination otherwise.

I would also agree with the hon. Members who suggested that the message should also not go out that the hon. Members in the House, across the party lines, have joined together to get away from the provision of stating their assets. And,

[Dr. Jitendra Singh]

it is also a fact that under the People's Representation Act, what we are declaring is much more than what is declared by any other class or section of the society. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is true. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: That is true. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: That is regardless of whether we have the Lokpal Act or not. Particularly when one of us enters into an election, we are very cautious because your declaration goes to the opponent and you also run the risk of being disqualified by the Returning Officer. Why I am stating this, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, is just to reiterate that this exercise has been taken in an absolutely good faith, with certain valid reasons, some of which are also technical. Just to go a little back into it, when the Government took over in May, 2014, we were keen to implement the Lokpal Act, which had come into force in January, 2014. An exercise was also undertaken. But when we tried to study it deeply, we found that there were certain missing links, which were coming in the way of making it workable, making it feasible. Just to cite one instance, the Selection Committee for appointment of the Lokpal envisages that the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha has to be a Member. All of us know that in the 16th Lok Sabha, we do not have an acknowledged Leader of the Opposition. Therefore, it was, in all wisdom, thought that an amendment should be brought in, suggesting that the Leader of the largest opposition party should be a Member. Likewise, there were a series of other amendments. For example, the tenure of the Members had not been defined. And, this amendment also was a part of that. In December, 2014, a Bill, with the amendments, was brought in the Lower House. And, thereafter, the suggestions of all the hon. Members were sent to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee Report has been submitted. While it is still under consideration, suddenly, this urgency has come, as has been pointed out by hon. Anand Sharma and other Members. This particular Amendment has been necessitated by the fact that it is directly linked to the deadline of 31st, July. It is just two days away. It envisages declaration of assets by public servants, political functionaries and NGOs, some of which are running good educational institutions, as was suggested by Shri Rajeev Shukla. Some of them are also running media houses, both the electronic and the print media. ...*(Interruptions)*... Most of them are running them. Therefore, it was thought that the principal legislation be placed before the Standing Committee. It came back, and, then, the date of 31st, July was suggested. So, the Government is of the opinion that since this law was framed after

a detailed consideration by the Standing Committee, it would be in the fairness of things and also in the spirit of democracy that we try to take all the stakeholders on board. Observations and inputs were sought to be obtained across the sections of the society, from all the representatives of the political parties and also from hon. Members cutting across party lines. At the same time, even from the public servants, there were some issues, as far as the declaration of assets is concerned. How it has to be done, whether the declaration of the assets of the spouse and the children also is to be required and whether it has to be put into the public domain, as had been suggested. And, if yes, then, to what extent? Similarly, the NGOs also had some issues. Therefore, it was considered in the fitness of things that the best democratic option was, because it was already in the form of a law, to send it back to the Standing Committee. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, is this another attempt to circumvent and prevent a discussion on Andhra Pradesh? Sir, it is such a simple thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. There is no need for all these explanations.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Therefore, we have decided to send it back to the Standing Committee. Sir, if I don't speak, then, I will be accused of having some. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Everybody understands. *...(Interruptions)..* There is no need for all these explanations. *...(Interruptions)..*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: You please give an assurance that it will come to Parliament before the next Session. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: That is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no need for this explanation. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: You please give an assurance that it will come to Parliament before the next Session. *...(Interruptions)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody has understood. It is okay.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, that is why we are sending it back to the Standing Committee and keeping up the spirit of the House, we expect that it will be done expeditiously, possibly before the next Session of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is the only point. It should come back before the next Session. That is all. Now, the question is:

6.00 P.M.

"That the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Missing Indian Air Force operated AN-32 courier aircraft bound for Port Blair from Chennai on 22nd July, 2016

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, as per the understanding, we have to take up the Short Duration Discussion. But Shri Tiruchi Siva has raised a point about the missing of IAF AN-32 aircraft. It will take only two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*).. It will take only two minutes. We will hear that. ...(*Interruptions*).. You will get the copy also. The copies may be circulated.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Sir, the IAF operates a courier service from Tambaram to Port Blair thrice a week using AN-32 aircraft. On 22.07.2016, at about 1225 hours, Maritime Rescue and Coordination Centre (MRCC), Chennai, reported that an IAF AN-32 (AF-330) was not in contact. The aircraft was *en route* from Chennai to Port Blair, having departed from Tambaram at 0830 hours. The aircraft had a crew of six and was carrying 23 passengers. Weather in the area approximately 500 km. South East of Tambaram was mainly overcast with multi-layered clouds and embedded convection. One thundershower cloud was reported in the area. The aircraft had weather avoidance radar and had asked for deviation to the right to avoid it. The flying time to Port Blair is three hours. The Expected Time of Arrival (ETA) of the aircraft was 1130 hours. Overdue action, as per the SOP, started at 1230 hours.

Immediately on receipt of information from MRCC, a P-8 I was diverted to the area. This was followed by two Indian Navy and two Indian Coast Guard (ICG) ships being diverted to the area within one hour. A total of about 99 sorties utilizing 401 hours have been flown so far. The air assets deployed included five P-8 I and four Dornier Do-228 aircraft and five helicopters of the Indian Navy, one AN-32, two C-130, one Avro aircraft and two Mi-17 V5 helicopters of IAF and five Dornier Do-228 aircraft of ICG. In addition to the above, one Bombardier Global 5000 aircraft has also been deployed.

Further, 13 Indian Navy (IN), four Indian Coast Guard ships and one submarine have been deployed in the search area. All merchant vessels passing through the area have been asked to report any sighting.

All next of kin of the crew and passengers on board have been informed and regular updates on the search operations are being given to them by nominated officials. Officers from the closest units have gone and personally met the next of kin.

Based on inputs from all sources, areas of three oil slicks, five transmission intercepts and twenty two floating objects have been thoroughly investigated by ships and aircraft without any concrete evidence emerging with respect to the missing IAF AN-32 till date. The twenty two floating objects recovered have been determined as not related to the missing aircraft. An Indian Navy submarine is also currently undertaking search in the designated area. Currently, the search efforts are focussed on the surface as well as the underwater domain to look for survivors and debris.

The search for missing IAF AN-32 is being supplemented by the use of indigenous satellites such as CARTOSAT 2A and 2B, which have the ability to cover areas of the swath of 27 x 27 km. and have a resolution of 0.8m. The area is being frequently imaged by the satellites. Several inputs and leads on floating objects and possible transmissions have been picked up from satellite imagery and air surveillance efforts. Each of these has been thoroughly investigated by ships and aircraft; however, no concrete evidence with respect to AN-32 has emerged, so far.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there is this convention in this House that we seek clarifications on Statements. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this is a very important matter. The people of Tamil Nadu are concerned about it. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a convention, Sir. Please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it is important, but... *...(Interruptions)...* Now, the point is, it cannot be like that. It can only be... *...(Interruptions)...* Now, listen. It is a *suo motu* Statement. If a discussion or clarification is to be allowed now, it has to be by a decision of the House and all Parties should be allowed, all those who want. I cannot allow only one person. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह फाइनल स्टेटमेंट नहीं है। अभी आगे जो जानकारी मिलेगी, वह फाइनल स्टेटमेंट होगी।...*(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are concerned... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: If there is something reported, I would revert back. *...(Interruptions)...* I can explain, but... *...(Interruptions)...* If there is something reported, I will come back on that. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tiruchi Siva, if I am allowing it, I will have to allow everybody. I cannot allow you only, because this is a *suo motu* Statement. *...(Interruptions)...* No, don't do that. *...(Interruptions)...* I am coming to that. Mr. Tiruchi Siva has raised a point. I have to dispose that of. He is also an hon. Member like you. Don't be impatient. He is a Vice-Chairman! *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we want just a word from the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Short Duration Discussion on 'the status of implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, and the assurances given by the then Government to the House on the 20th February, 2014, with regard to the State of Andhra Pradesh.' Shri Jairam Ramesh. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Siva, you are a Vice-Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are just two or three Members who... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* It cannot be. *...(Interruptions)...* In that case *...(Interruptions)...* Honestly speaking, I would also like to have clarifications and discussion on this *suo motu* statement personally. *...(Interruptions)...* But I am guided by the decision. *...(Interruptions)...* If you propose such a suggestion and if the House agrees, I have no problem; I also personally want it. *...(Interruptions)...* But personal likes and dislikes...*...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Siva, you can do it tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* You can do it tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Are you assuring us?...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can do it tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* Do it tomorrow. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Siva, the statement is very clear. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Are you assuring us?...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, have you any objection for tomorrow for seeking clarifications? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... At 2.30 p.m....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kanimozhiji, this is very important...*(Interruptions)*... Personally, I also want it. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, tomorrow, we will have it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Others also will get time tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: At 2.30 tomorrow, I can give any clarification ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tomorrow's time will be intimated to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will ensure that it is taken up tomorrow ...*(Interruptions)*... I will ensure that ...*(Interruptions)*... I am also one with you in this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Can I begin, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

Status of implementation of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 and the assurances given by the then Government to the House on the 20th February, 2014

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we all know that this Short Duration Discussion has come as a result of a belated recognition by the Leader of the House that a Private Members' Bill moved by my colleague Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao on the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act is a Money Bill, a position that he took on the 22nd of July, 2016, after the President had given his assent and the Private Members' Bill was introduced on the 7th of August, 2015. Be that as it may, the agreement was that pending a final decision on whether the Private Members' Bill is indeed a Money Bill or not, a Short Duration Discussion will take place. That is why this discussion is taking place. This Short Duration Discussion has two aspects. The first aspect is the status of implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 and the second is the implementation of the assurances given by the then Government, by the Prime Minister himself, on the floor of the House on 20th of February, 2014. Sir, I would

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

like to ask the Government five specific questions on the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. The first question relates to Section 93. I want to know from the Leader of the House the status of implementation on Section 93, which says, 'The Central Government shall take all necessary measures for projects in the enumerated Thirteenth Schedule for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day', and the Thirteenth Schedule lists a large number of development projects for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, and according to Section 93, the Central Government has the full responsibility. I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister what the status of this is. Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister what the status of implementation of Section 94 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act is. Section 94(1) says, 'The Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures including offer of tax incentives to the successor States to promote industrialization and economic growth of both the States.'

And, Section 94(2) specifically says, "The Central Government shall provide special financial support for the creation of essential facilities in the new capital of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh including the Raj Bhawan, High Court, Government Secretariat, Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council, and other such essential infrastructure." So, my second question is: what is the status of implementation of Section 94(1) and 94(2)?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL) *in the Chair*]

Sir, my third question relates to Section 84 and Section 85, which are elaborate Sections, and I will not quote them, but these deal with the management and development of water resources, particularly the creation of two Boards - the Krishna River Management Board and the Godavari River Management Board. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister what the status of implementation of this provision is.

Sir, the fourth question, I have, relates to Section 90 of the Act, and this Section deals with the Polavaram Project. Section 90(4) specifically says, "The Central Government shall execute the project and obtain all requisite clearances including environmental, forests, and rehabilitation and resettlement norms." I would like to know what the status of implementation of Section 90 is.

Finally, Sir, in so far as the Act is concerned, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister about the status of implementation of Section 46. Section 46(2) says, "Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), the Central Government may, having regard to the resources available to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh,

make appropriate grants and also ensure that adequate benefits and incentives in the form of special development package are given to the backward areas of the State." Section 46(3) says, "The Central Government shall — 'shall' and not 'may' — while considering the special development package for the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, provide adequate incentives, in particular for Rayalaseema and North Coastal regions of that State."

So, my five questions on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act are regarding Section 93; Section 94(1) and 94(2); Sections 84 and 85; Section 90(4); and, Section 46(2) and 46(3). What is the status of implementation of these provisions?

Sir, the second part of the Short Duration Discussion is on the assurances given by the then Government on the floor of the House on 20th of February, 2014. Sir, on the 20th of February, 2014, the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, made six assurances with the full knowledge of the then Leader of the Opposition and the then senior leader of the BJP who was seated in the front row, who, unfortunately, is not present here now, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. This Statement, which I am about to read, had been drafted and cleared with both the then Leader of the Opposition, who is now the Leader of the House, and the senior leader of the BJP, who is now the Minister of Urban Development and Information and Broadcasting. And, Sir, I would like to read what Dr. Manmohan Singh had said. It is a very brief Statement. "Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened very carefully to the views expressed by the Leader of the Opposition and all the other Members who have spoken, especially those from Andhra Pradesh. The Home Minister has already mentioned the specific steps our Government will take to address the concerns of all regions of the State, particularly of Seemandhra", which later became the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, "I would like to make a few further announcements in this regard". And I would like to draw the hon. Finance Minister's attention to these six announcements. "First, for purposes of Central assistance, Special Category Status will be extended to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh comprising 13 districts, including the four districts of Rayalaseema and the three districts of North-Coastal Andhra for a period of five years. This will put the State's finances on a firmer footing." Sir, when the Prime Minister made this announcement, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu got up — I have the record of proceedings of the 20th of February — and said, "Not five years, ten years." ...*(Time-bell rings)*... This is Mr. Venkaiah Naidu on record. When Dr. Manmohan Singh said, "Five Years", Mr. Venkaiah Naidu said, "If we come to power, we will give it for ten years."

I further quote, "Second, the Bill already stipulates that the Central Government shall take appropriate fiscal measures, including offer of tax incentives to the successor

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

States in order to promote industrialization and economic growth in both the States. These incentives will be along the lines extended to some other States. Third, the Bill already provides for a special development package for the backward regions of the successor State of Andhra Pradesh, in particular for the districts of Rayalaseema and North Coastal Andhra Pradesh. This development package will be on the lines of the K-B-K (Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi) Special Plan in Odisha and the Bundelkhand special package in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Fourth, I would like to reassure hon. Members that if any further amendments are needed to facilitate smooth and full rehabilitation and resettlement for the Polavaram Project, they will be given effect to at the earliest. Our Government will execute the Polavaram Project - let there be no doubt about it." This stands implemented because one of the first acts that the new Government did was to re-promulgate the Ordinance and convert the Ordinance into a law for the transfer of submerged territories from Telangana to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Jairamji, please conclude.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: So, the fourth assurance stands implemented.

"Fifth, the appointed day for the formation of the new State will be so fixed in relation to the notified date." This also stands implemented. "Sixth, the resource gap that may arise in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh in the very first year, especially during the period between the appointed day and the acceptance of the 14th Finance Commission recommendations by the Government of India, will be compensated in the regular Union Budget."

Sir, out of the six assurances given by the then Prime Minister, two stand implemented. On the rest four, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to shed some light, particularly the assurance that the successor State of Andhra Pradesh will get Special Category Status for five years to which Mr. Venkaiah Naidu had said, "Not five years, but ten years." Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी उस समय हाउस में था, अरुण जी इधर बैठे हुए थे, ये उधर बैठे हुए थे। बहुत दिनों तक सदन में agitation चला और जिन सदस्यों ने चलाया, उन्होंने बड़ी मेहनत की। उसमें दोनों पक्ष थे। एक कहता था कि तेलंगाना बने और दूसरा कहता था कि आंध्र प्रदेश एक रहे। उस समय समाजवादी पार्टी यह कहती थी कि हम राज्यों के बंटवारे के विरोध में हैं, लेकिन बंटवारा हुआ और इसी सदन में assurance दिया गया। यह ठीक है अभी जयराम रमेश जी बतला रहे थे कि वेंकैया जी ने यह कहा। वेंकैया जी, प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं जो पूरा करेंगे, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री की बात कहे हुए, क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था, यहां व्यक्ति का सवाल नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री मनमोहन सिंह जी ने कहा था या

प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने कहा था, चूंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था, तो मैं उस पक्ष में हूँ कि जो एश्योरेंस दिए गए थे, उन एश्योरेंसेज को लागू होना चाहिए। यह गलत परम्परा पड़ेगी कि सदन में भी एश्योरेंस देने के बाद ये एश्योरेंस पूरे नहीं हुए।

अब मैं दो बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार सब ने स्पेशल कैटेगरी की मांग की थी। हम आपसे पूछना चाहते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन के मानक क्या-क्या हैं कि कौन मानक पूरा होने पर स्पेशल कैटेगरी का स्टेट माना जाएगा। मैंने हरदम कहा कि मानकों में कुछ बदलाव होने चाहिए। श्रीमन, मानकों में देखना चाहिए कि एरिया उस स्टेट का क्या है, पॉपुलेशन क्या है, पर-कैपिटा इन्कम क्या है और स्टेट के डेवलपमेंट की स्थिति क्या है? अगर ये चार प्वाइंट आपने नहीं देखे..., आपने नीति आयोग बना दिया, प्लानिंग कमीशन खत्म कर दिया। चलिए, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन अगर नीति आयोग बना तो नीति आयोग को भी तो सोचना पड़ेगा कि आखिर हम कैसे परिवर्तन करें। श्रीमन, आज क्या हालत है उत्तर भारत के राज्यों की! उत्तर भारत के राज्यों की हालत तो उन राज्यों से बहुत खराब है जिन राज्यों को आपने स्पेशल कैटेगरी में ले रखा है। मैंने जो मानक कहे, अगर आप इन मानकों को देख लें, इन मानकों के हिसाब से चलें तो यहां रवि जी बैठे हुए हैं, ये भी बिहार से मांग करते थे ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a point of order. In the Short Duration Discussion Motion, a number of names have been given. These are the Members who have moved the Short Duration Discussion. Shouldn't they be given an opportunity? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Yes, they will be given an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: His name is not there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... They will be given an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह आपको नहीं मालूम है, हर पार्टी वाला बोलता है। You are not the speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... सब पार्टीवाइज बोलते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): जयराम जी, पार्टीवाइज डिस्कशन होता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं कल नहीं था, वरना समय भी नहीं मिलता। यह गलतफहमी निकाल दीजिए, मैं नहीं था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे टोकोगे तो मैं भी बहुत टोकने में एक्सपर्ट हूँ, इतना ध्यान रखना। ...*(व्यवधान)*... परम्परा पता होनी चाहिए। शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन में हर पार्टी को समय मिलता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): नरेश जी, बोलिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं कह रहा था कि आपने नीति आयोग जब बना लिया तो हम लोगों ने जो मांग रखी है उस मांग को नीति आयोग के सामने क्यों नहीं रखते। आखिर हम लोग भी

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

तो जान सकें कि जो राज्य वाकई में गरीब है, जिस राज्य में प्रति व्यक्ति आय बहुत कम है, ओडिशा को ले लीजिए। यहां तिर्की भाई बैठे हुए हैं, ओडिशा वाले सब बैठे हुए हैं। ओडिशा की भी हालत बहुत खराब है? हम तो कह सकते हैं कि ओडिशा की हालत उत्तर प्रदेश से भी ज्यादा खराब हो। आखिर बिहार का मैंने खुद कहा, मैंने रवि शंकर जी से कहा, मैं कहता हूं कि आप पुनर्विचार क्यों नहीं करते? आप पुनर्विचार करके, अगर आपको देश को डेवलप करना है तो खाली प्रधान मंत्री के नारों से देश डेवलप नहीं हो जाएगा। आप नारा दे दें, प्रधान मंत्री जन धन योजना, प्रधान मंत्री चिकित्सा योजना, प्रधान मंत्री स्वच्छ योजना, आप सब प्रधान मंत्री जी के नाम कर दीजिए। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी की योजना क्या खाली सदन में लागू हो जाएगी। लागू तो राज्यों में होंगी और राज्यों में लागू करेंगी राज्यों की सरकारें। आप तो राज्यों की सरकारों को सिर्फ योजना बता सकते हो, योजना के नाम पर धन दे सकते हो। तो आखिर आप जब उस राज्य का रिव्यू नहीं करेंगे, आप उस राज्य के बारे में नहीं सोचोगे तो देश कैसे डेवलप करेगा और आपकी सोच कैसी होगी? मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं। मैं दुर्भाग्य मानता हूं कि देश में सबसे ज्यादा प्रधान मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश से हुए हैं। यह दुर्भाग्य भी है, सौभाग्य है तो दुर्भाग्य भी है। मैं दोनों मानूंगा। सबसे ज्यादा अगर प्रधान मंत्री हुए हैं तो उत्तर प्रदेश से हुए हैं। और सबसे ज्यादा दुर्भाग्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति सबसे खराब है। यह तो वैसे हुआ "चिराग तले अंधेरा वाली" कहावत कि हमें इस बात पर खुशी है कि हम राजनीतिक रूप से बहुत डेवलपड हैं। राजनीतिक रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत आगे है। दिल्ली की सरकार बिना उत्तर प्रदेश के नहीं बनती, क्योंकि 80 एम.पीज. एक स्टेट से आते हैं, शायद कोई स्टेट इतना बड़ा इस देश में नहीं हुआ जिस स्टेट से इतने एम.पीज. आते हैं। उत्तराखंड अलग नहीं करते तो 85 एम.पीज. आते थे और उस समय लगता था उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री जब दिल्ली आता था तो दिल्ली ऐसी हिल जाती थी कि आज क्या बात है, उत्तर प्रदेश का मुख्य मंत्री दिल्ली आया है? लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश का उतना विकास न होना उतना ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और उसके लिए कहीं न कहीं हम लोग भी चिन्हित किए जाते हैं। यह कहा जाता है कि एमपीज इतने पहुँच गए, अगर एमपीज चाहते तो राज्य की यह दुर्दशा न होती, राज्य विकसित हो गया होता। श्रीमन्, एमपीज तो चाहते हैं, हम लोग तो आज भी सदन में कह रहे हैं। सारे एमपीज चाहते हैं कि सारा देश डेवलप हो, साथ में उत्तर प्रदेश भी डेवलप हो, लेकिन उसके न डेवलप होने के कारण हम सबको तकलीफ है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)... I had supported you earlier. मैं end में भी आपको सपोर्ट करूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा नहीं है, मुझे तिरुपति बालाजी जाना है और मैं वहां जाऊँगा। मैं भी भगवान में विश्वास करता हूँ।

अंत में, मैं कहूँगा कि सी. एम. रमेश जी बहुत लड़े। चौधरी जी अकेले मिनिस्टर बन गए, दोनों को बन जाना चाहिए, हम आज रिकमंड कर रहे हैं। ये सहयोगी दल हैं और मुझे ताज्जुब हो रहा है कि सहयोगी दल होने के बाद भी अगर इनको अपनी सरकार में इतनी मेहनत करनी पड़ रही है कि ये उस समय की सरकार के वादों को पूरा नहीं करा पा रहे हैं, तो कहीं न कहीं सहयोगी दल अपने को कमजोर समझ रहा है। हमने जब उत्तर प्रदेश में कल्याण सिंह जी के साथ लोकतांत्रिक कांग्रेस की सरकार बनाई थी, तब मैं तो सरकार को रिमोट पर रखता था। मैं जो चाहता था, वह कराता था और वही सरकार करती थी। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सहयोगी दल था, लेकिन सहयोगी दल के नाते मैं पूरा दबाव बनाकर रखता था। अब हम इन्हें क्या कहें,

चंद्रबाबू नायडू तो बहुत क़ाबिल हैं। उनके बारे में तो कहा जाता है कि वे विकास पुरुष हैं, उन्होंने जितना चाहा आंध्र प्रदेश को डेवलप कर दिया। उस समय यही कहा जाता था कि मॉडर्न इंडिया में अगर कोई सबसे ज्यादा तेज चीफ़ मिनिस्टर है, तो वे चंद्रबाबू नायडू हैं। मैं एक बार उनसे जाकर मिला भी था।

मैं यह चाहूंगा कि आंध्र प्रदेश के संबंध में सरकार ने जो वायदे किए थे, उनको पूरा किया जाए। वेंकैया जी, उस समय खास तौर से जब आप यहां बैठे हुए थे तो आप सबसे ज्यादा बोल रहे थे और हम लोग समझ रहे थे कि आप दक्षिण भारत से हैं इसलिए ज्यादा बोल रहे हैं। आप आज भी उतना ही ज्यादा बोल दीजिए और इन लोगों से जो वायदे किए थे, उन वायदों को पूरा करने की घोषणा कर दीजिए। साथ ही साथ, हमने उत्तर प्रदेश के संबंध में जो बातें कही हैं, उन्हें आप प्रधान मंत्री जी से कह दीजिएगा। उत्तर प्रदेश से आप आए हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश का ख्याल रखेंगे तो बहुत दिनों तक उत्तर प्रदेश आपका एहसान मानेगा और अगर उसका ख्याल नहीं रखेंगे, तो उत्तर प्रदेश बदला लेने में भी कभी कमजोर दिखाई नहीं दिया है। बस, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, मुझे याद आ रहा है कि जब Re-organisation Bill पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो उस समय चुनाव होने वाले थे और शायद इसीलिए उस समय कांग्रेस और बीजेपी के सदस्य हर रोज़ ज्यादा शोर मचाते थे। उस समय कुछ लोग विभाजन मांग रहे थे, कुछ लोग उसके खिलाफ़ बोल रहे थे और हमारे सी. एम. रमेश साहब और वार्ड. एस. चौधरी साहब भी वेल में चले जाते थे। हमको अभी भी याद है कि जब वर्ष 2014 में हमें नियम 255 के तहत निकाल दिया गया था, तो उस समय इन दोनों को भी निकाल दिया गया था। लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि कुछ भी हो, उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने assurance दिया था, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। हम माँग करते हैं कि जो assurance on the floor of the House दिया गया, उसको मर्यादा दी जाए, उसको in letter and spirit, implement किया जाए। There should not be two opinions.

सर, नरेश जी ने अभी जो बातें उठाईं, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश, जो कि इतना बड़ा राज्य है, उसकी तरह बहुत सारे ऐसे राज्य हैं, जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। उन्हें विरासत में जो debt burden मिला है, उसके ऊपर भी थोड़ा ध्यान रखना चाहिए। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को आरबीआई का एक आँकड़ा बताना चाहता हूँ। रिज़र्व बैंक ने मार्च, 2016 के आँकड़े रिलीज़ किए हैं, जिनसे पता चलता है कि नम्बर वन पर महाराष्ट्र है, जिसका debt burden 3,79,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा है। उत्तर प्रदेश का debt burden 3,27,000 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा है। उनको भी यह विरासत में मिला है, हमको भी मिला है और महाराष्ट्र को भी मिला है। वेस्ट बंगाल के पास 3,08,800 करोड़ रुपये का debt burden है। आंध्र प्रदेश - 2,62,850 करोड़, गुजरात - 2,29,280 करोड़, तमिलनाडु - 2,35,260 करोड़, उन्हें भी यह विरासत में मिला है। इस तरह से दस राज्य हैं, जिनमें तमिलनाडु है, कर्णाटक है, मध्य प्रदेश है और केरल भी है। इन दस राज्यों की हालत बहुत ही खराब है, जिनका debt burden 1,60,000 से 3,80,000 करोड़ तक है - इतना debt burden है। हमारा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि इन दस राज्यों के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स को बुलाएं और एक रास्ता निकाला जाए। जैसे आंध्र प्रदेश को मदद दी जा रही है, हम उसके समर्थन में हैं। We are supporting the demands of Andhra Pradesh as assured

[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

by the then Prime Minister, but, at the same time, the Chief Ministers of these ten States should also be called and their views should be taken by the Government to solve the problem of debt burden. How to get rid of this debt burden? Some way should be evolved; otherwise, there will be a serious financial crisis.

महोदय, जो experts हैं, वे लोग बोलते हैं कि 2016-17 में अगर debt burden की समस्या को हल नहीं किया गया तो इन दस राज्यों की हालत ऐसी जगह पर पहुंच जाएगी कि वे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तनख्वाह भी दे पाएंगे या नहीं, यह भी नहीं मालूम - इतनी खराब आर्थिक स्थिति उनकी हो जाएगी। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस पर भी विचार करें। ये दस बड़े राज्य हैं। इनमें प्रधान मंत्री जी का राज्य भी है, हमारा राज्य भी है, उत्तर प्रदेश भी है, तमिलनाडु भी है, केरल भी है, राजस्थान भी है। इतने सारे राज्य हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अभी 39 major schemes को बंद कर दिया है। इसके अलावा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो 58 important schemes हैं, उनमें भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का जो शेयर था, उसे इतना reduce कर दिया कि अभी उनकी सारी responsibility राज्यों के ऊपर आ गयी है। सारे राज्यों को उन्हें जारी रखने के लिए ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है। यह हालत पैदा हो गयी है। इसके ऊपर भी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो सबसे पिछड़े राज्य हैं, उनमें मेरे राज्य में Central Sales Tax का जो हमारा 6,500 करोड़ का arrear due है, वह 6,500 करोड़ रुपया सन् 2011 से आज तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं दिया है। यह जो Central Sales Tax का arrear है, उसको रिलीज़ किया जाए, वह तो हमारा due है। ऐसा नहीं है कि सरकार हम पर कृपा करेगी, यह हमारा due है, यह मिलना हमारी constitutional propriety है, लेकिन मुझे यह कहते हुए अफसोस हो रहा है कि सरकार न जाने किस कारण से हमारी सरकार के खिलाफ यह कार्यवाही कर रही है और क्यों पैसा रिलीज़ नहीं कर रही है? मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो 6,500 करोड़ रुपए का Central Sales Tax का revenue loss हमें हो रहा है, इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया जाए।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी Central Pay Commission की रिपोर्ट आयी है। हर राज्य में भी Pay Commission बनाया जाता है। उसकी recommendations कुछ राज्यों में आ गयी हैं और कुछ राज्यों में आने वाली हैं। उसके लिए हमें बहुत सी राशि का जुगाड़ करना पड़ता है। अगर हमें थोड़ी-बहुत मदद नहीं मिलेगी, तो काम नहीं चलेगा। सेंटर तो अपने नोट छापता है, currency छापता है और दे देता है, राज्यों के पास तो नोट छापने की कोई मशीन है नहीं।

एक माननीय सदस्य: कोलकाता में है।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: कोलकाता में नहीं है, आपके चेन्नई में भी नहीं है, आपके आंध्र प्रदेश में भी नहीं है, महाराष्ट्र में भी नहीं है, कहीं भी नहीं है। यह अरुण जेटली जी के डिपार्टमेंट के पास है, और किसी के पास नहीं है।

वित्त मंत्री और कॉरपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली): नासिक में है।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: महाराष्ट्र में नासिक में है, हमारे बंगाल में एक बार बनायी गयी थी, वह बंद हो गयी। मेरे home district में बनायी गयी थी, वह बंद हो गयी है। सर, यह हंसी-मजाक की बात नहीं है, serious बात है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह जो मुद्दा मैंने आपके माध्यम से उठाया है, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि इसको हल करने के लिए serious thought होनी चाहिए। मैंने दस राज्यों के नाम लिए, इन दस राज्यों की आर्थिक हालत इस जगह पर पहुंच गयी है कि अगर इस वित्तीय वर्ष में इस समस्या का हल नहीं किया जाएगा तो बहुत ही बुरी हालत हो जाएगी और यह देश के हित में नहीं होगा, देश के हित के खिलाफ होगा। आंध्र प्रदेश की जो डिमांड है, मैं उसका अंतःकरण से समर्थन करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने इस बहस को initiate किया है और पूरी तफसील से इन्होंने बताया है कि उस समय की सरकार के क्या कमिटमेंट्स थे। अब उसको दोहराने की जरूरत नहीं है। हम अपनी तरफ से, अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से, जनता दल (यूनाइटेड) की तरफ से इनकी बात का, इनकी मांग का पूरी तरह से समर्थन करते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक नीति है कि हर इंसान को अपनी कौल का पक्का होना चाहिए और वक्त का पाबंद होना चाहिए। यह तो किसी इंडिविजुअल की बात नहीं है। यह तो एक सरकार की बात है, एक प्रधान मंत्री की बात है। एक कंटेन्युअस प्रोसेस में सरकार होती है। कोई दूसरा प्रधान मंत्री आ जाए, तो भी इनको ईमानदारी से इस काम को करना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उस समय मैं भी इस हाउस में था, जब दो राज्यों का पुनर्गठन हुआ और जो विवाद रोज-रोज चल रहा था, उसमें एक तरफ नायडु साहब भी थे और इधर से भी लोग थे, दोनों तरफ से एक कम्पटिशन था कि कौन ज्यादा इनकी मांग का समर्थन करता है, हम पांच साल में इसको सुलझा देंगे, हम दस साल में इसको सुलझा देंगे। नायडु साहब, यहां पर बैठे हैं। हमने ये सब बातें सुनी हैं, लेकिन सत्ता में आने के बाद इनको अपना पुराना वायदा याद रखना चाहिए। सिर्फ यह चुनाव के लिए और वोट के लिए नहीं होना चाहिए। वहां तो दो राज्यों का पुनर्गठन हुआ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार का भी बंटवारा हुआ है। बिहार भी पिछड़ा हुआ है और बिहार में एक लम्बी लड़ाई विशेष राज्य के दर्जे के लिए हुए और लम्बे समय तक हुई। रवि बाबू हैं, उस समय हम लोग एक साथ सरकार में थे, हम सब लोग मिलकर बिहार राज्य को विशेष सुविधा देने की लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे। हमारे नेता श्री नीतीश कुमार न सिर्फ बिहार राज्य की बात कर रहे थे, बल्कि हम लोग कह रहे थे कि जो भी पिछड़े राज्य हैं, जो पिछड़ेपन के पुराने तरीके तय किए गए थे, उनमें बदलाव किया जाए। हमारा पड़ोसी बंगाल पिछड़ा राज्य है, झारखंड भी पिछड़ा हुआ है, ओडिशा भी पिछड़ा हुआ है, उत्तर प्रदेश भी पिछड़ा हुआ है, जो भी राज्य पिछड़े हैं, उनके लिए एक नीति बनाकर सभी को सहायता दी जाए। हम लोग बिहार के लिए भी मांग कर रहे थे। हजारों नहीं, लाखों नहीं, करोड़ों की संख्या में लोगों से हस्ताक्षर कराकर ट्रक में लादकर यहां लाकर उस समय की सरकार के हवाले किया गया। जब चुनाव आया, तो मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री जी बिहार में गए और उन्होंने यह वायदा किया कि हम बिहार को विशेष सुविधा देंगे, उन्होंने मुजफ्फरपुर की सभा में कहा कि अगर हम सरकार में आएंगे, तो हम बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देंगे। ये सारी बातें कही गयीं, बीजेपी के लोग भी कहते थे, लेकिन वे सारी बातें हवा-हवाई साबित हुईं।

[श्री अली अनवर अंसारी]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जो रघुराजन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, वे अभी भी रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर हैं, उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी थी, उस कमेटी ने एक सिफारिश दी थी, आप बताइए कि उस सिफारिश को लागू करने की दिशा में आपने कौन-सा कदम आगे बढ़ाया है? हमारा बिहार एक land locked State है, हमारा कोई समुद्री किनारा नहीं है। हमारी आबादी बहुत घनी है, हमारी प्रति व्यक्ति आय बहुत कम है, उस आधार पर हमें सहायता मिलनी चाहिए। ब्रिटिश पीरियड से लेकर आज़ादी के बाद भी हर मामले में, हमारे राज्य को नजरअंदाज़ किया गया। हम लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों ने शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से आंदोलन किया है।

महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से आंदोलन करने वालों की बात नहीं मानी जाएगी? जहां तोड़-फोड़ होगी, जहां हिंसा होगी, उनकी बात को आप मानेंगे। जहां शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से सिग्नेचर कैम्पेन करवाकर, इसी रामलीला मैदान में ऐतिहासिक रैली हुई और उसमें बिहार से लाखों लोग आए और दूसरे लोगों ने भी उसका समर्थन किया, लेकिन ढाक के वही तीन पात। उस समय भी बात नहीं सुनी गई, आप हमारे साथ नारा लगा रहे थे, हमारी बात कर रहे थे और अभी आप सत्ता में हैं। आपको बिहार से भी समर्थन मिला, उत्तर प्रदेश से भी समर्थन मिला, लेकिन आपने तमाम बातों को नजरअंदाज़ कर दिया।

महोदय, इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने जो वचन दिया है, आप उस वचन पर आइए। आप मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम का नाम बहुत लेते हैं, नकली ही सही, लेकिन इधर तो असली राम, दो-दो सीताराम भी हैं। मैं नायडु जी से कहूंगा, जेटली साहब से भी कहूंगा कि आप राम का नाम बहुत लेते हैं, लेकिन 'प्राण जाए पर वचन न जाए,' तभी वह मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम है, तभी वह भगवान राम हैं। एक राजा राम, भगवान राम कैसे बनते हैं, उनके वचन की कीमत है।

आपने चुनाव के समय जो वायदा किया, जो झांसा दिया, आपको सीखना चाहिए। जनता ने आपको...

श्री जयराम रमेश: वहां वकील भी बैठे हुए हैं।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: जनता ने आपको चुनाव में सबक भी सिखाया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): ठीक है, ठीक है, आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: उससे भी चेतना चाहिए कि बिहार के बाद हम इतने भी खुदगर्ज नहीं हैं, हम इतने भी संकीर्ण दिमाग के नहीं हैं, हमारे नेता नहीं हैं अगर हम मांग कर रहे हैं, तो हम ओडिशा के लिए भी कर रहे हैं, हम बंगाल के लिए भी कर रहे हैं, हम उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए भी कर रहे हैं और हम आंध्र प्रदेश की बात का भी समर्थन कर रहे हैं।

मैं आखिरी बात कहता हूँ कि इंसान को काम का पक्का और वक्त का पाबंद होना चाहिए, यह बात याद दिलाते हुए और जनता की चेतावनी को याद दिलाते हुए, मैं इनकी मांग का समर्थन करता हूँ कि हूबहू जो भी आंध्र प्रदेश के साथ या तेलंगाना के साथ कमिटमेंट किया गया है, सरकार को उसे पूरा करना चाहिए, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): *Sir, I rise here today to demand the implementation of the assurances given on the floor of the House on that day.

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रानिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): मैं इस हाउस में येचुरी साहब को पहली बार तेलुगू में सुन रहा हूँ, उनका अभिनन्दन।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: शुक्रिया और पहली बार मुझे समझ में आ रहा है कि रवि शंकर साहब तेलुगू भी समझते हैं।

**On that particular day while participating in the debate, ours is the only party *i.e.* Marxist Party, which had opposed the bifurcation of the State. In order to oppose the bifurcation, on the basis of our principles our party decided to stand against the move and we also walked out of the House. Before walking out of the House, while participating in the debate I mentioned that the Government, which is sitting in the opposition now, was in a hurry.

I remember saying this. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister were sitting here and I had said it in English then. I said, "You are trying to walk on two stools. You will end up falling between both the stools." And that is what happened when the next elections came. But that is a separate matter. That is not what we are discussing today. That day during the discussion, you might remember, I quoted Shri Gurajada Apparao "Country doesn't mean land. Country means people". What you are doing now is for the development of the people. Will this benefit the people or not? On that very day itself, with strong conviction I said that this was not going to benefit the people and asked you what promises you were making and what assurances you were giving Will you implement them? Till date, we have been observing your attitude and on the basis of that observation it is evident that you are not going to implement any of your assurances. What were the promises made on that day? We will see to it that both the areas will not be affected because of this bifurcation. We will provide financial help for the backward areas in Telangana and the Central Government is bound to do it. And on the other hand, promises were made to Andhra Pradesh, which was referred as Seemandhra earlier, because the State would have a revenue shortfall and it would be compensated. But, at that point of time I did warn that, there were issues of distribution of electricity, water and many more. So please do not take this step without conducting an in-depth study. But you assured that you would make an in-depth study and take necessary decisions.

I still remember, Hon'ble Member Shri Venkaiah Naidu then sitting on the opposition side proclaiming that, instead of five years offered by the Government they would give for ten years. Two years have passed since then, what happened in these two years Sir?

* The Hon. Member Spoke in Telugu.

** English Translation of the Original Speech delivered in Telugu.

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

Promises were made that the revenue shortfall of Andhra Pradesh will be compensated, but even having passed two budgets since then no compensation has been given to the State till date. So what we ask today is this; will you fulfill the promises made by you? There is a need to fulfill the promises. And today there is a necessity for the Government to give an assurance in this House that all the promises made by them will be fulfilled. If the announcement is not made today, it is my personal opinion as well as my party opinion that there is every chance for people of the two States to protest against the Government. This will be a blow to the integrity of the nation. The problem of revenue deficit for the State will not be solved. In future there is every chance for the developing area, what we refer to as the IT capital, Cyberabad and also as one of the rapidly developing places to lose its development. So today, I ask and also pressurize the Government that two years have been wasted since you made your promises. So now it is time for you to announce in the Parliament how you are going to fulfil the assurances made by you. Lastly, I want to tell that,

सर, यहां पर बहुत से साथियों ने बाकी प्रांतों — उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, केरल, बिहार और तमिलनाडु की भी बातें कीं। इस के बारे में भी सोचने और विचार करने की जरूरत है, लेकिन यहां पर सवाल यह है कि जहां तक आंध्र प्रदेश का सवाल है और आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना का जब bifurcation हुआ, तो सवाल यह था कि जो आश्वासन इस सदन में दिए गए, उन्हें पूरा किया जाए। सर, सरकारें बदलती रहती हैं, आज इधर हैं, कल उधर हैं और दोनों ने मिलकर जो किया वह किया, लेकिन आज जो भी सरकार है, उसे उस आश्वासन को लागू करना जरूरी है। बाकी सवालों पर भी विचार करिएगा, ये भी जरूरी हैं।

Therefore, finally, Sir, with your permission, if you don't mind, there is only one thing to which I will try to draw the attention of the Leader of the House. This discussion is taking place because the Private Members' Bill, it was considered, was a Money Bill. I would like to point out to a publication brought out by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat in September, 2013 on the Private Members' Legislation, and I think, it is necessary for us also to remember this. It is a very short passage. It says, "It is concerning the Private Members' Bill which may be outside the legislative competence of the House, and therefore, may be considered as *ultra vires*." The issue came up first in 1953, soon after I was born. At that time, the Deputy Chairman ruled that such matters cannot be discussed in the House because they may be *ultra vires* of the House. The matter was subsequently settled by Dr. Zakir Hussain, seated in the Chair as the Chairman, in 1963, and when such an instance comes up, I quote what is the observation he made as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. "*Prima facie*, I think we can go on with the discussion but I do not wish to give any ruling because the usual practice has been to leave the matter

for the decision of the House.” Then, he says, “ The main reason for the adoption of this course is that a question relating to the legislative competence of the House or the constitutionality of the proposed legislation often involves much difficulty and complexity and it is the function of the court and ultimately of the Supreme Court to decide on such a question. The Presiding Officer should not arrogate to himself the functions of the court, specially, as he does not have the facilities, etc., etc. If the House accepts the Bill, the party aggrieved will still have the remedy in the courts and ultimately, the Supreme Court. The question came up before the Central legislature on various occasions and the accepted practice has been stated by me.” This was the observation of Dr. Zakir Husain.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): समाप्त कीजिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY : So, the objection to the Private Member's Bill saying that it is a Money Bill, was not a valid objection. I still do not think that it was a valid objection. The discussion should have gone on. We should have decided on the matter.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): ठीक है, ठीक है।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And, if there is any dispute the court will decide it ultimately. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASWARAJ PATIL): Now, Shri Anubhav Mohanty. Not there. Shri Veer Singh.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य के संबंध में दिए गए आश्वासन पर हो रही अल्पकालिक चर्चा में अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। सर, "आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2014" लागू हुए लगभग दो वर्ष बीत चुके हैं, परंतु सरकार द्वारा आंध्र प्रदेश के उत्तरवर्ती राज्यों में औद्योगिकीकरण एवं आर्थिक प्रगति को बढ़ावा देने हेतु, राज्य के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर रायलसीमा में उत्तर तटीय आंध्र प्रदेश के जिलों के लिए विशेष पैकेज की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। कानून पर चर्चा के दौरान यह घोषणा की गई थी कि राज्य के वित्तीय मामलों को मजबूत बनाने के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश के उत्तरवर्ती राज्यों को पांच वर्षों के लिए एक विशेष श्रेणी के दर्जे सहित मदद दी जाएगी। राज्य के सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए, विशेषकर सीमांध्र की चिंताओं को दूर करने की घोषणा भी की गई थी। सरकार दावा करती है कि उसने विगत दो वर्षों में 34,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान की है, परंतु जमीनी हकीकत इससे परे है। अभी सीमांध्र क्षेत्र विकास की मुख्य धारा से बहुत पीछे है और उसे विशेष आर्थिक सहायता की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, सीमांध्र में राज्य की साठ फीसदी जनसंख्या रहती है। वहां से चालीस फीसदी राजस्व मिलता है। इस वजह से राज्य को लगभग 15,000 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है। इस घाटे के चलते कर्मचारियों की तनखाह देनी भी मुश्किल हो रही है। हमारी बहुजन समाज पार्टी

[श्री वीर सिंह]

भी छोटे राज्यों की पक्षधर रही है और हमारा मानना है कि छोटे राज्यों से ही विकास को गति मिल सकती है। हमारी पार्टी अध्यक्ष, बहिन कुमारी मायावती द्वारा भी भारत सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश को चार भागों, बुंदेलखंड, पूर्वांचल, मध्यांचल एवं पश्चिमांचल में बांटने हेतु भारत सरकार को एक संकल्प भेजा गया था, परंतु उस पर आज तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

महोदय, आज विकास का मुद्दा हर एक की जबान पर है, परंतु मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विकास के लिए संसाधनों की जरूरत होती है और संसाधनों के लिए धन की आवश्यकता होती है। सीमांध्र के साथ यह हो रहा है कि वहां निधियों की कमी और संसाधनों की हानि हुई है। सरकार को इस दिशा में कार्य करना चाहिए और पूर्वोत्तर परिषद की तर्ज पर आंध्र प्रदेश-तेलंगाना परिषद का गठन करना चाहिए। यह परिषद दोनों राज्यों से संबद्ध मामलों का निपटारा कर सकेगी।

महोदय, आंध्र प्रदेश को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की अवधि पांच वर्षों की बजाय दस वर्ष होनी चाहिए, जिससे राज्य की वित्तीय स्थिति में सुधार हो सके। आंध्र प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों, विशेषकर रायलसीमा के चार जिलों और उत्तर तटीय आंध्र प्रदेश के तीन जिलों के विकास के लिए आवश्यक राज्य सहायता प्रदान की जानी चाहिए। राज्य में नई राजधानी के विकास के लिए भी केंद्रीय सहायता की आवश्यकता है। पोलावरम परियोजना को घोषणानुसार राष्ट्रीय परियोजना के रूप में नियत समय पर पूरा किया जाना चाहिए और जरूरत हो तो इसका आवंटन भी बढ़ाना चाहिए। महोदय, राज्य में पिछड़े इलाके, रायलसीमा एवं उत्तरवर्ती आंध्र प्रदेश, में उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विशेष स्कीम लागू करनी चाहिए, जिससे दलित एवं पिछड़े वर्ग को रोजगार व रोजी-रोटी के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें और वे स्वयं का उद्योग स्थापित कर सकें। यदि उद्योगों को लगाने में भारत सरकार ने कोई पाबंदी रखी हो, तो उसे भी हटा लेना चाहिए। साथ ही, सरकार को tax incentive एवं tax holiday की भी घोषणा करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, राज्य में शैक्षणिक वातावरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी सरकारी, निजी, सहायता प्राप्त और उच्च तकनीकी व चिकित्सा शिक्षा संस्थानों में मौजूदा आरक्षण व्यवस्था जारी रखने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। सरकार द्वारा बनाए जा रहे जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय; आईआईटी, तिरुपति; एनआईटी, आईआईएम, विशाखापट्टनम; पेट्रोलियम विश्वविद्यालय, एआईआईएमएस, गुंटूर; आईआईएसईआर, तिरुपति जैसे राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थानों की स्थापना के कार्य में भारत सरकार द्वारा रिव्यू करने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे ये संस्थान शीघ्रातिशीघ्र शुरू हो सकें और छात्र इनमें पढ़ाई कर सकें।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही, राज्य में सामाजिक, भौगोलिक एवं औद्योगिक अवसंरचना के विकास हेतु विभिन्न परियोजनाएँ, जैसे नया महापत्तन, इस्पात संयंत्र, तेल शोधशाला, औद्योगिक गलियारा, रेल जोन, मेट्रो रेल सुविधा, विमानपत्तन, अमरावती के लिए रेल एवं सड़क सम्पर्क आदि विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): वीर सिंह जी, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री जी की घोषणा व आश्वासन के बावजूद राज्य अपने वजूद के लिए लड़ रहा है।

7.00 P.M.

मैं सरकार से मांग करूँगा कि वह आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य को समुचित आर्थिक पैकेज उपलब्ध कराए, जिससे राज्य को राजस्व घाटा कम करने, औद्योगिक प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों व दलितों के विकास आदि पर समुचित कार्य किया जा सके और महत्वपूर्ण संसाधन जुटाए जा सकें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, first of all, I would like to thank all the political parties in this House. They have all supported this issue, and it shows how much concerned they are for the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, this is an important issue for Andhra Pradesh, so I would like to speak in Telugu.

*Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir, We all are witness to the bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh that took place earlier in both the Houses of Parliament with the passing of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014. When the State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated, Bharatiya Janata Party was in opposition and Indian National Congress was in power. Almost all the political parties and eighty per cent of the Hon'ble Members who were present in this House during the time of bifurcation of the State are present now also.

For the past six months I have been repeatedly saying in this august House, that the bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh was carried out in haste, it was done with a political perspective and the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014 was not properly drafted. I also requested the then Congress Government to convene a meeting of all political parties and party leaders. I also informed the then Government that they were taking up this Bill in a hurry. All this was done with an eye on elections. If you have no trust in political parties, please call the NGO's and ensure that justice be delivered to both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. I also pointed out that many mistakes were made while drafting the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014.

Sir, when the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014 was passed in Lok Sabha, it was passed in a hurry. The bill was passed in closed doors and neither was there any telecast of the proceedings nor was a proper debate conducted. Later, the Bill was placed in the Rajya Sabha. During that point of time, I brought to the notice of the then Government that Andhra Pradesh was being subjected to injustice because forty two per cent of the State's population was in Telangana and fifty eight per cent in Andhra Pradesh. But the income generated from Telangana is fifty five per cent and whereas the income from Andhra Pradesh is forty five per cent only.

During the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, I also Stated that Andhra Pradesh would incur loss to its revenue. Then Hon'ble Members Shri Arun Jaitley and

* English Translation of the Original Speech delivered in Telugu.

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Shri Venkaiah Naidu met the then Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh and discussed the issue with him and they reached a consensus. The consensus was that Andhra Pradesh would face financial problems because the population of Andhra Pradesh in comparison to Telangana was more whereas the revenue generation was less. Therefore Andhra Pradesh would have a deficit budget of sixteen thousand and two hundred crores in its first budget after bifurcation. This deficit in budget would be compensated by the Central Government. In addition to this, it was also decided that Special Category Status will be granted to the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, I want to remind you that during that point of time the State of Andhra Pradesh was under President's Rule.

In recent times, Special Category Status has become a hot topic of debate. How did this topic of Special Category Status for the State arise? Hon'ble Vice- Chairman, Sir, during the bifurcation of the State, Hon'ble Members Shri Arun Jaitley and Shri Venkaiah Naidu understood the fact that people of Andhra Pradesh would face many problems if no proper compensation was allotted to the State. In this regard, they have met the then Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh and informed him that Bharatiya Janata Party will support the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014 only if he agrees to grant Special Category Status to the State. Otherwise, Bharatiya Janata Party is not ready to do injustice to the people of Andhra Pradesh. Later, when the Bill came for discussion in this House, the then Government has proposed to give Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh for a period of five years but Hon'ble Member Shri Venkaiah Naidu demanded that, it should be granted for a period of ten years. This was the demand made by Hon'ble Member Shri Venkaiah Naidu and was it a mistake sir? Now, every political party and every individual is accusing him that during the process of bifurcation he was demanding the Special Category Status to the State for ten years but now despite being a Minister in the Central Government he is not interested in granting Special category status to the State. Had Hon'ble Members Shri Arun Jaitley and Shri Venkaiah Naidu avoided meeting the then Hon'ble Prime Minister and discussing the topic with him, this discussion would not have taken place today in this House.

Sir, the present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, the then opposition leader, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, was concerned about the development of the State. Keeping the development of the State in mind he thought it would be better if Bharatiya Janata Party forms the Government in the country. Sir, I have requested Members of the Bharatiya Janata Party and they have agreed to allow me to speak in their allotted time. This discussion is very important for our State of Andhra Pradesh. So please do not restrict me on time limit.

Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh was due for Elections then and Telugu Desam Party was seriously concerned about the development of the State. Then Telugu Desam Party kept its trust in Bharatiya Janata Party that it would come to power and our party decided to contest the elections in alliance with the Bharatiya Janata Party. Sir, during elections, everyone had faith in Shri Narendra Modi and Telugu Desam Party also thought that the State of Andhra Pradesh would reach new heights in development if the two leaders, Shri Chandrababu Naidu and Shri Narendra Modi, worked together to solve the problems of the State caused by bifurcation. During election campaign Shri Narendra Modi, made a promise at Tirupati, as Andhra Pradesh did not have a Capital, its Capital would be built with world class standards and all the points mentioned in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill, 2014 would be implemented. As both Shri Narendra Modi and Shri Chandrababu Naidu are visionaries, people of Andhra Pradesh thought the State would be developed rapidly if they both came to power.

In 2014 Elections, Bharatiya Janata Party won with tremendous majority in the country and Telugu Desam Party also came into power in Andhra Pradesh. On the very next day of Hon'ble Prime Minister's Oath taking ceremony, Shri Chandrababu Naidu addressed the issue of the seven mandals because the appointed day of the State was fast approaching and he expressed his condition that he would not be able to face the people of Andhra Pradesh if the problem of these mandals was not solved. He also mentioned that he could not take oath as Chief Minister before the issue got resolved. On that very day the concerned file was submitted to Hon'ble Ministers Shri Arun Jaitley, Shri Venkaiah Naidu and Shri Rajnath Singh and was included in the Cabinet meeting which was supposed to be held the next day morning. Hon'ble Minister Shri Venkaiah Naidu had personally submitted the file to the Hon'ble President of India for his consent and approval. Shri Chandrababu Naidu took oath as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh only when the file was signed by the Hon'ble President of India. Sir, now the urban population of the State is very low. The State of Andhra Pradesh has only twenty one per cent of urban population whereas the situation is different in its neighboring States. Tamil Nadu has forty per cent, Karnataka has thirty seven per cent and Telangana has thirty per cent of urban population out of the total population of the State. Sir, through you, I would like to inform this august House that income resource of the State will increase only if urban population is more. The residuary State of Andhra Pradesh is having only twenty one per cent of urban population because the State has lost its Capital, Hyderabad, where all its urban population is concentrated. As a consequence, the State lost its income resources too. In the same way, if we consider per capita income, the per capita income of Kerala is nearly one lakh and thirty thousand rupees, in

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Tamil Nadu it is nearly one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, in Karnataka it is one lakh and thirty thousand rupees and in Telangana it is around one lakh and twenty thousand rupees whereas the per capita income of Andhra Pradesh is too low.

Sir, the people of Andhra Pradesh are questioning Shri Chandrababu Naidu, why he is not demanding the Central Government for granting the Special Category Status to the State. Many political parties and political leaders are commenting on Shri Chandrababu Naidu that he is not making a strong demand, in this regard before the Central Government. Sir, as matter of fact, he has visited Hon'ble Prime Minister and his Cabinet Ministers more than any other Chief Minister and requested them on various issues regarding the development of the State. He requested the Central Government to give the assistance just once and assured them that after ten years Andhra Pradesh would be number one State in the country and would also return the funds. Sir, the issue of Special Category Status has spread among the people of the Andhra Pradesh as a virus. They are under the impression that if Special Category Status is given, there will be a huge rush of industries to the State and consequently, employment will be increased and income resources will be increased remarkably. I request the Central Government and all the leaders of various political parties that Andhra Pradesh is in deep financial problems. Please assist the State. I once again request each and every Member of this august House to assist the State of Andhra Pradesh in every possible way and I sincerely thank the Chair for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to express my gratitude to my revered young Leader, Shri Y. S. Jagan Mohan Reddygaru for the opportunity that he has given to me, to represent the party in this august House, to represent the people of this country and, more particularly, the people of Andhra Pradesh. I am profusely thankful to you for the opportunity you have given to me to speak on the issue relating the five crore people of Andhra Pradesh who have been given a raw deal while the State was divided and these people of Andhra Pradesh are helplessly and desperately waiting for justice from the Government of India. Sir, though I am a single Member from the YSR Congress Party, the YSR Congress Party has got 44.4 per cent of the votes that have been polled to the party in the last elections that was held in 2014. It is the main principal opposition party and is the only opposition party in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, the voice of mine would be very important, at least, so far as this issue is concerned. Hence, I earnestly request you to permit me to speak, at least, for about 20 minutes instead of 15 minutes.

Division of united Andhra Pradesh is a reality. But, the fact that injustice has been done to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh is also a reality now.

I thought of raising some important legal issues as far as this issue is concerned and I was under the impression that the hon. Finance Minister who is also an eminent lawyer and also the hon. Minister of Law would be present in the House. But, it is unfortunate that they are not here.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): He has just gone out. We are taking notes. He will come back.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Anyhow, thank you very much, Madam.

The hon. Finance Minister, two days back, in this august House, has expressed an opinion that this particular Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill is not maintainable in this House for the simple reason that it is a Money Bill. Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention when the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill was passed in 2014, it was passed by invoking Articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution of India. Then, even though a Constitutional Amendment was required, without amending the Constitution, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill was passed. Most of the hon. Members are aware of it. Further, when you say that this Bill is a Money Bill – it is the Speaker who has to certify and the decision of the Speaker is final and is not even subject to judicial review – under article 109, I have a question. And, my question is: When the original enactment has not been treated as Money Bill, how an amendment to the original Act can be treated as Money Bill? This is the question I wish to ask the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, there might be some exigencies, political compulsions and also due to technical reasons, the Treasury Benches would like to treat this as Money Bill. However, from the legal point of view, nobody can say that it is a Money Bill, because the original enactment has been done by invoking Articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution of India. Even certain amendments are required to be made, there is an enabling provision under Article 4 of the Constitution and any incidental issues that are to be dealt along with the original Act can be done by invoking Article 4 of the Constitution. If this Bill is to be treated as Money Bill then, of course, I am of the sincere opinion that a larger debate is required under Article 110(3) because it will have farreaching consequences. Every Bill or majority of the Bills, or, at least, 70 per cent to 75 per cent of Bills that are coming to this House will have some element of money implications. If the Treasury Benches and the Government of India is going to take a stand that all these Bills are Money Bills and are not maintainable in the

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Rajya Sabha then, probably, the very efficacy of bicameral Parliamentary system would be at stake. I am repeating it, Sir. The very efficacy of bicameral Parliamentary system would be at stake. Therefore, I earnestly request the Government of India not to treat this as a Money Bill, and allow this Bill to be — anyhow, this Bill has been placed — voted in this august House. This is my request, Sir.

Sir, my next point is this. On 18th February, 2014, we are all aware that Lok Sabha passed the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill. On 20th February, 2014, it was taken up in Rajya Sabha. There was a debate that took place in Rajya Sabha and it had been approved by the Rajya Sabha. Even though there was no debate in Lok Sabha, there was an extensive debate that took place in Rajya Sabha. None other than the Prime Minister himself had given an assurance in this august House that six issues would be addressed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill, which our hon. Member, Shri Jairam Ramesh, has already explained. So, I don't want to repeat the same. However, one of the assurances that the Prime Minister had given was Special Status to Andhra Pradesh. There, one paragraph, which he has inadvertently omitted to read, I would like to read that. What Prime Minister stated on that particular day, the last para says, is, "Sir, I hope these additional announcements will demonstrate our steadfast commitment to not just the creation of Telangana but also to the continued prosperity and welfare of Seemandhra." This is what the hon. Prime Minister had stated in the august House. Sir, my point now is this. When the Prime Minister has stated that the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh should be given a Special Status for a period of five years, the present hon. Minister for Urban Development had categorically stated that it should not be five years' time. He said, "Five years are not adequate. For any entrepreneur to start an industry, it will take three years' time, and, then, only the remaining two years will be there for the entrepreneurs to enjoy the incentives that will be conferred upon by virtue of this Bill. Therefore, fiveyear period is not adequate. It should be 10 years." This is what the hon. Minister had stated.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, my contention is, when the Prime Minister himself gave a Statement on the floor of this House, an enactment has been made, and the Bill has become a law, usually, whenever there is a dispute, the courts interpret the provisions of the Act. It is the Minister's Statement which will be read along with the provisions of the relevant Act. What I am trying to say is that though the Minister's Statement and the Prime Minister's Statement would not be a part of the law, it will be read together while interpreting the provisions of law. Therefore, whatever assurances had

been given by the Prime Minister have to be adhered to.

Thirdly, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister of the day, two days back, clearly stated that the Government is a continuous identity. Yes, the Government is a continuous identity. Parties may come to power and parties may go out of the power, but Government will be continuous. The Government of that day, none other than the Prime Minister, had given an assurance on the floor of the House. If the Government is a continuous identity, unless and until the decision taken by the then Government is not reversed, how can it be possible that the decision taken by the then Government is implemented in its letter and spirit? Therefore, it is obligatory on the part of the Government now to implement the assurances given by the then Prime Minister in letter and spirit. Sir, in case the assurances that have been given by the then hon. Prime Minister are not implemented in letter and spirit, I am afraid, it could even tantamount to a breach of privilege. I really don't know whether that would tantamount to a breach of privilege or not.

Sir, when it comes to giving Special Status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh, the BJP and also the Telugu Desam Party, in their manifesto had categorically stated that if they came to power, they would give special status for a period of 10 years and 15 years to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. That was the assurance they had given in their election manifesto. Further, in the election rallies that were conducted, which the present hon. Prime Minister had attended, on 29th April, 2014 at Tirupati and on 01.05.2014 at Visakhapatnam, he had himself stated that the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh would be granted special status, as promised, for a period of ten years.

Sir, the present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has taken a paradigm shift insofar as granting special status to Andhra Pradesh is concerned and now, he says that the special status is not a *sanjeevani*. There can... *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): Sir, this is not allowed. When the person concerned is not present in the House... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I am not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not referring to any name. I am only saying, 'the present Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister'. *...(Interruptions)...* I have not referred to any name. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, let me reiterate, the present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has made a paradigm shift in his stand. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. ...(Interruptions)... Now, listen, Mr. Reddy. The position is, you cannot criticize a person who cannot come here and defend himself. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I am not referring to any... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You cannot criticize the present Chief Minister here, because he cannot defend it here. That is the problem. ...(Interruptions)... So, don't criticize, but... ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): But he has not criticized. ...(Interruptions)... He spoke four times when... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: I have not criticized anybody. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, that is a statement that he has made. ...(Interruptions)... So, I am not criticizing... ...(Interruptions)... Does it tantamount to criticism? ...(Interruptions)... No, Sir. It is not criticism. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am only saying that... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I am only reiterating the statement that he has made. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, it surely is a *sanjeevani* and a lifeline for the people of Andhra Pradesh. Special status should be granted to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh whatever be the cost and whatever be the consequences. And it is for this reason that I would like to state one more fact. A decision has been taken. As I stated earlier, a decision has been taken by the then Government, headed by the Congress Party, to divide the state of Andhra Pradesh and it has become a reality now. Whatever has been done, has been done. But the promises that have been made should be fulfilled at any cost.

श्री उपसभापति: पंद्रह मिनट हो गए। For a maiden speech, it is only 15 minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Another two minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Another two minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. That I can't... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: The YSR Congress Party, headed by our Leader, has been in the forefront in fighting for this special status for the last two years, since 2014, and we would continue to fight for this special status. We would continue to fight till the special status is granted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao, you take maximum five minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, it is because of me that this discussion is taking place. How can you restrict me to five minutes? ...(*Interruptions*)... This is only because of me that this House is discussing this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, the other day, Jairam Rameshji had said that the Central Hall was abuzz with the rumours that it would be turned into a Finance Bill, and, Sir, it became true. Now, the Central Hall is abuzz with rumours that I am going to withdraw this Bill. Sir, I want to make it very clear that I am not going to withdraw my Private Members' Bill under any circumstances. Sir, I want the Chair to let me know when my Private Members' Bill is coming for discussion. Is it on tomorrow, the 29th July or on ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will tell you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: This I want to know because ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The moment you finish, I will tell you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Once you finish, I will tell you. ...(*Interruptions*)..

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, let me say that I had great respect and very high opinion about our present Finance Minister and the Leader of the House till a few days back. Sir, I submitted a Private Members' Bill more than a year back; it came back with President's Assent and it was debated twice and the hon. Minister replied to that. But it was stalled because the House was adjourned. Now, after one year, after wasting all the time of Rajya Sabha, after wasting hours, now he says that it is a Finance Bill. Sir, if this is allowed, all those Bills, which are going to come to Rajya Sabha, are going to be termed as Finance Bills. And also, there is a ruling that if any Finance Bill comes, any Member has got a chance to counter it and turn it down. So, Sir, please see the danger; it may affect the entire system of Rajya Sabha and democracy. Sir, "धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः" *Dharma* protects those who protect *dharma*. This is the most ancient foundation of our culture, custom and character. Unless you protect the constitutional law, constitutional law will not protect us. I demand to implement all that is there in the Act, and what the then Prime Minister has assured and what was repeatedly supported by the then Opposition, that is, BJP. I demand only those points which were proposed by the then Government and which were vehemently supported by the then Opposition, which is now the present

[Dr. K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao]

Government, in the same House, on 20th February, 2014, when the Reorganisation Bill was declared passed. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me be clear that not one Member of Seemandhra, irrespective of his political party whether from Rajya Sabha or from Lok Sabha, supported the bifurcation Bill. But the Bill was passed because of the support of the BJP at that time. Every word that BJP said on that day, here in the House, is still very fresh in my memory and is resounding in my ears. Why should they be ...*(Interruptions)*... When they were speaking, I never objected. Now, they should listen. You are a Minister now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't be emotional. ...*(Interruptions)*... You address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You continue to speak. Ignore the Interruptions and continue to speak.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, those speeches must be fresh in your mind and memory because you were in the Chair on that day. Now, the then ruling alliance, UPA, has become the Opposition and the then Opposition, NDA, has become the ruling party, and this is quite a natural phenomenon in our democracy and we all abide by that. But, the most unnatural thing happening is totally throwing the Act and the assurances made by the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, into dustbin. Sir, if an assurance given by the Prime Minister and supported by the Opposition on the floor of the House is not binding on the successive Government, what is going to happen to this great nation and its Parliamentary system of governance? Sir, let us not give an impression to the people of this great country as if the debates in this Parliament, passing of Bills, making enactments, rules and procedures are all bogus.

There is no second opinion that in the bargain of the division of Andhra Pradesh, Seemandhra region had lost heavily. I am not asking anything more; I am just asking you to give us what you promised. 'You' means the BJP, which was in the Opposition on that day and, now, the ruling party. They should just give us what they promised. They should just give us what the then Prime Minister promised, and, in the process, was repeatedly interrupted by them. Sir, they had said, "What Dr. Manmohan Singh is promising is not enough and we will double it after a few months, after the elections and after coming into power." Elections are over. They have come to power and more than two years have passed. If they ignore their promises, there is no doubt that the State of Andhra Pradesh will have to suffer. But the bigger danger is that the people of this country will doubt the propriety of the elected democratic Government in the coming days. The very foundation of the Constitution itself will be in danger. We are 'elders' and this House is supposed to

be the highest legislative body under the Constitution. Don't look for loopholes and excuses. Don't try to find out technicalities and legalities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over now. Please conclude.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Special Status for ten years was promised. All the promises made by Dr. Manmohan Singh on the floor of this House are being subverted by this Government. The entire Act and its provisions are equally owned by this Government, apart from the UPA. This Bill is so... *...(Time bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: The promise of special status and all other promises made by Dr. Manmohan Singh and all the provisions incorporated in the Act... *...(Time bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I will take half-a-minute. Sir, my humble appeal to the Government, through you, is: please rise to the occasion. Give us what you promised. Give us what we are entitled to constitutionally, legally, morally and ethically to safeguard the interests and the propriety of our great Parliament and our great Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rao, I want to make it clear that your Private Member Bill will be taken up on the day when the Private Members' Bills will be taken up next time. That is, perhaps, on 5th August. It will be disposed of as per the Constitution and the rules of this House.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Why are you saying that it will be disposed of?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can I say that it will be passed? *...(Interruptions)...* I said that the Bill would be taken up and disposed of as per the Constitution and the rules of this House. I cannot say more than that. I don't know whether the Bill will be passed or not. I cannot predict anything. But I can assure you one thing — the Bill will be taken up on August, 5th. That I can assure you.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And furthermore, the Bill can be withdrawn, with the consent of the House only. It is already a property of the House. So, there should not be any doubt on that, I can tell you. But I would repeat, as per the provisions of the Constitution and the rules, the Bill will be disposed of.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...* One minute, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया।

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, for your ready reference the debate of the 20th and the Gazette ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was in the Chair, I know. ...(Interruptions)... I was in the Chair. ..(Interruptions)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: And the special status given by the Cabinet ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the Bhartiya Janta Party manifesto ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. D. Raja. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. D. Raja. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: The manifesto of the Bhartiya Janta Party ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know all this. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. D. Raja. Rajaji, you have only five minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. My party, the CPI supported the bifurcation of the State, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I just want a clarification. ...(Interruptions)... Did he say something about the Cabinet meeting minutes? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I hope he did not say 'Cabinet meeting minutes'. ..(Interruptions).. How did he get the copy of the minutes, if he wants to show it? He said something like that. Can he please give us a clarification? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: How did he get hold of that? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: How did he get hold of that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Which minutes?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I heard it as Cabinet meeting minutes. ...(Interruptions)... Can he please explain? ...(Interruptions)... Will you please explain? How did he get hold of that? ...(Interruptions)... I am sure something is wrong.

...(Interruptions)... Please take it out.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: This is not about Congress or BJP. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I heard him saying Cabinet meeting minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It was CWC minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What did you say? ..(Interruptions)... I did not hear that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): He said 'CWC minutes'. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him say.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: I said 'CWC minutes'. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is Congress Working Committee minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what he said. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: He also showed the papers. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, ...(Interruptions)... Yes, Mr. Raja. ...(Interruptions)... Please speak, Mr. Raja. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण: सर, यह गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। All right. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, there is no order in the House. ..(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, yes, please. ...(Interruptions)... If it is ...(Interruptions)... No, I will tell you. ...(Interruptions)... If it is a secret document, ...(Interruptions)... No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Minister, please. ...(Interruptions)... Don't get angry. ...(Interruptions)... If it is a secret document, he can only quote from it, with the prior permission of the Chair, which I have not given. So, he cannot quote from that. Even if it is a ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He has not quoted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then there is no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri D. Raja. Your time starts now.

SHRI D. RAJA: Thank you, Sir. When the bifurcation of the then Andhra Pradesh took place, our party supported the bifurcation. That way our commitment is to both the States, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Sir, when the bifurcation took place, Members were so agitated. We could see the anger of our hon. colleagues Dr. Ramachandra Rao from this side, our colleagues Mr. Ramesh and Mr. Chowdary. They were all agitating. We witnessed all these things. Sir, when I supported the bifurcation, I said both the States should separate as brothers, set up their own houses and both the States should prosper in their own ways. This is what I spoke. Now, the issue is, we are discussing the status of implementation of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. It is meant not only for one State, but for both the States, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Now, I first come to Andhra Pradesh. Sir, when the bifurcation was decided by the Parliament, there were promises and assurances given by the then Prime Minister. Parties may change. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu was sitting on this side. I could see him getting up and speaking. So, parties may change. One party may be in power today. Tomorrow, some other party may be in power. But, Government is a continuing one. The point is, whether the Government as an institution, the Government as our Government, will honour the assurances given by the then Prime Minister and the previous Government. That is the issue. The Leader of the House, Mr. Arun Jaitley, should answer this question exactly. When Government is a continuing one, is the Government going to honour the assurances and promises given by the previous Government and the then Prime Minister? That is the issue which they will have to answer. Why I am asking this question is because there are ambiguous statements coming from Government sources. The Government sources are making repeated statements saying that after the Fourteenth Finance Commission, no special status can be given to any State. What is the position of the Government? I would like to know that from the Government. The Leader of the House is not here. Senior Minister, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, is sitting there. I am asking: What is the stand of the Government? Are you sticking to your position and will the special category status to Andhra Pradesh be given or not? You are making ambiguous Statements that after Fourteenth Finance Commission, it cannot be done. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I will conclude. What is the position of the Government? If you ask me, you will have to honour the assurances and promises given by Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Prime Minister. You will have to fulfil that commitment given by the Government to the people of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Time bell rings)*... Having said that, for Telangana, a promise for tax incentives was made. What happened to that promise of giving tax incentives to the State of Telangana? Sir, both Andhra and

Telangana are our States. India is one nation. BJP believes in one nation more than anybody else and if that is so, how do you treat Andhra Pradesh and how do you treat Telangana? Do you stand by the commitment made by the Government itself? That is what I am asking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, you please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, he is saying that. *...(Interruptions)...* Honour the commitment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Government will stand up. You please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Digvijaya Singh. You have five minutes.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Thank you very much, Sir. I have a few questions to the hon. Leader of the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I go by the rule. *...(Interruptions)...* There is an order to be taken. What do I do? *...(Interruptions)...* I can only go by the order. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me tell you, if that is your position, TDP had four minutes, which is already over. Don't bring up these things. Be careful. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not violating any rule. *...(Interruptions)...* You should know these things. The point is, you don't understand. After Shri D. Raja, it is the Congress to start. *...(Interruptions)...* Then, followed by other parties, it will go on. *...(Interruptions)...* That is what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...* If I adhere to rules, TDP will have no time. So, don't raise such things unnecessarily. Now, Mr. Digvijaya Singh, you start.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a few questions to the hon. Leader of the House, maybe, in his absence. Venkaiah Naiduji is also not here. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. I can and I will. My question to the Government is this. I would refer to the assurances made by the then Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji, on 20th February, 2014 about which my colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, has already mentioned. Is the assurance made by the then Prime Minister, hon. Dr. Manmohan Singh, not binding on the present Government, particularly, of the special status, as he mentioned as point No.1? This is my first question.

My second question is.....*...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister there. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): He is coming. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please get your Cabinet Minister or otherwise Naqviji should be elevated to the Cabinet rank. One of these should be done. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, do not be partial. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not possible? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: There are people from Andhra Pradesh here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, if the Government does not elevate him, let the House do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we can. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have no ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Minister has come. He does not want Naqviji to be elevated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Naqvi lost the opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, I told the Minister that I had to go to washroom. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you must tell Venkaiah Naidu *gaaru*, the conspiracy we were all weaving. ...*(Interruptions)*... In your absence, we thought we would elevate Mr. Naqvi as Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: No problem. We have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you are not doing, we were trying to do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We have already given him independent charge. He has got a bright future. We encourage such people. Though none of you people have given ticket to, – of 57 MPs, not even one minority – we have brought two people from minority to the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now, Shri Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, my second question to the Government is whether it is a fact that on the 1st March, 2014, the Cabinet also took a decision to this effect. Now, hon. Venkaiah Naidu is here. I am just reminding him. Although we know, Sir, the whole BJP is on *jumla* politics. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should ask Mr. Amit Shah, what he means by *jumla*. I would say, the Prime Ministerial candidate of BJP, in his speech in Andhra Pradesh, also made a statement saying,

“I will give you more than what you have asked for and a special category status not for five years but for ten years. And, special tax incentives will be given by the Government which I am going to lead.” Hon. Venkaiah Naiduji also, – I would like to sort of put it on record what he said – said that he wanted the special category status for ten years. I would like to ask Venkaiah Naiduji to please respond to this as to whether he really meant it. Will he stand by it or will he be pressurized by the Prime Minister to give away the assurances that he had made to the House? Sir, I would also like to point it to the Government, let them not equate the special status for Andhra Pradesh with other States. Let them not hide under the pretext that it has to be comparative. There is a special case for Andhra Pradesh. Because of historical reasons, most of the developments took place in Hyderabad and around and, therefore, there is a fiscal imbalance in the bifurcation of the States, due to which special attention has to be given to the State of Andhra Pradesh through special category Status and through tax incentives, which were promised by the then Prime Minister. Therefore, Sir, I would request and urge upon the Government that they should be serious about these commitments made by the then Prime Minister. They should be serious about implementation of the provisions of the Act, as mentioned by Mr. Jairam Ramesh. It is an emotional issue. We have got the greatest regard for the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. But I do not know why he is feeling shy to fight for the cause of State of Andhra Pradesh. Why is he not pressurizing? Why is he not pressurizing the Prime Minister? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: One minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: So, why is he not pressurizing the Prime Minister to implement the provisions of the Act itself? Why is he not pressurizing the Prime Minister to fulfil the commitment made by the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. Are there any other reasons or is it political convenience? These are the issues which I would like to raise, Sir. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anubhav Mohanty. Your time is five minutes. Please conclude in five minutes. Everybody's time is five minutes only.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, please consider a few more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have to speak in five minutes.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I will try my best. The first linguistic State, which was formed in India, was in 1936 and it was Odisha that was carved out of Bihar and, Sindh that was carved out of Punjab. This was pre-Independence India.

[Shri Anubhav Mohanty]

After Independence, linguistic States were also formed. Gujarat and Karnataka came into existence. Maharashtra took all the Marathi speaking people together, taking erstwhile Bombay province, Vidarbha and part of erstwhile Hyderabad State. The Telugu-speaking people, after a lot of struggle, lot of sacrifices, got Andhra Pradesh. It is not that linguistic States have not divided themselves after that, as it happened in the case of Andhra Pradesh. Uttarakhand was carved out of Uttar Pradesh; Jharkhand from Bihar; Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh; all these came into existence without much strife. But, Sir, in case of Andhra Pradesh division, I don't know why, but, it was handled very, very shabbily by the previous Government. Even today, judges are coming on the streets, on a demand to divide the High Court of Andhra Pradesh and setting up a separate High Court for Telangana. Sir, this was never heard of earlier, and this shows the gravity of the situation. Similarly, in the case of Andhra Pradesh, they need to construct a new Capital; they are short of revenue and are not in a position to meet the aspirations of their people. I and my party, Biju Janata Dal, have full sympathy with the people of Andhra Pradesh; of course, with Telangana too. They are sturdy, energetic. They both are sturdy, energetic and with God's grace, they both will also tide over this prevalent situation. But, there are many other States in our country which suffer from similar situations, similar problems. So, the Government must support those States of India also. The NITI Aayog is supposed to provide a formula by which support can be extended to all economically weaker States.

Sir, as far as my knowledge goes, the four criteria that the State needs to clarify to get special status are — please correct me if I am wrong anywhere — (i) if the per capita income of the State, in comparison to the per capita income of the nation is lower; (ii) if ST and SC population is higher in the State; (iii) if large portion of the State is of hilly terrain; and (iv) if the border of the State connects to any international border. Keeping these four criteria in mind, the North-Eastern States, three Himalayans States and Jammu and Kashmir, were provided with a special status which has been done away with after the Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations being accepted by this Government, which had stated that it had outlived its utility. Therefore, a number of packages are now being suggested by NITI Aayog, and accordingly, packages are being announced for Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and even UP. A small support package has also gone to West Bengal. But, I wonder, when I see the Indian geographical map, between West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, how the Government can ignore Odisha. We come in-between West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. We have been clearly ignored; it is quite clear. Sir, the per capita income of my State Odisha is lesser than the per capita income of the nation.

The percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very high in Odisha. Sir, large parts of it are of hilly terrain and inaccessible areas. The only criteria that Odisha doesn't fulfill is that we don't connect to any international border, and, so is Andhra Pradesh. If we find out the per capita income in comparison to the national per capita income, it needs to be checked out because I do not know about it very clearly. Sir, SC/ST population is certainly not 40 per cent in Andhra Pradesh. Yet, the previous Government in moving the Bill relating to the Andhra Pradesh Reconstruction mentioned about providing special status to Andhra Pradesh.

Now, I am referring to the report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce, headed by Shri Shanta Kumar, veteran BJP leader, "The Committee recommends that special status be extended to the industrially backward States like Bihar, Odisha and Jharkhand." I went through this report deliberately, I do not know why I couldn't find the name of Andhra Pradesh. But still I am happy and we support that Andhra Pradesh should be given special status.

Finally, Sir, Odisha Government, under the leadership of our most favourite Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, for many years, has been fighting and demanding for our rights to get a special status for Odisha because geographically Odisha is the only State in India which faces natural calamities every alternative year. This hampers and kills the State's financial condition. That is why we have been demanding for special category status since many years. सर, इस सरकार ने तो कभी हमारी बात नहीं सुनी, इसलिए आज ओडिशा में उनका roots वगैरह कुछ भी नहीं है। They have been thrown out from the hearts of the Odisha people.

सर, 2014 में बीजेपी ने अपने Election Manifesto में ओडिशा के लोगों से promise किया था कि अगर ये सरकार में आ जाएँगे, तो ये ओडिशा को Special Category Status देंगे, लेकिन इन दो सालों में ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार केंद्र में आई है, यह ओडिशा में तब तक नहीं आएगी, जब तक ये ओडिशा को honour नहीं करेंगे। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, ऐसे ही दो साल हो गए, पर दो साल में हमारी मांग को दो-दो बार नीति आयोग से ठुकराया गया, reject किया गया। ...(Time-bell rings)... I will end. I will not continue much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I will take one more minute, because it is connected to Odisha emotionally. Odisha is a part of the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude.

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: सर, कुछ दिन पहले, जब we were talking about...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Make your demand.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: I will make my demand. I am not aware of the Private Member's Bill कि किस तरह से क्या सब होता है, but still Section 108, clause (g) they have given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't go into that Bill.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Polavaram Project has been taken forward..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you can speak at that time.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Okay, Sir, I will finish.

सर, आदरणीया उमा भारती जी ने कुछ दिन पहले संसद में कहा था कि ओडिशा से प्यार करने के लिए ओडिशा में पैदा होने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, आप बैठिए।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: भारत में पैदा होना ही काफी है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. All right. No, no. That is enough. That is enough. Okay. Now, sit down.

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: वे ओडिशा से बहुत प्यार करती हैं, वे ओडिशा की बहुत चिन्ता करती हैं, वे ओडिशा के साथ बिल्कुल अन्याय नहीं होने देंगी, ओडिशा जगन्नाथ जी का राज्य है, ओडिशा जगत के नाथ का राज्य है। ...(समय की घंटी)... I demand of this Government to kindly honour Odisha ..(Interruptions)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down, sit down. ..(Interruptions)..

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: We request you that this is our demand. We are not begging. We are not seeking your mercy. It is our demand. Please fulfill it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anubhav Mohanty, please sit down. I will also support your demand.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Thank you so much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, I love you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you, because I support your demand. I support every good demand.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Even if you have not said this, I would have said, I love you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

8.00 P.M.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: May I clarify one point? Coming up over and over and over again, special category status to Andhra Pradesh is only for five years. Special Category status for other eleven States is in perpetuation. There is a difference between the two.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, there is no time. Jairamji let the Minister explain. Now, you are not the Minister.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please try to understand.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Please, Sir. You clarify this. What we are discussing is the assurances given to Andhra Pradesh at the time of the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. That is the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the issue; I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: 'Special Category' is a separate discussion. Let us have a separate discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the issue; I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only said it is for the Minister to say.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is only the assurances given in the House, to Andhra and Telangana, both the States, that should be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; it is about the assurances given at that time when the Bill was discussed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh, please listen. From TDP, there are three more names. ...*(Interruptions)*... But they do not have even a single minute left with them. Therefore, I will allow five minutes each for all the three, that means, 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, there is no time. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am saying. No maiden speech today! If they want to make a maiden speech, they should speak later. Not now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Well, first, we have already reached 8.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. That is not my fault. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh, sit down. I have to also manage the House. I have to be aware of the time-constraints also. If a Party doesn't have even a single minute, how can a Member of that Party say it is his maiden speech? That is not possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. If there is no time left for the Party, the Chair can very well not call a Member. Yet, the subject being important and you being from Andhra Pradesh, I am ready to call all the three, but no maiden speech; five minutes only. That is my point. This is also applicable to all other Members who will speak; not more than five minutes. This is for everybody.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, who is responding from the Government?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: From the Government, the Minister will respond.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Who?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That they will decide. It is a joint responsibility. Don't worry. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are responding as if you are the Minister! You are responding already! If you can respond, why not they? Now, Shri T.G. Venkatesh. Only five minutes, please.

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH (Andhra Pradesh): Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to convey my profound thanks to the hon. Chair for giving me the opportunity to express my opinion on the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014.

Andhra Pradesh was divided in an unscientific manner, giving the MPs of Andhra Pradesh no chance to raise their voice. The then Government had left no scope for discussion in the House. All the efforts of Andhra MPs had gone waste and the State was divided.

The discussion on the AP Reorganization Bill took place in Rajya Sabha only. While speaking on the AP Reorganization Bill, the then hon. Prime Minister had assured on the floor of the House that once the State was bifurcated, the residual State of Andhra Pradesh would be accorded the 'Special Category' status for five years. Venkaiah Naiduji, the hon. Minister of Urban Development, who was in the Opposition at that time, had extended his support to the Bill, and had demanded the 'Special Category' status for Andhra Pradesh for 10 years, instead of 5 years, as well as a Special Package for the State. He had also promised that the 'Special Category' status to Andhra Pradesh would be extended up to 10 years, if they came to power.

According to the National Development Council, the criteria for according Special Category status are economic backwardness, lack of proper infrastructure and the non-viable nature of finances. The State of Andhra Pradesh is, in fact, suffering from all the three factors.

First and foremost, economically, it has fallen into a backward position as there are no sufficient funds for taking up any major development-related activity. Secondly, there is no infrastructure, because the industrially and commercially developed State Capital of Hyderabad has gone to Telangana. And the residual Andhra Pradesh has been left with no Capital of its own. It has to first look for a Capital city for which there are no sufficient finances. Thirdly, the non-viable nature of finances is also an important problem before the Government.

The 14th Finance Commission in its Report had stated that Andhra Pradesh would be the only State, other than the Special Category States, which would suffer from revenue deficit at the end of the 14th Finance Commission period *i.e.*, 2019-20, at a time when States of Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan and similar other backward States, would be thriving with revenue surplus. Please note this, Sir. This means that Andhra Pradesh would continue to be, fiscally, the most disadvantaged State in the country. In fact, this financial imbalance can only be corrected by giving impetus for a rapid industrial and commercial development in Andhra Pradesh and also help in tiding over its gaping budgetary shortfall of over ₹ 12,000 crores or more annually. In these circumstances, granting the 'Special Category' status and a Special Package is the only hope for Andhra Pradesh. This will entail the flow of a large amount of fund to the State by way of grants for its economic development. The industrial incentives and tax exemptions which would come through special status and special package, would give solace to Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, 2014 has seen the BJP coming to power. Yet, whenever the question of Special Category status to Andhra Pradesh has come up in either of the Houses, the Government has made it clear that due to some technical problems in the Act which has already been passed, granting of Special Category status to Andhra Pradesh is not possible. Further, they have sent the message that instead of Special Category Status, Special Package would be given.

A simple reading of the Act will show that a Special Developmental Package has already been promised to 7 backward districts of Andhra Pradesh, which includes the 4 districts of Rayalaseema and 3 districts of Uttarandhra. Is the Special Package which this Government is offering, different from what was already promised to Andhra Pradesh under this Act?

The Rayalaseema Rights United Forum has been demanding a Special Development Package for the 4 backward districts of Rayalaseema for more than a decade. These demands were submitted at the last moment to the Centre by the TDP and the BJP, which in turn, were accepted by the then ruling Congress/UPA.

The need for such a Package is highlighted in the fact that the 4 districts of Rayalaseema show developmental and economic indicators that mirror special category States. These areas, in addition to being geographical landlocked, are also severely drought-prone. At present, these districts lack economic growth engines and have substantially poor infrastructure, and therefore, are unable to attract investments and kick start their own virtuous cycle of development.

So far, the Government of India has provided ₹ 100 crore per district over the last 2 years, but this amount is inadequate for the developmental needs of even a

[Shri T. G. Venkatesh]

single district, much less the entire region. The demands of the Rayalaseema people are for a package that is similar to the generous one, extended by the Government, to other developmentally backward States, such as, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal etc., in the form of tax exemptions, industrial incentives etc.

There was a consensus between the major national parties on Special Status and Special Package for Andhra Pradesh. However, the same has been neglected since. The major national parties, that is, the BJP and the Congress have taken the lead in both bifurcating the State and in making promises. The first part, they have undertaken much to the anguish of the people of Andhra Pradesh. The second part regarding benefits to the State of Andhra Pradesh, have been put on the backburner. There is impatience brewing in the minds of the people of Andhra Pradesh on account of these unmet promises. People are of the view that they have been duped by both the Governments of UPA and NDA.

These two major parties, each holding sway in a particular House, are at leisure to fulfill promises to the people of Andhra Pradesh, but I am unable to know what prevents them from coming together to make these promises a reality.

The hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, during the election campaign in 2014 had promised to give special status and special package to Andhra Pradesh. Not only that, it was also included in the Manifesto of the BJP. He has to keep his word. After all, justice delayed is justice denied.

In his every meeting with the hon. Prime Minister and other Ministers, our Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu garu, has been stressing on granting of special status and special package to Andhra Pradesh and other promises made in the AP Reorganization Act, such as, Special Railway Zone, Completion of Polavaram Dam, Establishment of Central Government offices and institutions in the State etc. as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH : In view of the facts mentioned above, I humbly request all the parties to come together to meet the aspirations of the people of Andhra Pradesh by granting Special Status and Special Package to it, thereby putting an end to all such confusions.

So, I once again request all the Members of both august Houses to understand the plight of the people of Andhra Pradesh, and evolve a way to grant Special Status and Special Package to Andhra Pradesh as it was mentioned in the AP Reorganization Act, without any further delay. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao. Dr. Rao, you know the time constraint. So, please take five minutes only.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: No, Sir. The subject of discussion is the status of the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Act of 2014. What does it mean? Did any single Member of this House refer to Telangana except Shri D. Raja? No. They would refer to Andhra Pradesh only.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This Bill refers to Andhra Pradesh only. I asked for the rule. If you see the rule, I can say that it is not allowed for Telangana. It is specifically Andhra Pradesh. It is not allowed. But I am not doing that. This is specifically Andhra Pradesh.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: What is the status of the Bill? It speaks about Andhra Pradesh; it speaks about Telangana...(Interruptions)... I know the heart of Mr. Sitaram Yechury who * the Telangana Government. I am not getting into it...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, this is a wrong allegation. He probably does not understand Telugu any more. When I spoke in Telugu, I spoke about Telangana, I spoke about the backwardness in Telangana. Sir, you will have to remove this allegation. This is a wrong allegation....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This allegation can be expunged. Don't make any allegation....(Interruptions)...

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: It is very nice of Jairam Rameshji who had brought the entire Bill. He read it out. That is what we are trying to discuss here today. He raised four or five questions; I say this would not solve the problem. It is true. I am totally supporting the Andhra friends in what they want. Let there be no doubt about it. Anything that has been said in the past or anything that has been promised on the floor of the House like this cannot be just wished away. However loud or vocal its defence may be, it will have to be honoured. One thing comes to my mind. Now, one thing comes to my mind. I will not use this word. I will use it with your permission, Sir. The culprit of the entire Bill is Shri Jairam Ramesh. It is he who drafted this Bill and brought it and now finding fault. He had interviewed me two times on this. It is he who did not mention the special status in this Bill. Some Member talked about four mistakes in the Bill. Somebody from there said that this is not there and that is not there in the Bill. If all that is not there, it is because Shri Jairam Ramesh has not brought it. Now, I come to another thing. Now, he is championing the cause...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH : Sir, I need your protection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no allegation; so, I cannot protect you.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Since I am supporting the Bill, supporting the arguments...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO : He is doing *prayaschit* for it.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Yes, *prayaschit*. Good. Now, Sir, there are two things that come to my mind. When they are talking about special status — I have not read in the Constitution the word ‘Special Status’; I have not read in any Central Act about Special Status — when they are referring to the word ‘Special Status’, I was wondering as to what Special Status should be unless it is defined somewhere. See, I can understand, Shri Venkaiah Naidu asking on that day and he had pressed for it. If he had agreed, then, today, he must get up and say, "A Bill be passed as to what Special Status should be." You codify that and ask for that thing. And, even if it is not mentioned there, Andhra Pradesh still deserves to get those things also. I don't want to repeat it but just want Shri Jairam Ramesh to know because he has done it. Sir, I don't want to repeat the issues, because all people have repeated it. Sir, what are they trying to say when they are talking about the Special Status? Section 77 is regarding Division of State Government Employees. Is it done? It is not done. Who is suffering? We, the people of Telangana, are suffering. Did anybody refer to it? Sir, Section 53 and Section 68(2) stipulate about Schedule IX-about the Corporations. Is it done? It is not done. What Mr. Jairam Ramesh who authored the Bill wanted in the Act is, if this is not done, the administrative power will be with the Andhra Government, and they enjoy it. The Corporations are still existing but who is administrating them? It is the Andhra Government that is administrating it. Where are they located? They are there in Telangana? Who are the employees? Telangana employees are there. Let him know about that. Now, you take Schedule X. Sir, we must understand what is there in Section 75. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, in that Section, what you wrote is that if it is not bifurcated, then the entire thing will be in the hands of the State in which it is established. But, today, you have gone to the court; you raised a litigation and said that they should go to you. This is one issue which the Central Government must look into. सर, सब बड़े आदमी पावरफुल होने की वजह से आपके पास आ जाएँगे। लोग सेक्शन 94(2) के बारे में बहुत बात कर रहे हैं। सेक्शन 94(2) तेलंगाना के लिए लिखा गया था। जयराम रमेश जी खुद जानते हैं। बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की बात करके, प्लानिंग कमिशन का दावा देकर, आपने हमें कहा कि आपको उतने पैसे मिलने हैं। आज आप लोग उसके लिए बात ही नहीं करते हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश को दो मर्तबा दिए हैं। इस रूल में, सेक्शन 94(2) के अन्दर इनको दो मर्तबा दिए हैं, लेकिन हमें एक ही मर्तबा दिए हैं।

आपने 432 करोड़ ही हमें दिए, इस पर कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। हम यहां क्यों बैठे हुए हैं? हम 70 साल से धक्के खा रहे थे, तो 'ठीक है, चलने दो' यह हमारी हालत थी। Now, Section 94(1) regarding the tax incentives, did you give to us? He has not given it to us.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not a Minister now. How can he give that?

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: No, no; he should have championed my cause. No, no; although he poses to be a Minister and he talks like a Minister and he is championing like a Minister, now he should have taken up my case also because he has used the words, 'Status of A.P. Reorganization Bill.' Now, then, regarding Section 94, Mr. Jairam has raised only six issues. I am raising nine issues. There are nine Sections.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No; Keshava Raoji, I told you if it is to speak about Telangana; you can give another motion.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I have given a motion about A.P. Reorganization Act. The A. P. Reorganization Bill is about Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. First of all, I don't want this discussion. They have been talking about this. They don't...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, ...(Time Bell rings)... Time over.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I am just concluding. Just one minute. The Members here must know जो bifurcation हुआ है, उसे आपने खुद देखा है। जिस तरीके से हम लोग suffer हुए हैं, सबने देखा है। 60 साल से हम क्यों अलग होने को कह रहे थे, आपने खुद देखा है। आज मैं जो देख रहा हूँ, अलग होने के बाद भी, रियलिटी में भी ...(समय की घंटी)... आपको भी इसका पश्चाताप होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. Keshava Raoji, please. ...(Time Bell rings)...

डा. के. केशव राव: सर, मुझे एक ही सेंटेंस कहना है। क्योंकि हमारे सबसे ज्यादा रेस्पेक्टेबल दिग्विजय सिंह जी हैं। दिग्विजय सिंह साहब ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि इसका क्वेश्चन क्या है, उसका क्वेश्चन क्या है। उसमें मेरी भी बात कह देनी थी। शायद वे पहले से तैयारी करके नहीं आए थे, इसीलिए शायद वे तेलंगाना को भूल गए। ...(समय की घंटी)... तो यह चीज़ हर आदमी की होती है। तो मेरी यह कंडीशन है। हमें जो भी मिलना है, नहीं मिल रहा है, लेकिन we can go on... सर, एक problem हर वक्त होती है। ...(समय की घंटी)... तेलंगाना separate होने का real issue was about legal litigations, in the courts. रवि शंकर जी, आप जानते हैं कि यह क्यों हुआ है? ...(समय की घंटी)... आज हाई कोर्ट के लिए, the Constitution, I know, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Keshava Raoji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: Sir, Section 31 says that there shall be a separate High Court. Are they giving? The President can do it. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am asking the Leader of the House, please don't be partial. Mr. Digvijaya Singh can be partial, Mr. Ramesh can be partial; but you can't be partial.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Keshava Rao, please sit down.

DR. K. KESHAHA RAO: When you are taking up Andhra issues, I am supporting. ...(*Interruptions*)... Whatever requirements they have, whatever finances they want, they must get it. Along with it, please see to it that Telangana is more serious and important for us. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. See, the understanding is, everybody will speak for five minutes. If you take more time, then, what do I do?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would not repeat, but since I have given the notice, I must speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you please speak. Don't waste time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would like to say that when the Bill was passed in this House, the BJP leaders — Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Leader of the House — were very happy. Sir, on 20th February, 2014, at 3.30 p.m. or 4.00 p.m., how was the Bill passed in this House? The Bill was passed unanimously and in a democratic way. Before the Bill was passed, the then, Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, committed the special status along with three more things. When he had committed special status, the BJP leaders felt very happy. I need not repeat what the BJP leaders said immediately after the Bill was passed. They said that they wanted the special status for ten years, and it is a known fact.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Leader of the House, Shri Arun Jaitley, perhaps, that day, the Bill would not have been passed unanimously by the House, if the Prime Minister had not announced the special status. So, I want to legally link it actually with that day. The Bill was passed because the special status was committed for Andhra. The BJP leaders, Shri Arun Jaitleyji and Shri Venkaiah Naiduji were saying that they also pleaded for the special status and other things, and were very happy that Dr. Manmohan Singhji agreed to that. So, that means, the BJP leaders wanted it; Dr. Manmohan Singhji wanted it; the House wanted it; and it was unanimously passed. And, today, you are saying that every State is asking for the special status. Sir, Andhra Pradesh, one of the biggest States, with its five crore people, was divided because both the brothers wanted separation and it was separated under special circumstances. The Hyderabad City, the biggest Capital, had to go to Telangana, and the remaining area has totally fallen down on Andhra Pradesh.

This was the feeling of the BJP and also the UPA Government. Therefore, they came forward with various packages to compensate the people of Andhra Pradesh that day. But today the Government is not giving it. What is the idea, actually? On the one side, you are saying that every State is asking for it. You cannot compare Andhra with 'every State'. I fully support that other States also have got every right to ask for the special status. But the circumstances under which Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated were totally different. That is why, that day, when they committed the special status... *...(Interruptions)...* I am in Parliament for 20 years, and I know the rules. Don't teach me the rules. What I would like to say is that the BJP fully supported the bifurcation. In Lok Sabha, Sushmaji said, "Yes, I am giving gift to the Telangana people." I appreciated it, and felt very happy about it. The bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh was impossible without the support of the BJP. So, you supported that, and five crore people suffered financial loss. To overcome that loss, there is some remedy. The then Government wanted to give some remedy for that. On the one side, they say that they have to give the money for the new Capital. Then, Shri Arun Jaitleyji says, "No, no; you send proposal for your Secretariat and High Court, I will give money." This is not the way. You provide in the Budget the money for the new Capital and other things. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister announced in the Tirupati town, Lord Balaji's town, that he will give a wonderful Capital to Andhra Pradesh. I want to remind you. Every day, the Prime Minister says 'Swachh Bharat', 'clean city' and so many other slogans. आंध्र प्रदेश ने क्या पाप किया है? What sin have the Telugu people committed? Why is he not sympathetic about Andhra Pradesh? I want to question him on this occasion. I am saying that we are all one. No doubt, you may think it to be sensitive because every other State may ask for it if you give it to Andhra Pradesh. It is totally different. Andhra Pradesh situation has been explained already. You have to give special status to Andhra Pradesh.

The second and the most important point is, as per Section 46(3), of the Reorganization Act the Central Government shall have to provide adequate incentives particularly for the Rayalaseema and three districts in the Northern Coastal area on the basis of Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi. Why has it not been implemented for the past two years? I would like to know. They are saying that giving special status is not a part of the Act. Then, why is this not being implemented? I would like to know. वे बार-बार बोलते हैं हमने बहुत दिया है। What is our necessity? We are all one. We love each other. This is not at all necessary. I know, दुख हो रहा है, क्यों सता रहे हैं तेलुगू वालों को? Their hearts want to give but they are unable to give. That is the problem. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I understand that in the Andhra Pradesh election manifesto too, the BJP announced that it would fulfill all its Parliamentary commitments. That is what they have committed. They are also sincere. They are very

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

nice people. But, there is something wrong somewhere. I am unable to understand where it is wrong.

You are very nice people, you are committed, you love the Telugu people and you would like to do this. If Odisha wants it, Bihar wants it, please examine. You give them too afterwards. It is a different issue. You can't leave this. Planning Commission we wanted, but in the Act also, it is not there. Shri K. V. P. Ramachandra Rao introduced the Bill. For the first time in the Indian history, every political party came forward to support this Bill yesterday. In the history of Private Members' Bill, I don't think such a thing ever happened. I am here in Parliament, in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, for the past twenty years, it has not happened. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Please allow me two more minutes. All political parties stood by us like a solid rock and said that they would pass the Private Member's Bill. डर गया, डर के ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Allow me two minutes. डर गये। डर के he said, 'It is a Money Bill'. वे एक साल से सो. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Similarly, on Telangana also, I am part of both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. I belong to both of them. Both are important for me. For me, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are two eyes. So, on Telangana also they have not committed. They have not done on that also. What Mr. Keshava Rao said is also important.

Lastly, I want to invoke the divine power of Lord Hanuman. The Hanuman shakti must come. "ओम् नमो भगवते हनुमते मान सर्वकार्येषु ज्वल-ज्वल, प्रज्वल-प्रज्वल असाध्यम् साध्यम्-साध्यम् मा हुं फट स्वाहा।

His true powers must make the BJP Government, the NDA Government, to do justice to the people of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you all.

SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO (Telangana):* Hon'ble Deputy Chairman, Sir, a few minutes back, senior Member from Indian National Congress Shri Digvijaya Singh commented on my party leader and the present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, why he is feeling shy in demanding the Central Government on implementing the Special Category Status to the State? Sir, Shri Digvijaya Singh is a very senior and respected member. He served as Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and is also the in-charge of Andhra Pradesh from All India Congress Committee. In my personal opinion, it is unwelcoming for a person

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

of such high stature to comment on the present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. In 2014, Telugu Desam Party and Bharatiya Janata Party contested the elections in alliance. Both parties contested elections in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana with a sense of brethren. Now we suspect that Indian National Congress Party has plans to split us both. Even if they have such idea, I assure both the parties will stand united and contest the next elections in alliance. Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister Shri Chandrababu Naidu will fight with the Central Government until all the points mentioned in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 are implemented. I also want to remind all the Hon'ble Members of this House that, Shri Chandrababu Naidu is a visionary and always works for development of the State. ...*(Interruptions)*... Because they have mentioned earlier, I am telling this. There are no lapses in our efforts.

Today, all the Telugu speaking people in Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, other State of this country and from all parts of the world are all glued to their televisions to see the proceedings of this House. Hon'ble Member Shri K. Keshava Rao expressed his opinion that problems of the State of Telangana should also be discussed along with the problems of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh is asking for implementation of Special Category Status as the State is facing many financial problems, on the other hand Telangana is also confronting many issues. People of both the States are dissatisfied and in this regard Telugu Desam Party leader and present Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Shri Chandrababu Naidu requested the Central Government several times for help to both the States. Shri Shri Chandrababu Naidu after taking oath as Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on June 8, 2014 visited Delhi for twenty nine times to explain the Central Cabinet Members the plight of the State and request the Government for help and support. I was a witness to a couple of occasions when he addressed the problems of Telangana people to the Central Government.

Hon'ble Ministers Shri Arun Jaitley, Shri Venkaiah Naidu and Hon'ble Member Shri Sitaram Yechury are present here now. For the last two-and a half hours this House discussed that more than two years have passed since bifurcation of the State but promises are not fulfilled. Sir, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, are they not part of India? Are the States a separate country? Why are you looking down on the people of these States? Are you taking revenge on the people of both the States? What mistake did the Telugu speaking people commit? I request all the Ministers in the Central Government to think in a broad perspective. Today, people from both the States are eagerly watching the proceedings of this House to know what help the Central Government is going to offer for the States.

[Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao]

Sir, I personally feel that no one from Telugu speaking States might have expected that, even after two years of bifurcation of the State there will be a need to discuss the problems of the State in Parliament. I request the Central Government to please inform what it is planning to offer to the State of Andhra Pradesh. If so, when will it give? It is not fair on part of the Government to postpone the issue for months and years together.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What do I do?

SHRI GARIKAPATI MOHAN RAO:* Finally I just want to say only one thing. Hon'ble Minister Shri Arun Jaitley has come with bulky books. Sir, I am requesting you. You please help the people of both the States. I once again request the Central Government that they should resolve the problems of the State immediately and ensure that there will not be any further need for discussions to be held in this august House in regard to the problems of either Andhra Pradesh or Telugu speaking people. During election campaign, Shri Narendra Modi made promises in Tirupati, Guntur, Bhimavaram and Vizag that he will help and support the State of Andhra Pradesh in every possible way. Shri Narendra Modi and Shri Shri Chandrababu Naidu shared the dais on many occasions and Shri Narendra Modi made many promises for the State then. People of Andhra Pradesh kept their trust in him and believed in his assurances. Mutual support was shared between Telugu Desam Party and Bharatiya Janata Party Members contesting the elections and people of the State also supported us. Lastly, I once again request the Central Government to help the State and deliver justice to the State. Thank you Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairamji, what I told you was only a joke. I will get it expunged. I am expunging it. It was only a joke. Sorry. But, I would like you to be a Minister.

Now, Renukaji. You have five minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, sometimes, your jokes are very dangerous.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Suppose, if my joke becomes a reality, then you will be happy. Isn't it?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I don't think that he objected to your joke. He did not object to your joke. Mr. Jairam Ramesh did not object to your joke.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. But, it is my duty to expunge it even if he did not object.

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

Now, we have Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. Then, Minister wants to intervene. Then, we have Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi. Mr. Rapolu is also there. Mr. Rapolu, you have only two minutes since your party has only two minutes. And, then, Mr. Naresh Gujral. You can take two or three minutes.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, Venkaiahji also wants to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh! Venkaiahji, you also want to speak?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, so far, 16 Members have taken my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, then, you continue it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can sit up to 9.00 p.m. By 9 o' clock, the discussion will be over. I am telling you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, Sir. The hon. Leader of the House has come with all these books to reply to the debate ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. What do you say? ...(Interruptions)... Should we have the reply today? ...(Interruptions)...Anand Sharmaji, do you want reply today? ...(Interruptions)...We will discuss it up to 9.00 p.m.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): We don't want it today ...(Interruptions)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, reply can be tomorrow ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, reply can be tomorrow ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Reply can be tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... We will discuss it up to 9.00 p.m.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Reply can be tomorrow...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you all agree...(Interruptions)... It is a suggestion from my side. Do you agree? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes. We agree.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, इसमें कोई समस्या नहीं है, कल कर लीजिए।

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: May I supplement to Anand Sharmaji? I would agree. I am only saying that now let us end and continue discussion tomorrow... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let us finish the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Tomorrow arguments will also be fresh.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, if the reply is tomorrow and the discussion is going to be concluded today, before you adjourn, I would like to speak for one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, tomorrow is the Private Members' day. If we start reply from 2.30 pm to 3.00 pm, then we have to extend the Private Members' Business. And, being Friday, you cannot extend beyond a certain limit. Therefore, let us sit up to 9.00 p.m. and conclude the discussion.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. Sir, what I am saying is our sister, Renukaji, will be in her better spirits tomorrow morning.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): I am ready.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, will always have better spirits – even now. There is no problem.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I don't mind speaking tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, please start.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I am in a unique position today where the State was divided into two and my political Constituency is represented in Telangana and, by lottery, I am allotted to Andhra Pradesh and my heart belongs to both, because these Telugu-speaking States are my home and these people are my brothers and sisters. *School going children from the entire State of Andhra Pradesh, wake up in the morning and sing the official song of the State "Ma telugu talliki mallepudanda", which translates to "Jasmine garland to our Mother Telugu" ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, the State of Telangana does not have Mother Telangana. As I belong to Telangana, I am speaking as Mother Telangana. Sir, school going children sing this song regularly in Andhra Pradesh. We have a saying, "Even if God blesses, priest will not be merciful", this is the present situation in the State. During Elections Bharatiya Janata Party made promises, gave assurances and convinced the voters of giving them the impossible. But today their behaviour is totally opposite to the system of democracy and is also in contrary to the Parliament and its procedures? Why did the discussion arise on this topic? What is the reason for not implementing the decisions made by the then Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh which also got its consent by the Cabinet? I am forced to ask if there is any value for the word of Prime Minister of this country. If not, what is the need for Parliament

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

and discussion being held here? If we have to repeat the process again and again and look into the history time and again... What is the meaning, the decorum and the value of a Prime Minister's and the Cabinet's decisions that have been taken? Is it something that we are begging for? Is it that the five crore people of Andhra Pradesh will have to beg for special considerations.

It is wrong. Hon. Finance Minister is here. He said that this is a Money Bill. Even one rupee that goes from the Consolidated Fund can become a Money Bill. Every Bill that comes to Parliament can be a Money Bill. And, this has been challenged in the court. This is, actually, *sub judice* today. My hon. colleague, Shri Jairam Ramesh, has taken it to the court. By August, we should be able to get a hearing. So, let us not use these excuses. So what if you are taking shelter behind it by saying that it is a Money Bill. Why can't you find a reason for doing this? You said about the Fourteenth Finance Commission. These are signs of administrative weaknesses that, as a ruling Government, you are unable to do what was set for you before you took over. Sir, I am concluding.

So, what has happened? I don't think you can hide behind that fig leaf of calling it a Money Bill and do this to politically subvert the people of Andhra. Be aware that the Congress Party, Rahul Gandhi and Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, will continue to fight for the welfare of the people of Andhra, for the people of that State, for the children and the daughters of Andhra Pradesh, to ensure that justice is done, not just to Andhra but to Telangana as well, because we are the two eyes of the South, and unless you have the two eyes, you can't have a vision. We wish that both these conjoined twins of Andhra and Telangana get the right to flourish as much as any other State in this country. This is discriminatory. It shows that you actually have less regard for the Telugu people of Andhra and Telangana.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: And I expect justice will be done. Sir, I am appealing to the Prime Minister, to Arun Jaitleyji and Venkaiah Naidu^{*} "Can anyone get such a chance to serve like this?" Please see to it that you take this opportunity and ensure that to Andhra Pradesh, the Special Status is allocated.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. Now, the hon. LoP.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I am just concluding. Kukkuruv, Velerupadu, V.R. Puram, Buragampadu, Rural Chintur, Vajedu and Kunavaram – what happens to these people? They are on a no-man's land. They don't belong to either State. My district, Khammam, borders Andhra. These are the tribal people who are

^{*} English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

living there, who are not getting benefits from both, because each one disowns the other. Kindly set that right. Please see it for the human misery that they are going through and ensure that the people of Andhra Pradesh get their right, which has been given to them in the words enshrined in the Constitution through, 'We, the people...'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Hon. LoP to intervene.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, तेलुगू भाषा में हमारे बहुत सारे MPs बोले हैं कि तेलंगाना में उर्दू भाषा बहुत जमाने तक बोली जाती था। अब सदन में आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के बारे में चर्चा हो रही है। यदि चर्चा हो रही है, तो मैं कुछ उर्दू के शब्द भी बोलूंगा। 40-42 सालों से मेरी ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. के. केशव राव: तेलंगाना या आंध्र के बारे में सोचकर बोलिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप फिक्र मत करिए। मैं आपकी भाषा ही बोल रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी एसोसिएशन तेलंगाना और आंध्र प्रदेश से यूथ कांग्रेस के वक्त से ही थी, तब मैं चार दफा कांग्रेस के जनरल सैक्रेटरी के रूप में तीन साल तक इंचार्ज रहा। मेरी तेलंगाना और आंध्र प्रदेश के लोगों के साथ इमोशनल एसोसिएशन है।

सर, आज मुझे भाषण नहीं करना है। आज हमारे साथी जो आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के हैं, उन्होंने अपने भाषण किए और हमने अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने का मौका भी उन्हीं को दिया है। मुझे दो-तीन चीजें बतानी हैं। हमने दो साल तक इंतजार किया कि यह सरकार वे वायदे पूरे करेगी, जो पिछली यूपीए सरकार ने किए थे, लेकिन उसमें ज्यादा प्रगति नहीं हुई। यही कारण है कि हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी के एमपी रामचंद्र राव ने एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर की शक्ति में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने का प्रयास किया। इस पर चर्चा हुई और सदन के दूसरे मेम्बर्स ने भी इस पर चर्चा में भाग लिया। यह चर्चा बहुत अच्छे वातावरण में हुई। ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर का reply भी हो गया और इसकी वोटिंग दूसरे फ्राइडे के लिए पोस्टपोन की गई, तब हमारे नोटिस में लाया गया कि यह मनी बिल है। मैं इसमें जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ कि यह मनी बिल है या नहीं है, लेकिन रूल 186 (7) पढ़िए, तो ठीक है और हमने मान लिया। माननीय चेयरमैन और डिप्टी चेयरमैन ने उस पर अपना फैसला सुना दिया कि यह मनी बिल है। इसलिए मैं चेयर का, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब और डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने कांग्रेस और हमारे दूसरे विपक्ष के साथियों की मांग को पूरा किया, इस special discussion की अनुमति दी और सरकार ने भी कहा कि हमें इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी।

सर, हमें सिर्फ दो, तीन सवाल पूछने हैं और दिग्विजय जी ने वे पूछ भी लिए हैं। मैं यहां सिर्फ आंध्र प्रदेश की बात नहीं करूंगा, मैं तेलंगाना की बात भी करूंगा। इसको बिहार, बंगाल, उत्तर प्रदेश या किसी अन्य राज्य से compare नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश को स्पेशल स्टेटस दिया जाए, बिहार को दिया जाए, बंगाल को दिया जाए या किसी दूसरे राज्य को ऐसा स्टेटस दिया जाए, हमें इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। हम भी चाहते हैं कि उनका विकास हो, उनका development हो, लेकिन उस के साथ-साथ मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना को compare नहीं किया जा सकता है। जब माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब यू. पी. का विभाजन हुआ था। उस समय लखनऊ

capital یو. پی. کے پاس رہی تھی، جب بیہار کے دو حصے کیے گئے تھے، تب capital بیہار کے پاس تھی۔ مغربی بنگال اور اودیشا کا تو ابھی حال میں کوئی تقسیم نہیں ہوا ہے، لیکن یہاں تو capital ہی چلی گئی اور وہ capital چلی گئی، جس میں پچھلے بیس سالوں میں، خصوصی طور پر، جب آئی. ڈی. آئی، تب جو سب سے زیادہ development ہوئی، وہ ایک شہر میں ہوئی۔ وہ development capital city میں ہوئی جو پائیدار تھا، وہ سب اس شہر سے آتا ہے۔ جیسے مہاراشٹر کا ممبئی سے آتا ہے، پوری اسٹیٹ اس پر چلتی ہے۔ اسی طرح یہاں پر وہ تیلنگانا سائیڈ چلا گیا۔

مہودے، تیلنگانا کے لیے بھی کچھ کونسلر ہیں، وہ بھی پورے ہونے چاہیے، لیکن آंध्र प्रदेश کے پاس کچھ بھی نہیں ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ انہیں ہیدرآباد کو capital کے طور پر استعمال کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ ان کو دس سال تک تیلنگانا کی capital استعمال کرنی ہے۔ ان کو، جن کے پاس گھر ہی نہیں ہیں، وہ بیہار کی حکومت چلا رہے ہیں۔ ایسی صورت میں وہ آंध्र प्रदेश کیا کرے؟ یہ دوسری بات ہے کہ انہوں نے ہمیں ووٹ دیا یا نہیں دیا، لیکن ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ previous گورنمنٹ نے، پرانی گورنمنٹ نے ایک وعدہ کیا، قانون بنایا، کابینہ دی۔ اس وقت کے پرائمری مینسٹر نے یہاں ہاؤس میں — جیسے جयराम रमेश जी ने तमाम, 1 से लेकर 6 प्वाइंट्स तक गिनाए, اس संदर्भ میں میرے سوال ہیں، جو دیویندر جی نے بھی پوچھے ہیں کہ کیا اپنے جواب میں ماننیہ فرائنس مینسٹر، جو جواب دینے کے لیے پوری طرح سے مستعد ہیں اور مجھے پوری آशा ہے کہ وہ دونوں ریاستوں، تیلنگانا اور آंध्र प्रदेश کی जनता की जो आशाएँ हैं, आज उनको पूरा करेंगे۔

میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ گورنمنٹ، اس کے جو پرانے وعدے تھے، پرانی حکومت میں کابینہ کا جو فیصلہ تھا، ان وعدوں اور کابینہ کے فیصلے کو پورا کرے گی یا نہیں کرے گی؟ اگر پورا کرے گی، تو کیا اس کی کوئی حد بندی ہے یا نہیں ہے؟ مجھے یہی دو سوال پوچھنے ہیں۔ میں ماننیہ لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس اور فرائنس مینسٹر سے پوری آशा کرتا ہوں کہ آپ ابھی جو نیراشا دونوں ریاستوں میں ہے، اور خصوصی طور پر آंध्र प्रदेश ریاست میں ہے، اس نیراشا کو آशा میں بدل دیں گے۔ آپ کا بہت-بہت شکریہ۔

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، تیلگو بھاشا میں ہمارے بہت سارے ایم۔ پی۔ بولے ہیں، کہ تلنگانہ میں اردو بھاشا بہت زمانے تک بولی جاتی تھی۔ اب سدن میں آندھرا پردیش اور تلنگانہ کے بارے میں چرچا ہو رہی ہے۔ اگر چرچا ہو رہی ہے، تو میں کچھ اردو کے شہد بھی بولوں گا۔ چالیس - بیالیس سالوں سے میری --- (مداخلت) ---

ڈاکٹر کے۔ کیشو راؤ: تلنگانہ یا آندھرا کے بارے میں سوچ کر بولئے۔

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ فکر مت کریئے۔ میں آپ کی بھاشا ہی بول رہا ہوں۔ --- (مداخلت) --- میری ایسوسی ایشن تلنگانہ اور آندھرا پردیش سے یوتھ کانگریس کے وقت سے ہی تھی، تب میں چار دفعہ کانگریس کے جنرل سیکریٹری کے روپ میں تین سال تک انچارج رہا۔ میری تلنگانہ اور آندھرا پردیش کے لوگوں کے ساتھ اموشنل ایسوسی ایشن ہے۔

سر، آج مجھے بھاشن نہیں کرنا ہے۔ آج ہمارے ساتھی جو آندھرا پردیش اور تلنگانہ کے ہیں، انہوں نے اپنے بھاشن کیے اور ہم نے اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے بولنے کا موقع بھی انہیں کو دیا ہے۔ مجھے دو تین چیزیں بتانی ہیں۔ ہم نے دو سال تک انتظار کیا کہ یہ سرکار وہ وعدے پورے کریگی، جو پچھلی یوپی اے سرکار نے کیے تھے، لیکن اس میں زیادہ پرگتی نہیں ہوئی۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ ہماری کانگریس پارٹی کے ایم۔پی۔ رام چندر راؤ نے ایک پرائیویٹ ممبر کی شکل میں سرکار کا دھیان اکرشت کرنے کا پریاس کیا۔ اس پر چرچا ہوئی اور سدن کے دوسرے ممبرس نے بھی اس پر، چرچا میں حصہ لیا۔ یہ چرچا بہت اچھے ماحول میں ہوئی۔ آنریبل منسٹر کا رپلائی بھی ہو گیا اور اس کی ووٹنگ دوسرے فرانسی ڈے کے لئے ہوسٹپون ہو گئی، تب ہمارے نوٹس میں لایا گیا کہ یہ 'منی بل' ہے۔ میں اس میں جانا نہیں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ منی بل ہے یا نہیں ہے، لیکن رول (7) 186 پڑھئیے، تو ٹھیک ہے اور ہم نے مان لیا۔ مائنے چیئرمین اور ڈپٹی چیئرمین نے اس پر اپنا فیصلہ سنا دیا کہ یہ منی بل ہے۔ اس لئے میں چیئر کا، مائنے چیئرمین صاحب اور ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب کا ابھار پرکٹ کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے کانگریس اور ہمارے دوسرے وپکش کے ساتھیوں کی مانگ کو پورا کیا، اس اسپیشل ڈسکشن کی اجازت دی اور سرکار نے بھی کہا کہ ہمیں اس پر کوئی اپنی نہیں ہوگی۔

سر، ہمیں صرف دو، تین سوال پوچھنے ہیں اور دگوجے سنگھ جی نے وہ پوچھ بھی لئے ہیں۔ میں یہاں صرف آندھرا پردیش کی بات نہیں کروں گا، میں تلنگانہ کی بات بھی کروں گا۔ اس کو بہار، بنگال، اتر پردیش یا کسی دیگر راجیہ سے compare نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ میں یہ بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اتر پردیش کو

اسپیشل اسٹیٹس دیا جائے، بہار کو دیا جائے، بنگال کو دیا جائے یا کسی دوسرے راجیہ کو ایسا اسٹیٹس دیا جائے، ہمیں اس پر کوئی اپنی نہیں ہے۔ ہم بھی چاہتے ہیں کہ ان کا وکاس ہو، ان کا ڈیولپمنٹ ہو، لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ میں یہ بھی بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ آندھرا پردیش اور تلنگانہ کو compare نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ جب مائنے اتل بہاری واجپنی جی پردھان منتری تھے، تب یوپی۔ کا وبھاجن ہوا تھا۔ اس وقت لکھنؤ کیپٹل یوپی۔ کے پاس رہی تھی، جب بہار کے دو حصے کئے گئے تھے، تب کیپٹل بہار کے پاس تھی۔ مغربی بنگال اور اوڈیشہ کا تو ابھی حال میں کوئی وبھاجن نہیں ہوا ہے، لیکن

یہاں تو کیپٹل ہی چلی گئی اور وہ کیپٹل چلی گئی، جس میں پچھلے بیس سالوں میں، خاص طور سے، جب آئی ٹی۔ آئی تب تو سب سے زیادہ ڈیولپمنٹ ہوئی، وہ ایک شہر میں ہوئی۔ وہ ڈیولپمنٹ کیپٹل سٹی میں ہوئی۔ جو پیسہ تھا، وہ سب اس شہر سے آتا ہے۔ جیسے مہاراشٹر کا ممبئی سے آتا ہے، پوری اسٹیٹ اس پر پلتی ہے۔ اسی طرح یہاں پر وہ تلنگانہ سائڈ چلا گیا۔

مہودے، تلنگانہ کے لئے بھی کچھ کنسیشنس ہیں، وہ بھی پورے ہوئے چاہئے، لیکن آندھرا پردیش کے پاس بھی کچھ نہیں ہے۔ یہاں تک کہ انہیں حیدرآباد کو کیپٹل کے طور پر استعمال کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ ان کو دس سال تک تلنگانہ کی کیپٹل استعمال کرنی ہے۔ ان کو، جن کے پاس گھر ہی نہیں ہیں، وہ بے گھر ہی سرکار چلا رہے ہیں۔ ایسی حالت میں وہ آندھرا پردیش کیا کرے؟ یہ دوسری بات ہے کہ انہوں نے ہمیں ووٹ دیا یا نہیں دیا، لیکن ہم یہ چاہتے ہیں کہ پچھلی گورنمنٹ نے، پرانی گورنمنٹ نے ایک وعدہ کیا، قانون بنایا، کیپٹل دی۔ اس وقت کے پرائم منسٹر نے یہاں ہاؤس میں - جیسے جے رام رمیش جی نے تمام، ایک سے چھ پوائنٹس تک گناے، اس سندربھہ میں میرے سوال ہیں، جو دگوجے سنگھ جی نے بھی پوچھے ہیں کہ کیا اپنے جواب میں مائٹے فائننس منسٹر، جو جواب دینے کے لئے پوری طرح سے سکیم ہیں اور مجھے پوری امید ہے کہ وہ دونوں راجیوں، تلنگانہ، اور آندھرا پردیش کی جنتا کی جو امیدیں ہیں، آج ان کو پورا کریں گے۔

میں پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ گورنمنٹ، اس کے جو پرائے وعدے تھے، پرانی سرکار میں کیپٹل کا جو فیصلہ تھا، وہ وعدوں اور کیپٹل کے فیصلے کو پورا کرے گی یا نہیں کرے گی؟ اگر پورا کرے گی، تو کیا اس کی کوئی سمے-سیما ہے یا نہیں ہے؟ مجھے یہی دو سوال پوچھنے ہیں۔ میں مائٹے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس اور فائننس منسٹر سے پوری امید کرتا ہوں کہ آپ، ابھی جو ناامیدی دونوں ريجن میں ہے، اور خاص طور سے آندھرا پردیش ريجن میں ہے، اس نراشا کو آشا میں بدل دیں گے۔ آپ کا بہت بہت دھنیاوا۔

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would not have intervened in the debate, but for the fact that many of my friends have taken my name as if I have committed some sin, I rise to intervene in this. The hon. Minister of Finance, who is the Leader of the House also, will respond to the debate and main points. As the debate went on, what I could see is, Members asked what happened to this promise or that promise. Asking to that extent is fine; there is nothing wrong in it. The duty of parliamentarians of any side is to raise the issue and remind the Government from time to time, but casting aspersion or finding fault with the Government that they have not done anything and that they have forgotten everything is not fair. First of all, I will explain as to why I had intervened on that day. I remember, Sir, the amount of mental torture I had gone through during those three days because BJP, and even I, right from my student days, was for the division of the State. My friend, Shri Sitaram Yechury, is right. He has put it on record that CPI(M) is against bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, but, at the end — being a Telugu man may be the reason — he said,* “If you offer how can we deny it?”

"But from our side, we will not support this". He has put this on record also. Otherwise, all political parties had given letters and then extended their support. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: The YSRCP had opposed it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You were not here at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, YSR himself had said it on the floor of the House. I would like to tell Mr. Vijayasai Reddy to let us recall what YSR himself had said earlier. He was the Chief Minister of the State.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: He was the Chief Minister of the State from the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay, if you are trying to differentiate between Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy, the Congress Party and the YSRCP, I don't want to get into that now. You do not have any right to do it also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, on 28th of December, 2012, YSR Congress Party had sent a letter to Mr. Sushil Kumar Shinde in support of the bifurcation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: It is not correct. Let him read the letter. We have never said that we are supporting the division of the State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

In fact, we had opposed it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is a letter from YSR Congress Party's leaders to the then Home Minister, Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, on the 28th of December, 2012, and this was just before the all-Party meeting. Sir, I don't want to take time of the House. Basically, it was signed by Mr. M.V. Mysura Reddy and Mr. K. Mohinder Reddy, and this is a letter asking for a quick decision on the bifurcation. It is true that barring CPI(M), all political parties gave, in writing, that they wanted bifurcation.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am not here to...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, let him read the paragraph where we seemed to have stated that we are supporting the division of the State. He is not reading it. There is nothing. ...(*Interruptions*)... In fact, we have not supported the division. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, it is a matter of fact now and of the past also. I am recalling that day because my Party said, "Bifurcate the State". I also went to Andhra towns, like Anantpur, Tenali, Guntur and Vishakhapatnam and said that the State had to be bifurcated. At the height of the movement, where Andhra sentiment was against the bifurcation at that time, because the Party had decided, I was also convinced. I went around and said that the State had to be bifurcated. I used the word,* "Rather than indulging in infighting, it is better to be separated and support each other." Its meaning is, 'Instead of quarreling and being together, better get separated and work together'. That's a saying in Telugu. So, we kept that in mind. But an issue came up. There were emotions running on both sides. In Telangana, some hundreds of people had already lost their lives. So, they were all agitated. Then, on the other side also, the tempers were going high. Keeping that in mind, my Party had decided, in principle, that after all, we had given a word, "If you have the political will, bring the Bill."

That was the word coined by me at that time. So, the Congress Party, for whatever reasons, from 2004 to 2014, did not bring the Bill. They brought the Bill at the eleventh hour. Let us put it on record also because my friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, is very intelligent. The problem is that he is over-intelligent sometimes, as Dr. Keshava Rao was also saying. You can see his intelligence in the drafting of the Bill also. Sir, I don't make personal allegations.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I hope it is 'Jairam', not 'Sitaram'.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, I talked about 'Jairam'.

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is 'Sitaram'.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sitaramji is also an intellectual. There is no doubt about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is both 'Sita' and 'Ram' together.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, then, the Lok Sabha passed it. I don't want to make a comment on what had happened in Lok Sabha. Lok Sabha passed it, in whatever way it was. Then, we realized that without taking into consideration the effects it was going to have in Andhra Pradesh, if you concede to the main demand and leave the fate of Telugu people in Andhra to themselves, there would be problems. Keeping that in mind, I had raised my voice. Keeping that in mind, I conveyed to the leadership of the Congress Party also. Keeping that in mind, the Congress leadership asked some people, including some people who spoke here, who are not there now, to talk to me, and then we told them, "Please take care of the interest of Andhra. We will support the Bill without any problem." But one, two, three, four, five, six, as they could not fully understand all the dimensions, the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, deputed Shri Jairam Ramesh. Shri Jairam Ramesh and myself worked on that. We discussed and I brought certain aspects to his notice. And then some of them were included in the Bill, some of them were not included in the Bill. Sir, there comes my role. The then Leader of the Opposition, Jaitleyji, was there, and I am not a representative from Andhra Pradesh; I am not elected from Andhra Pradesh. I have spent most of my time in politics in present-day Telangana. I have covered each district of Andhra and Telangana maybe thirty times or forty times, maybe more than many of these people. I went up to tehsils also. Having spent the time, I thought it was a crucial time where we had to take steps; one, to fulfil the aspirations of the people of Telangana; secondly, also to take care of the interest of the future generations of Andhra Pradesh. So, that was the concern with which I spoke in the House. What we suggested is not a part of the Bill. Some of the suggestions have been incorporated. If what we suggested had been a part of the Bill, this situation would not have been there now. This situation would not have happened to the Congress Party also. I am not trying to score political points, Jairam.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I just want to bring to your notice one point because repeatedly this argument is being made and asked whether what we had suggested has been a part of the Bill. In November, 2000, it was during your Government — the Leader of the House was a part of your Government headed by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee — when the bifurcation of Uttar Pradesh took place and

9.00 P.M.

UP and Uttarakhand were formed. Special Category Status was given to Uttarakhand in 2002 by a decision of the Union Cabinet. The Special Category Status was not a part of the UP Reorganisation Act. So, please let us keep this in mind. I am not trying to score any political point. But that is history.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: History is history. History cannot be rewritten also. It can be re-printed, I do agree. But the point is, Sir, I have some experience, may not be as much experience as my friend has. I have some forty years' experience in public life. I know each inch of public life also with my humble hard work all these years. I know when such an emotional issue is being discussed, when you are going to have a legislation passed, if you had added that, that would have become a reality and there would not have been any scope for concern. I know, the next day — I have no hesitation in admitting it — my colleague, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad from the BJP and friends from Bengal, friends from Odisha, friends from Assam, friends from other parts, after the Bill was passed, they all asked, "What about this State; what about that State?" They all asked that. They rose in the House. And the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister at that time also wrote a letter. Now, I have the proceedings of the other House which I cannot quote here — I don't want to quote also — wherein the leader from our State said — till yesterday, I was a Member from Karnataka State — "If you do this, what will happen to the neighbouring States, immediately after this?" So, I had envisaged that all these things are going to happen. Keeping that in mind, I demanded, I requested you, I requested the Prime Minister and I also requested the friends who had met me, "Please include this also in the Bill." The answer which you gave, and which I have to share with the House now, was, "We do agree with you, but we cannot put it in the Bill now because the Bill is already passed by the Lok Sabha. If we add this to the Bill now, then it has to go back to Lok Sabha. You know what has happened in Lok Sabha, how Lok Sabha functioned at that time."

DR. K. KESHA RAO: That was the last day also.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, Keshav. And you further said, "How the Lok Sabha acted and there will be again chaos and all that." So, to be fair, to some extent — I don't say fully — the Prime Minister was a little positive. But my friend, Kamal Nath, and others said, "Venkaiahji, you don't know what will happen in Lok Sabha. You cannot do it again, please." And then, in the meanwhile, they started sending rumours that Venkaiah Naidu is stalling the Bill and then some effigies were burnt in Hyderabad. Let us understand the reality. Effigies were burnt

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in Hyderabad by a handful of people. But, Sir, at the same time, from there itself, I spoke to Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, the Leader of the Opposition there and told her that this was coming to you. She said, “You send it. We will get it done in minutes and send it back.” But, you people could not, for whatever reasons, take that decision. You said that some assurance would be given on the floor of the House and all. That was the background in which I had suggested this. I thought that giving some special status will meet the deficiencies. Institutions are situated in Hyderabad. Most of the industries are also on this side only. Revenue is coming mostly from Hyderabad city. That area is agriculture-based, predominantly agricultural area. It will lose heavily. There may be heart-burning among the people. That is why we insisted on this. For that, the response was *...(Interruptions)...* Liabilities and all were there. That is why we were requesting them to discuss all these aspects thoroughly. So, you should have taken a little more interest and spent some time, 3 months or 6 months, and engaged with others. What you are saying is right. You wrote to parties asking whether they were in support of it or not. Mr. Rosaiah was your Chief Minister. He also held an all-Party Meeting and most of the parties, except the CPM, gave letters also to the then Home Minister. That is also a matter of fact, which cannot be disputed. But, at the same time, the needed homework of the implications was not done. Some of our friends are saying this has not happened and that has not happened. My learned friend, Dr. Keshava Rao, is also raising certain aspects. And, even today, after two years, some of these issues could not be settled. The language that was used, the phraseology that was used, is now being interpreted in a different manner.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to share with this House that the day when this Government came, from the first day onwards – though I am not a Member from Andhra Pradesh; not elected from there but I have no complaints – I thought, as a citizen of the country and having born as a Telugu man, that some injustice has been done and we must set right that injustice. Keeping that in mind, the first thing we did was that. I can also ask questions from Rameshji. If you are keen on Polavaram, why have you not added those Mandals? You have not done that in the Act. I agree with you that we discussed it. Then, on my suggestion, the Prime Minister agreed and then those Mandals were supposed to be included in this, but that also did not happen. Then, you people told me that we will go for an Ordinance. You were in power. After this, after February 20th, you still were in power for some more time. You could not do it. It is this Government under this Prime Minister which took the initiative to fulfil this thing. Our friends from Odisha also are misunderstanding our

position. We thought that Polavaram cannot be a reality without resettling these areas which are going to be submerged. Keeping that in mind, the Ordinance was passed and keeping that in mind, I personally went to Rashtrapatiiji. I briefed Rashtrapatiiji also. For that, even your Congress President of Telangana – I don't want to take his name – has been saying that we will not allow Venkaiah Naidu to come into Telangana because he has taken away these seven Mandals to Andhra Pradesh. That sort of campaign was there. That is on record. I have nothing to score with him because he is also my friend, but it is a political issue. If you take politics to that level, then how do you function effectively? Polavaram was passed. Then, every Minister was spoken with. People in Andhra are aware of what is happening. In Telangana, people are aware of what is happening. Some of the people in Delhi don't know whether Hyderabad is in Telangana or Andhra. That is the position and reality also. Mr. Raja, I am not joking. It is a fact. It is about Hyderabad. I have just gone to Andhra Pradesh. Now, Andhra Pradesh is divided and Hyderabad is in Telangana. We have to tell the people. That's the reality. Do I know interiors of Uttar Pradesh? Maybe yes, because I was Party President or General Secretary. Maybe, myself, Shri Sitaram Yechury and some other senior Members also, even without getting any power or not, will be familiar with most parts of the country. But, the point is, at that time, I took interest and talked to every Minister, one after another. Lots of things are being done. Without consent of the Prime Minister and without cooperation of the Ministers, this would not have been possible. Sir, because we took it up, the institutions and the projects, which were mentioned, were all sanctioned in no time. They were not only sanctioned – we know that sanctioning an institute, then approval of the Cabinet, then estimates, etc. will take some time – but, this Government also took interest and saw to it that all these IITs, IIITs, IISERs or the Indian Institute of Management, NITs, even at Tadepalligudem and all these are started in, at least, rental premises. Courses have started. Students are admitted. This is the speed with which this Government is working. This is the speed with which the Prime Minister is bracing the State of Andhra Pradesh. I will come to the other issues also. I am not trying to strike off any issue or avoid any issue. Sir, I can cite examples of IIM, Vizag; IISER, Tirupati; IIIT, Chittoor; NIT, Tadepalligudem; National Institute of Ocean Technology, Nellore; All India Medical Institute, Guntur, which has been kept at Mangalgiri; Agriculture University, Guntur; Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET), all these with the help of my friend Shri Ananth Kumar and with the help of Shri Harsh Vardhan and Mr. Chowdary. Then, Sir, Central Board of Excise and Customs; – normally, Customs and Central Excise people will be happy to go to a good place where they can have a comfortable living and all – courtesy Finance Minister, keeping in

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view the backwardness of Rayalaseema region, is established in Anantapur District. The building and all that, you can go there and see for yourself. Those officers were taken aback, but there are no alternatives left to them because we had made our decision. Then, the Bharat Electronics Limited has sanctioned a unit of ₹ 500 crores for the district of Andhra Pradesh. Another defence project is coming up in Chittoor and Kurnool. Also, with regard to upgradation of airports of Vizag, Tirupati and Vijayawada, the upgradation of the Tirupati Airport is completed and was also inaugurated by the Prime Minister. The upgradation of Vijayawada airport is in full progress. Vishakhapatnam Airport has now been upgraded for international flights. I also have some attachment with Visakhapatnam because I studied at Visakhapatnam. Now, flights are going to some South East Asian countries from Visakhapatnam. All these things would not have been possible without these steps. Also, about Polavaram, – my friend, Mr. Jairam was not in politics at that time; he went there and said: “It is all our nation’s” – shall I tell you one thing? The foundation for this Polavaram Project was laid by late Shri T. Anjaiah. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: In 1983.

SHRI M. VENKAIHAH NAIDU: Not in 1983. By that time, Shri N.T.R. came. It was before that. I was an MLA at that time. Between 1982 or 1983 and 2014, around 30 years have gone by – a new generation born and children also born to them – you had not completed that. Now, within two years, here, you are asking what has happened to Polavaram, why we have not completed it etc. Is it possible to complete such a big project within this time?

Sir, there is a film in which Shri N. T. Rama Rao acted. He was, no doubt, a great actor – I am not talking of politician N. T. Rama Rao – the House should know this. Fortunately, we are having a good debate today. There was a cinema called *Devanthakudu*. The story goes that he is taken to *narakloka*, hell and, then, Chitragupta was called and he was asking one person after another as to what is the crime committed by this person or that person and all. Before N. T. Rama Rao, one lady was produced. Then, Chitragupta was asked by Yama as to what sin she committed. He replied that, she did not commit any major sin but on a fasting day she wanted to eat guava fruit. She had taken the fruit up to the mouth, she touched it and later she realised it. But, because mentally she has committed that sin, so, she must be given punishment for, at least, one day in this hell. So, Yama said yes. Even that *mens rea* was very much there; so we have to give punishment and all. By that time, it was evening and the court was closed. Then, again N. T. Rama

Rao was brought back. He was given his turn the next day. So, he was going there. While going, he remembered that incident. Then, he was saying, that I am going to Markapur, it is a very backward area. It would be good if we had a good *choultry* here. Like that, he goes on to another place and says, it is such a good area, there should be some big thing here. Like that, he goes on speaking to himself. Both the security guards, who were there, were hearing it all. Then, he was taken there. Then, Lord Dharamraja asked Chitrugupta about his account. Chitrugupta replied that he has not done anything good for the people. He has to be put in hell. N. T. Rama Rao says: “No, no I wanted to establish a *choultry* there.” ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Is it the same thing? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please. Let him complete please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Dr. please. It is not the same thing. I am also a little committed. You may be more committed. That day while your party was saying something, you were there in the Well at that time. It shows your sincerity, I do agree. But your party has taken a decision. You have not left the party, though people have left it.

So, when he was taken there, he said, ‘no, I wanted a *choultry* there; I wanted a college there; I wanted a university there; I wanted this and that. So all these thoughts came in to me these many days, so for these many days, you put me in *Swarga* and then, later, you can bring me here.’ So, *Yamaraj* said, ‘no, no; you only thought. You never did it.’ Then he said, ‘Sir, that women also did not eat the fruit fully. She only took it up to the mouth. For that you gave her one day’s punishment. So, for these many number of good pious things I thought of, that many days of *Swarga* should be given to me.’ So, like that, you are saying that you had the intention. Your intention was not brought in the legislation or even with regard to Polavaram.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, how many times have you seen that movie?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: N.T. Rama Rao is very popular. You might have seen the movies of Sivaji and others. I used to watch NTR and ANR films since those days. Nowadays, of course, going to cinema, rather than pleasure, gives more headache. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Devanthakudu. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes; Devanthakudu. Shri Sitaram Yechury also might have seen.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, nowadays, good movies are coming. Not all give headache. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is good. Thank you. Now, I am the I&B Minister, I will try to see some of the movies.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Sir, the movies will develop to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Right, Madam. You are right. I also discussed it with Shri Jairam Ramesh earlier. There are two-three villages, and reaching those villages is very difficult. There is a practical difficulty and Mr. KCR also spoke to me. Some of the Telangana MPs, particularly, Bhadrachalam MP also came to me. I have taken up the matter with Shri Chandrababu Naidu, hon. Chief Minister of Andhra. We are trying to work out some solution to that.

Sir, coming to Polavaram, the Government has given good amount of money in the first and second year. You were not given money as asked by Andhra Pradesh; I agree. Andhra being a State, it is natural that they will ask for more. जितना आटा, उतनी रोटी। हमारे पास capacity क्या है, Minister of Finance के पास financial flexibility कितनी है, उसी हिसाब से पैसा दे रहे हैं। That is number one. ₹ 65,000 crores worth of National Highway projects were announced by Shri Nitin Gadkari. We are also taking up water transport project on Buckingham Canal. ...*(Interruptions)*... I took my friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, along and met the Chief Minister. We also had an incubation centre, which has been established. Sir, I don't want to take much of your time. There are a lot of initiatives which could not be taken up for years together, but, I don't want to take time by mentioning all of them. I can read all this. Mr. Jairam, I once again tell you that I am not trying to score points.

Energy and Power for All – in Andhra Pradesh there is no shortage of power. Within these two years ...*(Interruptions)*... Within these two years ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please address other two issues also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we have the Anantapur Solar Power Park and Kurnool Solar Power Park. And then, there is the Andhra Green Transmission Corridor, Rural Electrification Projects, Airports Expansion, Vizag Steel Plant expansion for which money has to be given.

The Kadapa Airport has also been made operational. The railways have taken up a lot of new schemes for the State of Andhra Pradesh because connectivity is needed there from Bengaluru, from Anantapur, from the State Capital of Andhra Pradesh. Then, we have also agreed for a circular rail around the Capital and Guntur. Fortunately, we have also given the Railway Ministry to Andhra Pradesh... *...(Interruptions)...* Then there is National Academy of Customs, Excise and Narcotics with a cost of ₹ 600 crores, National Kamadhenu Breeding Centre. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My friend, Shri Vijayasai Reddy, you are a new Member. This is not the way to disturb the seniors when they are talking. If you have a point, you can seek the permission of the Chair. If the Chair gives you the permission, I have no problem. I have no problem; I am ready to patiently sit and listen. For Andhra Pradesh, there is a separate Doordarshan Kendra and All India Radio. I have named it after Pingali Venkayya, the great man who also designed our National Flag. I am taking personal interest. There is a Regional Passport Office at Vijayawada. The Urban Development Ministry, at the first instance itself, that is, before 31st March, gave ₹ 1,000 crores for Vijayawada-Guntur CRDF Project. I am not talking about the regular schemes. We have the 'Smart Cities'; everybody has got it, and Andhra also has got it. I am not counting those 'Smart Cities'. Housing is also a major issue. A lot of people from Hyderabad want to come back to their respective places. So, 1,93,000 houses were sanctioned. Initially, my friends from Telangana mistook it, saying as if I am giving everything to Andhra. I told them to send a proposal. The Chief Minister of Telangana sent the proposal. Whatever proposal he had sent, I have sanctioned also.

So, whatever is possible from the Centre, the Central Government is trying to do and, sometimes, going a little out of the way because of the background of the State being denied certain facilities, and then also taking care with regard to the medical seats initially also, establishment of medical colleges, then, establishment of Rajiv Gandhi Petroleum Technology Institute at Rajahmundry, then, HPCL, Vizag. I have a big list. I am not going into the details. But the question is about two more issues. One is about the revenue deficit. Regarding the revenue deficit something has been promised. The revenue deficit figures of the Centre and the State are not matching. The Finance Minister is working on that. He will be able to explain it in a better way and what exactly the position is, etc.

Then, Sir, whatever we do for a particular State, if you count the liability of that particular State about the programme they have taken up, the other States also

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will naturally ask for more, हमारा भी deficit हो गया, we have waived these loans, we have done this, we have given this; so, our deficit is also more.

The second question is of special status.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Is it an intervention or a reply?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It is intervention.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am really confused.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Your confusion will be diffused. Don't worry on that. That diffusion will take place after my completion. The Finance Minister will be able to do it effectively.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ultimately you are confusing and diffusing. The Finance Minister is having three books. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I am only beseeching you, Mr. Deputy Chairman.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I want to politely tell her. I am not refusing anything. I am neither confusing nor diffusing. I am not refusing anything.

Then, Sir, issues with regard to the Assembly seats, Reorganisation of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh also. I sat with friends from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States, discussed the matter with the Home Minister and Law Minister. There were two opinions. Our friend from the Congress Party also should guide me in future. I will be one with you. But one aspect they say, you have to amend the Constitution. You can't amend Section 26 and then go ahead because it has been created through Constitutional Amendment. The other argument is because this promise or this Act came through the Constitutional amendment there is no necessity to have a Constitutional amendment. This is the other argument. As there is some confusion, we have referred the matter to the Attorney General of India. Once the opinion comes from him, it will be studied and a final view will be taken.

As far as the assurances that are given in the Act are concerned, I can assure you, the Finance Minister is also going to reply, all assurances made in the Act to the extent possible will be taken care of. Mr. Jairam Ramesh was very wise. The Government will study the feasibility of the steel plant at Bayyaram, steel plant at Kadapa. You appoint a committee, the committee goes there and comes back and says that they are not feasible. Then, you blame us. These are the practical difficulties. I am not denying that also. I told the Steel Minister please appoint a Task Force.

Let us study other aspects. The State Government can give some concessions. The Central Government can give some concessions. Can we make it viable? Can we revive the project? It was earlier started by a person during the earlier regime. The land is also lying vacant. All these things are being explored. But I will quote one thing here. The urgency with which this Government is working..

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You were selective in your quotation. In the 13th Schedule, I read “It has examined the feasibility and taken an expeditious decision thereafter.” “Expeditious decision thereafter” means that you will take a decision ..(*Interruptions*).. You don’t need expeditious ...(Interruptions)... Please be a little fair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Expeditious decision can be both ways. If we had won, you would have said, “feasibility is not there, and it is not possible.” We have won, and now you are saying, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, how can it be so? You are also knowledgeable. You are a good draftsman; and also a craftsman.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: How is it possible?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, now he has quoted Section 93, which reads, “The Central Government shall take all necessary measures as enumerated in the 13th Schedule” — this is your draft — “for the progress and sustainable development of the successor States within a period of ten years from the appointed day.” He has kept that much... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: But now he is saying that Shri Chandrababu Naidu... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Now, if I ask him, he would say, “No, no. Not me, but my other wise friend, Mr. Chidambaram, has drafted it. If you ask him, then he would say it is the other wise man, and all that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I don’t shirk the responsibility. I drafted it. I have no problem in extending it. But if you want, I will give you the reasons why it was done that way. But this is not the debate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Okay, thank you. This is definitely a debate. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Don’t bring in arguments. ...(Interruptions)... Don’t give arguments. Let us Conclude it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Every issue is a central issue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Why have you not granted 'Special Category' status? You wanted it for ten years and you could not give it even for two years. ...*(Interruptions)*... You evaded the central issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Every issue is a Central issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, for him it may be just one issue. For me, IIT is important. IIIT is important. ISRI is also important. 'Special Category' status is also important. Railway Zone is also important. ...*(Interruptions)*... Industries in Rayalseema are also important. Development of the State of Andhra Pradesh is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Do not have arguments. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am saying that now that he is arguing, as the R.D. Minister, I have dealt with a number of States, which were... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Do not argue like this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: 'Special Category' status is important. That will not solve all the problems automatically. That will help the State but, at the same time, it will not solve all the problems. I am aware of what the position is in Uttarakhand, Himachal and other States. I am the Urban Development Minister now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. It is not fair. You had your free... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he has given an exhaustive reply. He has exhausted all of us. But he has not addressed the main issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you address those issues? Why has the 'Special Category' status not... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why did you not put it in the Act? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him answer that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Don't argue like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us not argue like this. You conclude now.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The point is that you are trying to score brownie political points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point in trying to score brownie points. You conclude, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Whatever has been promised... ...*(Interruptions)*... we will fulfil them. Whatever has been promised in the Act, we will fulfill that *in toto*, in record time. That we have done. No Government so far has done this much

to Andhra Pradesh in the history of Andhra Pradesh so far. I can put everything on record. If they think all other things are useless and only one grand thing, the special status, is going to solve all the problems, then, I am sorry, I am not going to agree with that. Then, they say I have argued. Yes, I have argued because I am not sure about your... *...(Interruptions)...* The next day, what I smelled the previous day, had happened. Now also, you have seen, during the debate, everybody is saying, "No problem. Give it to Andhra Pradesh, but give it to us also." I am not taking that excuse. These are the repercussions that are likely to come. So, at the heat of the moment, at that time itself during the debate, I wanted that to be a part of the Bill so that the issue could have been clinched and it was binding on everybody. Sir, you were a *saakshi*; you know how much of pain I had taken on some of these people. They went into the Well of the House. They did not allow me to speak properly at that time also but because the welfare of the people was uppermost in my mind, I have taken that initiative. I don't regret at all the initiatives I have taken. I stand by what I have said. And we are also discussing it really again as to how to proceed after the 14th Finance Commission recommendations, after certain States writing letters, after certain leaders speaking in different tones in the other House, we are discussing the issue. The hon. Finance Minister would be responding to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. Now, I want to take the sense of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* I want to take the sense of the House. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Sit down. I want to take the sense of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, in the list, I have four names. Shri Rapolu, three minutes. Shrimati Thota Seetharama, five minutes. Shri Naresh Gujral, three minutes. Shri Y. S. Chowdary, the Minister, will have his intervention. These are the remaining names. Even if Shri Chowdary is taking five minutes, it would come to 15 minutes. Now, should we do it today?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: These are the names. No other name will be taken up today or tomorrow.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I was not allowed to speak. I was cut short...*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. Everybody was given three or five minutes only...*...(Interruptions)...* That means the remaining discussion will be taken up tomorrow and the reply will also be given tomorrow.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Tomorrow at 11 a.m.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is to be taken up tomorrow at 11 a.m., then I have to take the permission of the hon. Chairman... (*Interruptions*). The hon. Chairman is the final authority to decide...(*Interruptions*)... My suggestion is like this. This intervention of five may be for 15 minutes, maximum 20 minutes. Reply may take 30 minutes. So, at 2.30 p.m. we start and the reply would be over by 3.30 p.m. or 3.40 p.m. Then the Private Members' Bill will be taken up from 3.45 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It should be taken up in the morning ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, I have no objection to take it up in the morning. But for morning, I cannot decide because I have to take the permission of the Chairman. Listen. There will be Zero Hour notice from the Members; the hon. Chairman will clear that...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The House is supreme..*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you want to deny Zero Hour to our hon. Members?

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I am only saying that the logic you have used for the question of Zero Hour and the Question Hour, the same logic will apply to the Private Members' Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. There is only one hour extension.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: If you are not giving extension for others, this will have to be taken up after 5 o' clock. The same logic applies.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the morning meeting with the hon. Chairman, it will be decided whether it will be taken up either at 11.00 o' clock or 5 o' clock.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have a Question Hour in the Lok Sabha at 11.00 o'clock.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, at 11 am, you cannot come in any case. The Finance Minister has Question Hour in the Lok Sabha at 11.00 a.m. So, he cannot come at 11.00 a.m. That means, at 11.00 a.m. it is not possible. Tomorrow, in the presence of the hon. Chairman in the morning meeting, we will decide when to take it up... (*Interruptions*)... Now, Special Mentions....(*Interruptions*)... Shri Ahmed Patel - not present. Shri Shantaram Naik.

SPECIAL MENTIONS***Demand to make statutory provisions with regard to writing
Character Rolls of employees, with particular reference
to the proposed benchmark by the Government**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the Central Government's move of making employees accountable, though may sound good in principle, withholding of increments of non-performers, denying of promotions, etc., will do injustice to lakhs of employees as there will not be any transparent procedure of evaluation of performance which is bound to be subjective.

As it is, writing of Character Rolls of employees is done with vindictiveness and process of appeal and revision has not been satisfying.

The notification issued by the Government says that annual increments would be withheld in the case of those employees who are not able to meet the benchmark either for Modified Assured Career Progression Scheme or a regular promotion within the first 20 years of their service is likely to be misused.

Many officers are known to be using the instrument of Character Rolls of employees to stop the promotions at the very time promotions become due.

Further, nomenclature of remarks is vague and confusing. A remark like "good" becomes adverse in comparison to a remark "very good", but "good" is not treated as adverse and no intimation is sent to the employees, treating remark as "adverse", as technically it is not so, but, in practice, it is.

There are no statutory provisions as in the case of officers of All India Services for regulating writing of Character Rolls. The provisions in circulars are not in the interest of employees.

So, the Central Government should enact legislation for the purpose and advise the States too.

**Demand to acknowledge the initiative taken by Canadian Prime Minister
to seek apology on behalf of the Canadian Nation on
incident of Komagata Maru**

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA (Punjab): Sir, in the Indian freedom struggle, the Jallianawala Bagh incident, where hundreds of innocent protesters were fired upon

*Laid on the Table.

[Shri Partap Singh Bajwa]

by the British rulers, and the Komagata Maru episode, where hundreds of Indians were not allowed to enter Canada and when they came back to India, the British authorities opened fire, killing scores of passengers when they were landing at Budge Budge Ghat, 24 Parganas, West Bengal, are remembered by every patriotic Indian. Recently, I was in Canada where the Indian migrants have built a proper memorial in honour of these brave freedom fighters in Vancouver. About one million Indians, who are settled in Canada, have made their place in the Canadian society and I am happy to record that 18 of them are now Members of Canadian Parliament. I was glad to meet five of them, who are Ministers in the Cabinet. One of them is Defence Minister of the country. The Indian diaspora is always worried about the happenings in India and they are keen that India should remain a secular country following the great ideals laid down by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. Every one of us is aware that the Canadian authorities of that time are accused of their hatred against Indian migrants and violation of human rights.

I am pleased to record that due to the consistent demand of our Members of Parliament in Canada and the Indian diaspora at large, the hon. Prime Minister of Canada, Justin Trudeau, moved an official resolution in the Parliament of Canada on the 18th of May, 2016 to seek apology on behalf of the Canadian nation for the unfortunate incident of refusing entry of Komagata Maru ship passengers in Canada in 1914.

I would like to ask the Government of India if it intends to acknowledge and thank the bold initiatives taken by the hon. Prime Minister of Canada and his Cabinet.

Demand to include the State of Odisha in the East Coast Economic Corridor

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, the State of Odisha, which has large reservoirs of natural resources is finding itself in a tight spot as neither it is self-sufficient with its financial resources to exploit its potential, nor the Centre, which despite being well aware of the potential of the State, is avoiding the inclusion of the State of Odisha in the East Coast Economic Corridor.

Industrial corridor project in Odisha is highly necessary to create state-of-the-art infrastructure to help realise its economic potential given the rich mineral resources and huge manpower available in the State. The well-developed network of National Highways in the State of Odisha blended with the announcement in the Railway

Budget of 2016-17 of the two dedicated freight corridors, which would be passing through Odisha, has all the worthiness to provide a suitable platform for the growth and development through the East Coast Economic Corridor.

The planning of the industrial corridor can be synchronized with the existing and upcoming infrastructure. The industrial corridor in Odisha can be taken up simultaneously along with the Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) which is envisaged to be developed in the first phase of the East Coast Economic Corridor linking Kolkata-Chennai-Unicorn. It is an earnest appeal to the Central Government to make special efforts and include Odisha in the East Coast Economic Corridor so that not only the natural resources in the State are exploited to its fullest capacity but simultaneously, the public at large is also benefited through employment generation. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D.P. Tripathi not present; Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh-not present. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, not present.

Demand to adopt West Bengal model to reduce the number of suicides by farmers in the country

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, the latest National Crime Records Bureau data showed that farmer suicides in the country have reduced from 11,772 farmers in the year 2013, to 5,650 farmers in the year 2014. This implies a reduction of more than 50 per cent in the number of suicides. For the year 2014, there has been a change in the definition of a 'farmer' while computing such suicides. It includes only those farmers who own and work on the field and who employ workers for farming activities. It does not include the agricultural labourers in this definition. Hence, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that this farmers' suicides data for the year 2014 does not really show the complete picture of farmer suicides in the country.

The total number of farm labourers who committed suicide in the year 2014 was 6,710 farmers. If this number is added to the farmer suicides reported in 2014, it adds up to 12,360 suicides. This number is, in fact, higher than the total number of suicides for the year 2013, which was 11,772 suicides. The change in methodology seems to present a skewed picture of the real situation of farmer suicides in the country. I would like to draw the attention of the House on this issue.

In Bengal, not a single farmer suicide has taken place. The Central Government would do well to learn the Bengal model and use it in rest of the country to save lives.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sanjay Sinh, not present; Shri K. T. S. Tulsi, not present. Shri Majeed Memon, not present; Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa, not present.

Now, the House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow, the 29th July, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at thirty minutes past
nine of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 29th July, 2016.*

