

Vol. 241

No. 7



Thursday

24 November, 2016

3 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on Table (pages 1-7)

Statements by Ministers —

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance — *Laid on the Table* (page 7)

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests — *Laid on the Table* (pages 7-8)

Re. Demand for calling the Prime Minister in the House regarding the discussion on demonetization of currency (pages 8-21 and 285-294)

Discussion on situation arising out of demonetization of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 Currency Notes — *Not Concluded* (pages 21-37)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 37-58)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 58-285)



RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 24th November, 2016/3rd Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development

III. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NBCC, New Delhi and related papers

IV. MoU (2016-17) between the NBCC (India) Ltd. and NBC (Services) and MoU (2016-17) between GoI and HUDCO

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND 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 each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, under sub-section (1) of Section 86 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 1020 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2016.
 - (2) G.S.R. 1021 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, publishing the Chandigarh Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2016.
 - (3) G.S.R. 1022 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, publishing the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2016.
 - (4) G.S.R. 1023 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, publishing the Daman and Diu Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2016.
 - (5) G.S.R. 1024 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, publishing the Lakshadweep Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2016.
 - (6) G.S.R. 1025 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, publishing the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (Agreement for Sale) Rules, 2016.

- (7) G.S.R. 1026 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, publishing the Chandigarh Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (Agreement for Sale) Rules, 2016.
 - (8) G.S.R. 1027 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, publishing the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (Agreement for Sale) Rules, 2016.
 - (9) G.S.R. 1028 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, publishing the Daman and Diu Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (Agreement for Sale) Rules, 2016.
 - (10) G.S.R. 1029 (E), dated the 31st October, 2016, publishing the Lakshadweep Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (Agreement for sale) Rules, 2016. [Placed in Library. For (1) to (10) *See* No. L.T. 5363/16/16]
 - (11) G.S.R. 3347 (E), dated the 28th October, 2016, publishing the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Removal of Difficulties Order, 2016.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5364/16/16]
- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Urban Development, under sub-section (3) of Section 26 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973:—
- (1) G.S.R. 66, dated the May, 8 – May, 14, 2016 (Weekly Gazette), publishing the Delhi Urban Art Commission (Secretary) Recruitment Rules, 2016 both in English and Hindi.
 - (2) G.S.R. 177, dated the August, 28 – September, 3, 2016 (Weekly Gazette), publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 66, dated the May 8 – May 14, 2016 (Weekly Gazette) in Hindi only.
[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 5365/16/16]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Urban Development Notification No. A-12011/2/2015-Estt., dated the 2nd August, 2016, publishing the National Capital Region Planning Board Recruitment and Promotion (Amendment) Rules, 2015, under Section 38 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5366/16/16]
- III. 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) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Account of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, 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.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5362/16/16]

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

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the NBCC (India) Limited and the NBCC Services Limited, for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5360/16/16]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation) and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5361/16/16]

I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of ACL, Bengaluru and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of IIPA, New Delhi and related papers

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री प्रधान मंत्री, कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री, कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेंद्र सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL), Bengaluru, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Report on the Performance of the above Corporation, for the year 2015-16.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5367/16/16]

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

(a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5368/16/16]

I. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of ICWA, New Delhi and related papers

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of IDF-OI, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (Retd.) V. K. SINGH]: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the Reports at (i) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5441/16/16]
- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the India Development Foundation of Overseas Indians (IDF-OI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5372/16/16]

Reports and Accounts (2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15) of various Societies, Missions and Councils and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, Bengaluru, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5494/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Programme Implementation Society, namely, State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya implementing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Shillong, 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. 5335/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Paschim Banga Sarva Shiksha Mission, West Bengal, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5334/16/16]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mizoram Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Aizawl, 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 (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5493/16/16]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan Authority, Punjab, 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 (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5333/16/16]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Primary Education Development Society of Kerala implementing the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5495/16/16]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ujala Society implementing the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Jammu and Kashmir, Jammu, 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 (vii) (a) above.
- (viii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ujala Society implementing the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. For (vii) and (viii) See No. L.T. 5496/16/16]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education, Jaipur, 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 (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5497/16/16]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for all (TNSMEA) implementing the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Chennai, 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 (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5498/16/16]

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 Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Notification No. N-10/001(3)/2015-PBRB, dated the 22nd August, 2016, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Multi-tasking Staff (Non-technical) Service Regulations, 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5379/16/16]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2013-14 and 2014-15) of various NITs and related papers

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. G.S.R. 686 (E), dated the 13th July, 2016, publishing the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Group-A, Group-B and Group-C posts) Recruitment Rules, 2016, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 5343/16/16]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Nagaland, Dimapur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5440/16/16]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Nagaland, Dimapur, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5341/16/16]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dr. B. R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, Punjab, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5342/16/16]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology Puducherry, Karaikal, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 5339/16/16]
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STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME

MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY, AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2016-17), pertaining to the Department of Space.

...(Interruptions)...

**RE. DEMAND FOR CALLING THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE HOUSE
REGARDING THE DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION
OF CURRENCY**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, रूल 267 के अंतर्गत हम लोगों का नोटिस है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आज 24 तारीख है। *...(व्यवधान)...* आज जरूरी सेवाओं के लिए पुराने नोट चलाने की समय-सीमा खत्म हो रही है। *...(व्यवधान)...* जनता की समस्याओं का समाधान *...(व्यवधान)...* सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण जनता को परेशानी हो रही है। *...(व्यवधान)...* इसकी समय-सीमा को 24 तारीख के बाद भी बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, रूल 267 के अंतर्गत हमारा नोटिस है। *...(व्यवधान)...* उस नोटिस में हमारी दो डिमांड्स हैं। अगर आप demonetization पर discussion चाहते हैं तो हमारी दो conditions हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...* प्रधान मंत्री जी आएँ, दिन भर सदन में हम लोगों की बात सुनें और सुनने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब दें। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No conditions please. *...(Interruptions)...* Notice under Rule 267 is admitted under no condition. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, नहीं। यह विषय मैंने कल भी उठाया था। *...(व्यवधान)...* यह मैंने कल भी उठाया था। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We cannot have any condition. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have given notice. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, hon. ex-Prime Minister also would like to speak something. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no problem. Who is objecting? If he wants to speak, it is welcome. Who can object to his speaking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, there is a debate in continuation. The hon. former Prime Minister is entitled to participate in that debate, but you cannot say that you will hold up the debate but give to the Opposition a special opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is something which is not acceptable. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot devise a new procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please continue the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is no debate, nobody from the Opposition should be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... You start the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will all hear Dr. Manmohan Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot allow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): अब क्या ये चेयर को dictate करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): अब ये चेयर को dictate करेंगे? यह क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): यह आसंदी का अपमान है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह आसंदी का अपमान है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Zero Hour time. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this Zero Hour is a continuation. ...*(Interruptions)*... This Zero Hour is an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not conducting the Zero Hour in the normal manner of a Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Everyday, the Zero Hour is being prevented. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members are being prevented from making their mentions in the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it is on the demonetisation issue, if it is on the currency issue, let the Opposition resume the debate and then let Dr. Manmohan Singh speak in that debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will answer him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let the Prime Minister come. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There has been no other discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Then, you call the Prime Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*
He has made the announcement. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The Prime Minister does not have the courage
to face the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नीरज शेखर: यह जीरो ऑवर है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: श्री शरद यादव *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय *...(व्यवधान)...*

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after Shri Sharad Yadav.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: You should allow. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: They are exposed. *...(Interruptions)...* Their Prime
Minister cannot come. *...(Interruptions)...* He cannot defend his own decision.
...(Interruptions)... प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद तो सदन में आते नहीं हैं *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, *.....(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you after him.
...(Interruptions)... It is Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...* No; please. *...(Interruptions)...*
The position is *...(Interruptions)...* No; please. *...(Interruptions)...* The position is, the
Demonetization discussion is slated at *...(Interruptions)...* No; please. *...(Interruptions)...*
What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* You keep quiet.
...(Interruptions)... You keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...* I am asking you to keep quiet.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Sir, we have a right to *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am asking you to keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...* I am
asking you to keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...* Ask him to keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...*
See, the position is, *.....(Interruptions)...* No; please. *...(Interruptions)...* No; please.
...(Interruptions)... Keep quiet. *...(Interruptions)...* The position is *...(Interruptions)...*
Then, you come here and do it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Just a minute, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you do not allow me to speak, what do I
do? *...(Interruptions)...* Let me clarify the position. *...(Interruptions)...* Why don't
you allow me? *...(Interruptions)...* Why don't you allow me to clarify the position?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: I am asking a simple question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, the position is, the Demonetization discussion is slated for after Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, it is Zero Hour time. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the position that I have to clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, it is.....*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): जब नोटिस है ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब नोटिस है सदन की पूरी कार्यवाही रोकने के लिए तो जीरो ऑवर कैसे चल सकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you during Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I first said. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call you also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: रूल 267 के तहत नोटिस है, तो फिर हाउस कैसे चल सकता है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... रूल 267 के रहते हाउस नहीं चल सकता है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Okay. You want me to put your Rule 267 notice.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, I am putting my 267 notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I am also putting my 267 notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am also putting my 267 notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, see, there is 267 notice by Shri Naresh Agrawal. ...*(Interruptions)*... 'Problems being faced by the people due to demonetization of rupees...' ...*(Interruptions)*... Motion not drawn in proper terms; therefore, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह तो गलत बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारा नोटिस बिल्कुल proper है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमारा नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is what I have been given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, point of order, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, point of order, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: My point of order is, under Rule 267, any Member, with the consent of the Chair, may move that the Rule be suspended in its application to a motion. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now, kindly turn to Rule 228. "A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Council has given a decision in the same Session." So, you already have a motion which is being discussed in the House *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told it already. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And, therefore, there cannot be a written form of the same motion raised under 267. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In any case, I disallowed it. *...(Interruptions)...* I did not allow it. *...(Interruptions)...* That motion, I did not allow. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, a decision.....*...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. *...(Interruptions)...* Even, otherwise, technically, I disallowed it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No decision has been taken. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I will tell you,.....*...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is no decision taken. It is under discussion. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no decision taken. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he can raise it. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you also. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Yechury, listen. *...(Interruptions)...* Nareshji, I disallowed that motion on technical grounds. *...(Interruptions)...* That motion is not drawn in a proper form. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Mr. Derek O'Brien. *...(Interruptions)...* All right. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Mr. Derek O'Brien, I have called him. *...(Interruptions)...* I disallowed that motion already. So you cannot speak on that. *...(Interruptions)...* You cannot speak on that. I disallowed it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, I will not. Sir, if you have disallowed, you have disallowed. That is your call. The point here is, the former Prime Minister of this country has stood up; he wants to speak. Please take a sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take a sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Take a sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Please allow. Take a sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सुन लीजिए, कुछ-न-कुछ ज्ञान मिलेगा। ..*(व्यवधान)*..

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Take a sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ask the leaders. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take a sense. ...*(Interruptions)*... Right, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... It being Zero Hour, I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed him. I have not prevented him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed. I said it is Zero Hour, so I allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Why is the House opposing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him. I called him. ...*(Interruptions)*...He is sitting only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Call him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Call him. ...*(Interruptions)*... डा. मनमोहन सिंह को आपने allow किया है, उन्हें सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I already did that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Should I do the second time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Call him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Should I do that second time? ...*(Interruptions)*... See, it is Zero Hour, so I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can speak, I have no problem...*(Interruptions)*... It is Zero Hour, so I allowed him. He can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... वे बोल सकते हैं, वे बोलें ...*(व्यवधान)*.... मैं क्या करूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... I allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, let the House be in order. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I allowed him. *...(Interruptions)...* He can speak. *...(Interruptions)...* He can speak. *...(Interruptions)...* मैंने allow कर दिया है। *..(व्यवधान)...* I am not preventing him. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not preventing him. *...(Interruptions)...*

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, हमारी आपसे request है कि जो discussion बचा हुआ है, वह अभी से शुरू कर दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am ready. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: और कांग्रेस पार्टी अपनी तरफ से जिसे भी बुलवाना चाहे, बुलवा ले।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं discussion अभी शुरू करने के लिए तैयार हूं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हम डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की इज्जत करते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can have discussion now. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आप चर्चा शुरू कीजिए। वे जिसे चाहें बुलवाएं। हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है।

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION, AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a request. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I have a request to the entire House. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I also have some experience in Parliament. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I also have some experience in the Parliament. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ये क्या कर रहे हैं? *...(व्यवधान)...*

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not speaking. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not speaking. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not speaking. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am not speaking, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... I am only asking you that the country wants to know through the Chair; we have taken up a discussion and discussed it half way through, then why are we now not taking up the discussion? ...(Interruptions)... That is the question asked by the people in the country ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; I agree with you. ...(Interruptions)... I am also ready for discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why are we wasting the time of the House? ...(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is a ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Why are we going away from the debate to start? ...(Interruptions).. Sir, please explain. Please tell the country. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think it is a good suggestion that we start the discussion now and Dr. Manmohan Singh will speak now. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Manmohan Singh will speak now. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I have allowed Dr. Manmohan Singh to speak. ...(Interruptions)... I have not prevented. ...(Interruptions)... Then what is the problem? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He can speak. I have no problem. I called him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, why are they afraid of Dr. Manmohan Singh? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not the question to me. You ask ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, that is why I am asking through you... (Interruptions)... I am asking through you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He can speak. I have no objection. *...(Interruptions)...* I have allowed Dr. Manmohan Singh to speak. He can speak. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, we have given *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, I have allowed Dr. Manmohan Singh to speak. He can speak. *...(Interruptions)...* I have no problem. *...(Interruptions)...* It is Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: They are not allowing him to speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I have to adjourn the House. *...(Interruptions)...* I will have to adjourn the House. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; what is your point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my point of order is under Rule 187 and Rule 188, that is, the privilege notice against the Prime Minister for the breach of privilege of this House by the Prime Minister, who has taken oath under the Constitution. When a discussion was started on a decision taken by him after the President had summoned the Parliament, and a subject matter which is exclusively the domain of the Finance Minister,... it was his duty to respect the privilege of this House once the motion was accepted under Rules 267 and 228. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Subject is the notice... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Subject is of a privilege issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Privilege issue is a different matter. The subject is of the Finance Ministry. The Finance Minister is here. Now, we can start the discussion.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: On this subject, you can take the sense of the House. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the Prime Minister come to the House. He is running away from the debate. I am sorry.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, yesterday itself I have clarified *...(Interruptions)...* Please, Mrs. Viplove. *...(Interruptions)...* Yesterday itself, I have clarified that the subject was of the Ministry of Finance, I could ask the Finance Minister to be present during the discussion. Now, the Finance Minister is already here. So, you can't make it a condition that you will start the debate only when the

Prime Minister comes. I can't do that. ...(Interruptions)... I can't do that. I am not able to enforce that. ...(Interruptions)... I am not able to enforce that. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I had said yesterday that it was the Prime Minister who had made the announcement, not the Finance Minister. ...(Interruptions)... The announcement was made by the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter. The Chair is not concerned. ...(Interruptions)... That is not the concern of the Chair. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I know that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair is to see whether the concerned Minister is here or not. That is the only concern. ...(Interruptions)... I can't do it. ...(Interruptions)... I will have to adjourn the House. ...(Interruptions)... I think, I will adjourn. ...(Interruptions)... The only way is to adjourn. I am helpless. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said, I can't do it.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, पूरा विपक्ष एकमत है ...(व्यवधान)... कि प्रधान मंत्री जी हाउस में आएँ तब ...(व्यवधान)... इसके बाद डिबेट शुरू होगी। ...(व्यवधान)... उनको सदन में पूरे समय तक बैठना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बहन जी, मैं क्या करूँ? ...(व्यवधान)... मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता। ...(व्यवधान)....

सुश्री मायावती: उनको सदस्यों की बातें सुननी चाहिए और ...(व्यवधान).... उनको जवाब देना चाहिए। । ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: मैं क्या करूँ ? ...(व्यवधान)....

सुश्री मायावती: प्रधान मंत्री क्यों बाहर हैं? ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: मैं क्या करूँ ? ...(व्यवधान)....

सुश्री मायावती: प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदन में आना चाहिए और तब यह डिबेट शुरू होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 1200 hours.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, LoP.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति जी, मैं नहीं चाहता कि बगैर सुने सिर्फ हाउस चले, न चले, उस पर हंगामा हो, इसलिए मैं आपके दो मिनट लेना चाहता हूँ। यह मैं अपनी तरफ से, सिर्फ अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से नहीं बता रहा हूँ, बल्कि जितने भी विपक्षी दल हैं, उनकी तरफ से बोल रहा हूँ, इसीलिए इस पर सहमति है और सब इस बात को सुन रहे हैं।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी तशरीफ़ लाए हैं, इनका स्वागत है, लेकिन यह गतिरोध, जो कुछ दिनों से बना हुआ है, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री को आमने-सामने, विपक्ष की तरफ से इसका कारण बताना चाहता हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 8 बजे स्टेटमेंट दी। मैं तीन प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स के साथ पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर रहा हूँ। मेरा जो सबसे पहला अनुभव है, वह यह है कि जब भी प्रधान मंत्री ने, किसी भी प्रधान मंत्री ने, वे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी हों, कांग्रेस के हों या गैर कांग्रेस के प्रधान मंत्री हों, उन्होंने जब भी कोई स्टेटमेंट सेशन के दौरान या सेशन के बाहर दी है, जब सेशन शुरू नहीं हुआ है, इतने बड़े magnitude का, जिससे पूरा हिन्दुस्तान हिल गया, तब प्रधान मंत्री जी हमेशा पहला काम यह करते हैं कि जब भी सत्र होता है, उसमें स्टेटमेंट देते हैं, पार्लियामेंट को confidence में लेते हैं। यह पहली दफ़ा हुआ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद नहीं आए, जो कि अपने आप आने चाहिए थे, और विपक्ष की भी हफ्ते भर से यह मांग चल रही है, उनकी पूरे हफ्ते से मांग चल रही है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठें और उन्हें सुनें।

सभापति जी, मैं बहुत छोटा आदमी हूँ, मैं जहां तक डेमोक्रेसी की एबीसी समझता हूँ, उस संदर्भ में डेमोक्रेसी का मतलब है "डॉयलॉग" न कि "मॉनोलॉग"। हमने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की भावनाएँ जापान से सुनीं, गोवा से सुनीं, यूपी से सुनीं, आगरा से सुनीं और इनकी पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी मीटिंग से भी सुनीं। ये तो हमारे भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, ये बीजेपी के ही प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, हम सबके प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं, ये कश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक के प्राइम मिनिस्टर हैं।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھا پتی جی، میں نہیں چاہتا کہ بغیر سنے ہاؤس چلے، ہاؤس نہ چلے، اس پر ہنگامہ ہو، اس کے لئے میں آپ کے دو منٹ لینا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ میں اپنی طرف سے، صرف اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے نہیں بتا رہا ہوں، بلکہ جتنے بھی ویکشی دل ہیں، ان کی طرف سے بول رہا ہوں، اسی لئے اس پر سہمٹی ہے اور سب اس بات کو سن رہے ہیں۔

رودھ جو کچھ دنوں سے بنا ہوا ہے، میں مان گئے پردھان منتری کو آمنے سامنے ویکش کی طرف سے اس کی وجہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ مان گئے پردھان منتری جی نے 8 بجے اسٹیٹمینٹ دی۔ میں تین پرائم منسٹرس کے ساتھ پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر رہا ہوں۔ میرا جو سب سے پہلا تجربہ ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ جب بھی پردھان منتری نے کسی بھی پردھان منتری نے، وہ اٹل بھاری واجپئی جی ہو، کانگریس کے ہوں یا غیر

کانگریس کے پردھان منتری ہوں، جب بھی کوئی اسٹیٹمینٹ سیشن کے دوران یا سیشن کے باہر دی ہے، جب سیشن شروع نہیں ہوا ہے، اتنے بڑے magnitude کا جس سے پورا ہندوستان ہل گیا، تب پردھان منتری جی ہمیشہ پہلا کام یہ کرتے ہیں کہ جب بھی سیشن ہوتا ہے، اس میں اسٹیٹمینٹ دیتے ہیں، پارلیمنٹ کو confidence میں لیتے ہیں۔ یہ پہلی دفعہ ہوا کہ مان گئے پردھان منتری جی خود نہیں آئے، جو کہ اپنے آپ آنے چاہئے تھا، اور وپکش کی بھی ہفتے بھر سے یہ مانگ چل رہی ہے، ان کی پورے ہفتے سے مانگ چل رہی ہے کہ مان گئے پردھان منتری جی یہاں بیٹھیں اور انہیں سنیں۔

سبھا پتی جی، میں بہت چھوٹا آدمی ہوں، میں جہاں تک ڈیموکریسی کی اے۔بی۔سی۔ سمجھتا ہوں، اس سندربھہ میں ڈیموکریسی کا مطلب ہے 'ڈائلاگ' نہ کہ 'مونولوج'۔ ہم نے مان گئے پردھان منتری جی کی بھاونائیں جاپان سے سنی، گووا سے سنی، یو۔پی۔ سے سنی، آگرہ سے سنی اور ان کی پارلیمنٹری پارٹی میٹنگ سے بھی سنی۔ یہ تو ہمارے بھی پرائم منسٹر ہیں، یہ بی۔جے۔پی۔ کے پرائم منسٹر نہیں ہیں، ہم سب کے پرائم منسٹر ہیں، دیش کے پرائم منسٹر ہیں، یہ کشمیر سے لے کر کنیا کماری تک کے پرائم منسٹر ہیں۔

श्री सभापति: बोलिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मेरी यह सिम्पल मांग है कि हम इनको कब सुनेंगे? यह बात क्लीयर की जानी चाहिए कि हम हिन्दुस्तान में demonetisation के खिलाफ नहीं हैं, लोगों को जो तकलीफ़ें हो रही हैं, हम उनके खिलाफ हैं।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: میری یہ سمپل مانگ ہے کہ ہم ان کو کب سنیں گے؟ یہ بات کلئیر جانی چاہئے کہ ہم ہندوستان میں demonetisation کے خلاف نہیں ہے، لوگوں کو جو تکلیفیں ہو رہی ہیں، ہم ان کے خلاف ہیں۔

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आपने यह घोषणा बिना तैयारी के की। नोट आपके पास हैं नहीं ... (व्यवधान)... अब आप फिर हंगामा शुरू करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آپ نے یہ اعلان بنا تیاری کے کیا۔ نوٹ آپ کے پاس ہے نہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ اب آپ پھر ہنگامہ شروع کریں گے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabi Sahib, will you finish?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सभापति जी, इस फैसले से लोगों को जो तकलीफ़ हो रही है, जो बगैर तैयारी के, बगैर preparation के लिया गया है, इस फैसले से किसान, मजदूर, महिलाओं, पेशेंट से लेकर, लोगों को जो तकलीफ़ होती है, उनकी पीड़ा को बयां करने के लिए ये सभी पॉलिटिकल पार्टिज़ उनकी representatives हैं। इन लोगों के जो representatives हैं, क्या हमें उनकी पीड़ा को उठाने का, उनका दुख-दर्द कहने का कोई हक़ है या नहीं है?

सभापति जी, हम माननीय प्राइम मिनिस्टर से दो चीज़ें चाहते हैं कि अगर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री सिर्फ़ क्वेश्चन ऑवर के लिए आए हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी जाएंगे, तो मुझे अफ़सوس है कि opposition ने यह फैसला किया है कि क्वेश्चन ऑवर नहीं चलेगा, हाउस की कार्यवाही नहीं चलेगी, लेकिन यदि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां सदन के अलग-अलग लीडर्स को सुनेंगे, डिबेट में हिस्सा लेंगे, हमें यहां संबोधित करेंगे, तो मेरी मांग होगी कि अभी 12 बजे से ही discussion शुरू हो जाना चाहिए। यह हमारी मांग है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سبھا پتی جی، اس فیصلے سے لوگوں کو جو تکلیف ہو رہی ہے، جو بغیر تیاری کے، بغیر preparation کے لیا گیا ہے، اس فیصلے سے کسان، مزدور، مہیلاؤں سے لے کر، لوگوں کو جو تکلیف ہوتی ہے، ان کی تکلیف کو بیان کرنے کے لئے یہ سبھی پولیٹکل پارٹیز ان کی representatives ہیں۔ ان لوگوں کے جو representatives ہیں، کیا ہمیں ان کی تکلیف کو اٹھانے کا، ان کا دکھ درد بیاں کرنے کا کوئی حق ہے یا نہیں ہے؟

سبھا پتی جی، ہم مان گئے پرائم منسٹر سے دو چیزیں چاہتے ہیں کہ اگر مان گئے پردھان منتری صرف کوئشنن آوور کے لئے آئے ہیں اور پردھان منتری جی جائیں گے، تو مجھے افسوس ہے کہ اپوزیشن نے یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ کوئشنن آوور نہیں چلے، ہاؤس کی کاروائی نہیں چلے گی، لیکن اگر مان گئے پردھان منتری جی یہاں سدن کے الگ الگ لیڈرس کو سنیں گے، ڈبیٹ میں حصہ لیں گے، ہمیں یہاں سنبودھت کریں گے، تو میری مانگ ہوگی کہ ابھی بارہ بجے سے ہی ڈسکشن شروع ہو جانا چاہئے۔ یہ ہماری مانگ ہے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Leader of the House.

श्री अरुण जेटली: माननीय सभापति जी, नेता प्रतिपक्ष, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद की कुछ टिप्पणियों से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ, लेकिन उन्होंने एक बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है कि 12 बजे से डिबेट शुरू होनी चाहिए। यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और हम भी चाहते हैं कि डिबेट हो। पहले दिन डिबेट हुई, डिबेट अच्छी चल रही थी, लेकिन अचानक विपक्ष ने रणनीति बदल ली और डिबेट रोक दी। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी निश्चित रूप से इस बहस में हिस्सा लेंगे। विपक्ष से मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि तुरंत डिबेट शुरू करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is in agreement that the debate should start.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, ...(व्यवधान)...

---(مداخلت)--- جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، ہمیں کوئی ا پ ت ی نہیں ہے، ...

श्री अरुण जेटली: सभापति जी, बात हो गई, now, there will be no 'ifs and buts'. Please start the debate.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : मुझे पूरी आशा है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां रहेंगे। मेरे ख्याल में चर्चा की शुरुआत वहीं से होनी चाहिए, जहां पर कुछ लोगों ने छोड़ी है। माननीय भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी सुबह बोलना चाहते थे, लेकिन माननीय Leader of the House ने कहा था कि जब discussion शुरू हो जाए, उस वक्त ये बोल सकते हैं। मेरे ख्याल में अब Leader of the House को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: مجھے پوری امید ہے کہ مانیئے پردھان منتری جی یہاں رہیں گے۔ میرے خیال میں چرچہ کی شروعات وہیں سے ہونی چاہئیے، جہاں پر کچھ لوگوں نے چھوڑی ہے۔ مانیئے سابق وزیراعظم، ڈاکٹرمنموہن سنگھ جی صبح بولنا چاہتے تھے، لیکن مانیئے لیڈر ا ف دی ہاؤس نے کہا تھا کہ جب ڈسکشن شروع ہو جائے، اس وقت یہ بول سکتے ہیں۔ میرے خیال میں اب لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کو کوئی ا پ ت ی نہیں ہونی چاہئیے۔

DISCUSSION ON SITUATION ARISING OUT OF DEMONETIZATION OF ₹ 500 AND ₹ 1000 CURRENCY NOTES

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH (Assam): Mr. Chairman, I rise to highlight some of the problems that have arisen after the decision to demonetise 500 rupee and 1,000 rupee currency notes. The Prime Minister has been arguing that this is the way to curb black money, to prevent growth of for counterfeit currency notes and also to help in control of terrorist finance activities. I do not disagree with these objectives, but what I do want to point out is that in the process of demonetization,

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

monumental mismanagement has taken place upon which today, there are no two opinions in the country as a whole. Even those who say that this measure will do harm or will cause distress in the short run, but is in the interest of the country in the long run, I am reminded of John Maynard Keynes, who once said, "In the long run, we are all dead". And therefore, it is important to take note of the grievances of the people, the ordinary people, who have suffered as a result of this imposition on the country overnight by the Prime Minister, and I say so with all responsibility that the outcome which we do not know what the final outcome will be, the Prime Minister has said that we should wait for 50 days. Well, 50 days is a short period, but for those who are poor and deprived sections of the community, even 50 days of torture can bring about disastrous effect, and that is why, about 60 to 65 people have lost their lives, may be even more. And what is more, what has been done can weaken and erode our peoples' confidence in the currency system and in the banking System. I want to know from the Prime Minister the name of any country he may think of where people have deposited their money in the bank but they are not allowed to withdraw their money. This alone, I think, is enough to condemn what has been done in the name of greater good of the people. And, Sir, I would further like to point out that, in my opinion, this scheme of demonetization, the way it is being implemented, will hurt agricultural growth in our country; will hurt small industry; will hurt all those people who are in the informal sectors of the economy. My own feeling is that the rate of growth of national income, that is, the GDP of the country, can decline by about two percentage point as a result of what has been done. This is an underestimate and not an over estimate. Therefore, I feel that the Prime Minister must come with some constructive proposals as to how we can implement the scheme and, at the same time, prevent the distress that has been caused to the common people. It is no good that every day the banking system comes with modification of the rules, the conditions under which people can withdraw money. That reflects very poorly on the Prime Minister's Office, on the Finance Minister's Office and on the Reserve Bank of India. I am very sorry that the Reserve Bank of India has been exposed to this sort of criticism, which, I think, is fully justified. I, therefore, would not like to say much more than this.

I urge upon the Prime Minister to find practical, pragmatic ways and means to relieve the distress of the people, who happen to be a great majority of our people. After all, 90 per cent of our people are in the informal sector. Fifty-five per cent of our workers in agricultural sector are reeling under distress. The cooperative banking system, which serves a large number of people in the rural areas, is non-functional and has been prevented from handling cash. So, all these measures convince me that the

way the scheme has been implemented, it is a monumental management failure and, in fact, it is a case of organized loot and legalized plunder of the common people.

Sir, with these words, I conclude. It is not my intention to pick holes in what one side does or what another side does. But I sincerely hope that the Prime Minister will even, at this late hour, help us to find practical, pragmatic ways and means to provide relief to the suffering people of this country. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The next speaker is Shri Naresh Agrawal.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, एक मिनट...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. We have now resumed the debate. So, we will follow the procedure of the debate. ...(Interruptions)... The reply can be given later. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, resume the debate. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, कांग्रेस के बाद बीजेपी का नंबर आता है और हमारी तरफ से भूपेंद्र यादव जी...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): नहीं, एक राउंड पहले हो चुका है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have the list. The next speaker is Shri Naresh Agrawal. Please go ahead.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, हमें खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी हम लोगों के बीच में आए और कहीं न कहीं जो हठता थी, वह टूटी। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से इतना ही कहूंगा, प्रधान मंत्री जी, प्रशंसा हम सबको बहुत अच्छी लगती है। जो भी सत्ता में होता है, जो भी पद पर होता है, प्रशंसा उसको बहुत अच्छी लगती है। मैंने देश में बहुत सारे प्रधान मंत्री देखे। जब इमर्जेंसी लगी थी, उस समय बहुत सारी रिपोर्ट्स आई थीं। इन्दिरा जी के पास उस समय यही रिपोर्ट आई थी कि इमर्जेंसी में जनता आपके साथ है और अभी अगर आप चुनाव करवाएंगे तो चुनाव हम जीतेंगे, लेकिन 1977 में क्या रिज़ल्ट हुआ, उसको हम सभी ने देखा।

तमाम मुख्य मंत्री आए। यहां बहन जी बैठी हैं। जब बहन जी मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तब Intelligence ने यह रिपोर्ट दी थी कि बीएसपी 270-275 सीटें जीत रही है, लेकिन जो रिज़ल्ट आया, वह बिल्कुल विपरीत आया। महोदय, कभी-कभी प्रशंसा जब बहुत चाटुकारिता में बदल जाती है, तब ऐसा ही होता है। उस दिन जब श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु जी बोल रहे थे, हालांकि अब वेंकैया जी यहां नहीं हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair, Nareshji.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने हिन्दुस्तान में "India is Indira, Indira is India" का नारा भी लगते देखा। मैंने वहां भी चाटुकारिता देखी और प्रशंसा जब चाटुकारिता में बदले, तो समझ लो कि कहीं न कहीं गड़बड़ है। मैं यह बात हम सबके लिए कह रहा हूं। मैं किसी पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं। हमें इन सब चीजों पर सोचना चाहिए।

महोदय, आज मीडिया पर जिस तरह से सरकार ने दबाव बनाया है, मेरा निश्चित रूप से सरकार पर आरोप है कि जैसे इमरजेंसी में दबाव बनाया गया था, वैसा ही दबाव इस दूसरी इमरजेंसी में बनाया जा रहा है। देश में वह पहली इमरजेंसी थी और अब यह दूसरी इमरजेंसी है। पहले इस देश में इमरजेंसी लगी थी, लेकिन अब यह आर्थिक इमरजेंसी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): अब अधोषित इमरजेंसी है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अधोषित कहिए या घोषित, लेकिन देश में अब घोषित आर्थिक इमरजेंसी लगी हुई है। जिस तरह से मीडिया के माध्यम से कहलाया जा रहा है कि पूरा देश खुश है, उससे लगता है कि देश में आर्थिक इमरजेंसी लगी हुई है।

मैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं और आप खुद बता दीजिए कि इस देश के लोगों का विदेश में कितना काला धन है और देश में कितने लोगों के पास काला धन है? अगर आप देश में छः या आठ परसेंट लोगों के पास काला धन मानते हैं, तो फिर इस देश के 94 परसेंट लोगों को क्यों लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया गया है? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो निर्णय लिया, वह कैसे लिया?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी कह रहे थे कि हम इस निर्णय के विरोध में नहीं हैं, लेकिन समाजवादी पार्टी इस निर्णय के विरोध में है। हम इस निर्णय के विरोध में हैं। मैं इस निर्णय को बिलकुल सही नहीं मानता हूं। आप पिछले 50 सालों का इतिहास देख लीजिए, विश्व के शायद ही कुछ देशों में इस तरह के निर्णय हुए होंगे और जिन देशों में ऐसे निर्णय हुए भी होंगे, तो वे उन देशों के तानाशाहों ने लिए होंगे, चुनी हुई सरकार ने कहीं ऐसे निर्णय नहीं लिए। किसी भी देश की चुनी हुई सरकार ने ऐसा निर्णय नहीं लिया।

महोदय, अमेरिका में भी 11 परसेंट इन्फ्लेशन है, लेकिन अमेरिका ने अपने डॉलर को खत्म करने का निर्णय कभी नहीं लिया। क्या यूके में इन्फ्लेशन नहीं है? यूके में भी इन्फ्लेशन है, लेकिन वहां की सरकारों ने अपनी करेंसी को कभी खत्म नहीं किया।

महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिन उद्योगपतियों के पास काला धन है, उनमें से कौन लाइन में लगा है, कौन नेता लाइन में लगा है, कौन आईएस या आईपीएस ऑफिसर लाइन में लगा है, कौन आतंकवादियों को संरक्षण देने वाला लाइन में लगा है? आज तो लाइन में गरीब लगा हुआ है।

महोदय, रिजर्व बैंक ने जो नोट हमें दिया, उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि मैं धारक को वचन देता हूं कि इतने रुपए का भुगतान किया जाएगा, लेकिन हम रोज सरकार की ओर से आए बयान को पढ़ लेते हैं कि आज आपको सिर्फ 2,000 रुपए निकालने की इजाजत दी जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): इसकी गारंटी सरकार दे रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इसकी गारंटी सरकार दे रही है, जबकि इसकी गारंटी रिजर्व बैंक को देनी चाहिए। अभी फॉर्मर प्राइम मिनिस्टर बोल रहे थे, वे रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के गवर्नर भी रहे हैं। रोजाना सरकार की तरफ से बयान आ जाता है कि आज इतने खातों को नहीं छुएंगे, फिर आया कि जन-धन योजना के अन्तर्गत खोले गए खातों को नहीं छुएंगे। जब आपने ₹ 2.50 लाख तक खाते में जमा करने की छूट दे रखी है, तब आप उसके ऊपर ऐसा कानून कैसे बना सकते हैं कि उन्हें भी देखा जाएगा?

महोदय, अगर आपको कोई इस प्रकार का ही कानून बनाना है, तो मैं तो कहूंगा कि वह कानून संसद से पास होना चाहिए। यदि भविष्य में कोई चुनी हुई सरकार ऐसा निर्णय ले, तो बिना दोनों सदनों की परमीशन के किसी को ऐसा निर्णय लेने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। यह अधिकार पूरे देश का है, यह अधिकार पूरे देश की चुनी हुई जनता का है और जनता का रिप्रेजेंटेशन हम लोग कर रहे हैं। जब तक सदन में डिस्कशन नहीं हो जाता, तब तक इस तरह का निर्णय कैसे ले लिया जाएगा?

श्रीमन्, मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह निर्णय देश के हित में नहीं लिया गया है, बल्कि यह निर्णय उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव को देखते हुए लिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या उत्तर प्रदेश का चुनाव इतना इम्पोर्टेंट चुनाव हो गया कि देश की 94 परसेंट जनता को सड़क पर खड़ा कर दिया गया? प्रधान मंत्री जी, आज किसान किस स्थिति में है, इसकी जानकारी आपको नहीं है। आप ने कल बयान दे दिया कि हमने कोऑपरेटिव बैंक को इतने रुपए दे दिए। वित्त मंत्री जी आप बैठे हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: लोगों के पैसे के मालिक बन गए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: एक तो सबसे पहले प्रश्न यह उठता है कि यदि 10 महीने पहले से यह व्यवस्था चल रही थी और दो महीने पहले रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर आए, तो नोटों के ऊपर उनके 10 महीने पहले दस्तखत हुए थे या दो महीने पहले हुए? यही एक सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न उठ रहा है?

वित्त मंत्री जी, आपने कह दिया कि हमने सहकारी बैंकों को इतने रुपए दे दिए, लेकिन क्या उन सहकारी बैंकों को आपका या रिजर्व बैंक का कोई डायरेक्शन गया है कि सोसायटीज को भी वह पैसा दिया जाएगा और उस पैसे से उस सोसायटी से किसान उधार या पुराने नोटों के माध्यम से खाद या बीज ले पाएगा या नहीं? कोई ऐसा डायरेक्शन गया है, तो हमें बता दीजिए। आपके एक सचिव दास साहब हैं, वे रोज टेलीविजन पर घोषणा कर देते हैं कि आज यह-यह छूट दी। जब बैंक जाओ, तो बैंक वाला कहता है कि मेरे पास रिजर्व बैंक का कोई सर्कुलर आया ही नहीं, तो यह छूट कहां से होगी? आपकी जितनी करेंसी है, उसका सिर्फ 10 परसेंट ही तो आप अब जनता को दे पाए हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपने खुद कहा कि 5 लाख करोड़ से ऊपर काला धन है। जिसको आप काला धन कह रहे हैं, हम नहीं समझते वह काला धन कैसे है? अगर कोई आदमी पैसा जमा कर रहा है, तब तो उस धन को हिन्दुस्तान का धन माना जाना चाहिए। अगर 8 तारीख के बाद से बैंक में 5 लाख करोड़ रुपये या 6 लाख करोड़ रुपये आ गये और कम से कम 4 लाख करोड़ रुपये ऑलरेडी बैंक में जमा होंगे, तो टोटल करेंसी का 10 लाख करोड़ अगर इन बैंकों में आ गया और आप 16 लाख करोड़ की करेंसी मान कर चल रहे हैं, तो अभी एक महीना बाकी है, तो कौन सा बड़ा भारी मिल गया?

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

विदेश में काले धन के लिए.. हम लोगों के पास तो WhatsApp पर सूची आती है, वैसे रोज ही नयी-नयी सूची आती है, उसमें किस-किस के नाम आ जाते हैं, समझ में नहीं आता है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि आज आप यह भी डिक्लेयर करिए। अगर आपने इस देश में काला धन समाप्त करने का निर्णय लिया है, तो विदेश से काला धन कब आएगा, यह भी हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को पता लग जाए। चुनाव के समय तो यही निर्णय हुआ था। चुनाव के समय तो यही बात कही गई थी। चुनाव के समय यह कहा गया था कि विदेश से काला धन लाएँगे, हिन्दुस्तान के काले धन की बात नहीं हुई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह भी कह दिया गया था कि 15-15 लाख रुपये — तभी तो लोगों ने जन-धन खाते भी खुलवा लिये। अब जन-धन खातों में भी अगर कुछ रुपये, 60,000 करोड़ रुपये या कितना जमा हो गया, जो आज मैं अखबारों में पढ़ रहा था, तो इतने रुपये जन-धन खातों में जमा हो गये, तो यहां से आदेश निकल गया है कि अब जन-धन खाते से कोई रुपया निकलेगा नहीं। यानी जिस गरीब को 15 लाख रुपये देने के लिए खाता खुलवाया गया था, बीजेपी के लोग तो नीचे यह भी प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि करीब 5 लाख करोड़ रुपया काला धन बच जाएगा, इतना रुपया छपवाकर सब गरीबों के खाते में जमा कर दिया जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you have consumed your party's time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयरमैन साहब ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Let there be no time limit. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयरमैन साहब, इसमें तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a decision to that effect. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, इसमें टाइम की कोई लिमिट नहीं थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि कम से कम बीजेपी की सोच में सुधार है। पूँजीपतियों की पार्टी कहलाती है और है भी। चलिए, प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपके आने के बाद कम से कम गरीबों की पार्टी तो हुई, कम से कम इतना परिवर्तन तो हुआ। अब ये लोग यह परिवर्तन स्वीकार करेंगे या नहीं, चलिए, हम लोग स्वीकार करते हैं कि इस बार देश में ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री आया, जिसने अपने दम पर बीजेपी को देश में सत्ता में खड़ा कर दिया। इसे कहने में कोई इनकार नहीं है। इसमें बीजेपी के किसी नेता का कोई श्रेय नहीं है। बीजेपी के तमाम लोग कहते हैं कि संगठन को मजबूत कर रहे हैं, उसके माध्यम से आ रहा है, कोई कहता है कि आरएसएस के माध्यम से आ रहा है। इतने दिनों तक संगठन और आरएसएस रहे, तो क्यों नहीं सत्ता में आ पाए? लेकिन इसी बीजेपी को मैंने बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध करते देखा, इसी बीजेपी को हमने राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स का विरोध करते देखा, जब राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्स को समाप्त किया गया और जब पूँजीपतियों पर वार किया गया, तब हमने इसी बीजेपी को विरोध करते देखा। तो क्या बीजेपी के इस चरित्र में — एक जमाने में जब गरीबों को, भूमिहीनों को जमीन वितरित की जा रही थी, उस समय कांग्रेस की सरकार थी और यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि देश में जितने भूमिहीन हैं, उन सबको ग्राम सभा की जमीन दे दी जाएगी, तब भी मैंने बीजेपी को एजिटेड करते देखा। अब कम से कम यह तो स्पष्ट हो जाए कि बीजेपी को उन पॉलिसीज से अब भी विरोध है या नहीं और क्या बीजेपी उनको चाहती है या नहीं?

आज 7,000 करोड़ रुपये माफ कर दिए स्टेट बैंक ने, जो अखबारों में समाचार आया है, उसमें विजय माल्या का भी रुपया माफ कर दिया गया है, जो लंदन में बैठ कर मजे ले रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चाहूँगा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अरुण जी, मैं चाहूँगा कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

वित्त मंत्री तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली): इस सदन में स्पष्टीकरण हो चुका है। आप फैक्चुअली गलत बोल रहे हैं और उसको रिपीट कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, पहले यह तय हो जाए कि 'गलत' शब्द संसदीय है या असंसदीय है, क्योंकि मैंने पिछली बार 'गलत' शब्द बोल दिया था, तो उसको हटा करके उसकी जगह पर 'असत्य' शब्द करवाया गया था। मैंने पीयूष जी को कह दिया था कि आप गलत आंकड़े दे रहे हैं, तो मुझे खुद ही 'गलत' शब्द को परिवर्तित करके उसकी जगह पर 'असत्य' शब्द कहना पड़ा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं तो मैं कह दूँगा कि आप गलत बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विद्युत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, तथा खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): आपने * शब्द का प्रयोग किया था, 'गलत' शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं किया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please finish. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों का एनपीए कितना है? इस देश के बैंकों का एनपीए कितना है और विश्व के बैंकों का एनपीए कितना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: 11 लाख करोड़।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप इस पर जनता को बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर दें कि आपका एनपीए कितना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप यह भी पूछिए कि लोन कब दिया गया था? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't intervene. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji, ...**(Interruptions)**... One minute please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Will you please address the Chair and also conclude?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I am addressing the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**... चेयरमैन सर, मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यह भी स्पष्ट कर दें कि ये प्रति वर्ष सरकारी खजाने से यानी बजट के माध्यम से इन बैंकों को कितने रुपए की मदद करते हैं? भारत सरकार के पास गरीबों का पैसा, जो टैक्स के माध्यम से आता है, उसमें से आप प्रति वर्ष 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ऊपर उन बैंकों को दे रहे हैं, जो सात हजार करोड़ रुपए उन पूंजीपतियों के माफ कर दें, जो पूंजीपति इस देश को * देकर, आपकी मदद से, आपकी * से इस देश को छोड़ कर चले

[Shri Naresh Agrawal]

गए और आज वे विदेश में बैठ कर आपको चैलेंज कर रहे हैं। विजय माल्या को पकड़ कर यहां क्यों नहीं लाया गया? जो अन्य पूंजीपति यहां से भाग गए, जो पैसा लिए हुए हैं, उनको पकड़ कर यहां क्यों नहीं लाया गया?...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा तो पहले ही दिन ललित मोदी और विजय माल्या पर प्रश्न था, उस दिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को जवाब देना था, मैंने सोचा था, लेकिन उस दिन सदन नहीं चल पाया था। मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि अब सदन चलेगा।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, जब आप भावुक होकर जनता में यह सब भाषण देने लगते हैं कि लोग मुझे मार देंगे, जला देंगे, तो हम लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है और खास तौर से समाजवादी पार्टी को। आप उत्तर प्रदेश में निश्चय होकर घूमिए, हमारे यहां कानून-व्यवस्था इतनी बढ़िया है कि आपको कोई छुएगा भी नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Silence please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nareshji, you must conclude now. ...**(Interruptions)**... Your party's time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, यह तय हुआ था कि इस पर कोई टाइम फिक्स नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی ا زاد): سر، یہ طے ہوا تھا کہ اس پر کوئی ٹائم فکس نہیں ہوگا۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

श्री सभापति: देखिए, दूसरों को भी बोलना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nareshji, please resume. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर (राजस्थान): उत्तर प्रदेश की कानून-व्यवस्था ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माथुर जी, आप आरएसएस में शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी से सीनियर हैं। हमें जो बताया गया, उसके अनुसार जब आप गुजरात जाते थे, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी आपको रिसीव करते थे, इसलिए आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो हमें बताया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विधि और न्याय मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): आपने यह क्या बात बोल दी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आप आगरा गए, गाज़ीपुर गए, वहां पर आपने भावुक होकर भाषण दिया। अगर हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री की जान पर खतरा हो सकता है, तो फिर पाकिस्तान से हमारी सुरक्षा कौन करेगा? बंगलादेश और नेपाल से हमारी सुरक्षा कौन करेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... रोज 56 इंच सीने की जो बात होती थी.... कल या परसों पाकिस्तान ने फिर हमारे तीन सैनिक मारे और उनका शव क्षत-विक्षत किया। यह क्यों हुआ? प्रधान मंत्री जी, जब आप यह कहेंगे, तो हम लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ होगी और बहुत भावुकता में जब बार-बार बोला जाता है, तो जनता भी कहीं न कहीं उसको ड्रामे के रूप में ले लेती है।

हम कहते हैं कि हमारे देश में आज भी इतने वीर हैं कि हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री क्या, हमारे देश के गरीब आदमी को भी कोई छू नहीं सकता है, अभी हमारे देश में इतने वीर हैं। इस देश

की वीरता का इतिहास रहा है और प्रधान मंत्री जी, उस वीरता के इतिहास में अगर हम खुद ही डरते रहेंगे... अगर कल हमने यह कहना शुरू कर दिया... मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि अब भावुकता की भाषा छोड़िए, सत्यता की भाषा पर आइए। क्योंकि अहंकार कहीं-न-कहीं अंधकार में भी ले जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि ठीक है, उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव होने जा रहे हैं, चुनाव हमारे और आपके बीच होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चलो, हमने कह दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभी राजनैतिक दलों के बीच में चुनाव होगा। अब ईश्वर आपकी मदद करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, please address the Chair and conclude. You have shot past your party's time by eight minutes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शायद अपने दल के लोगों तक को विश्वास में नहीं लिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहा यह जा रहा है कि वित्त मंत्री जी तक कॉन्फिडेंस में नहीं लिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं नहीं जानता इसमें कितना सच है। अगर कॉन्फिडेंस में लिया होता तो अरुणजी हमें कान में जरूर बता देते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: क्या आपको उससे फायदा होता? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्या नरेश जी और अरुण जी मित्र हैं या शत्रु हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): The subject is demonetisation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now. You are taking the time of other speakers. You must conclude now.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ है और शायद विपक्ष ने इसलिए मांग की थी कि प्रधान मंत्री जवाब दें कि वित्त मंत्री को भी पता नहीं लगा कि नोटबंदी का आदेश होने जा रहा है; प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब आखिरी समय फैसले के लिए कैबिनेट बुलाई तो मंत्रियों के मोबाइल तक बाहर रखवा लिए। ऐसा अखबारों में छपा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जैसा अखबारों में छपा, लोगों को नहीं पता। रवि शंकर जी हमें अकेले में बुलाते नहीं डर के मारे, पता नहीं कितना घबराते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बुलाकर कभी कुछ बता देते! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, you must conclude now. You have taken more than double your party's time. There is a time limit. I am sorry.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: प्रधान मंत्री जी, आज अफवाहों का दौर चल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अफवाहों का दौर कहीं-न-कहीं खत्म होना चाहिए। काली इंक लगाने का किसने निर्णय लिया, मैं उसका घनघोर विरोध करता हूँ। इसके बजाए देश के लोगों का चेहरा ही काला करा देते तो क्या ज्यादा ठीक नहीं होता? ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक हवा चल गई देश में कि अब प्रधान मंत्री जी लॉकर सील कर देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब बहन जी ज्यादा अच्छी तरह बताएंगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... और सबसे खराब क्या हुआ कि जो महिला धन था, जिसे स्त्री-धन कहते हैं, हम सब लोग जानते हैं कि स्त्री-धन का हमारे यहां क्या महत्व है, लेकिन इससे सारी महिलाओं की पोल खुल गई कि किसने अपने पति या परिवार से कितना रुपया बचाकर रखा था। ये सब जानती हैं, मेरी पत्नी पता नहीं कहां-कहां से पुराने लिफाफे ढूंढकर ले आई ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, Nareshji. I am sorry there are other speakers. You cannot continue indefinitely. Against eight minutes, you have taken eleven minutes extra.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: प्रधान मंत्री जी, अब आपने दो हजार रुपए का नोट छपवा दिया। जब हमने 20 हजार रुपए का चैक बनाकर पैसा निकालने के लिए भेजा तो हमें दो-दो हजार रुपए के नोट मिल गए लेकिन उन दो हजार रुपए के नोटों को तोड़ने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है। यहां तक कि जब पहले दिन हम लोगों ने कैटीन में जाकर चाय आदि ली और करीब 150 रुपए का बिल आया तो हमें 2000 रुपए का नोट जमा करना पड़ा यह कहकर कि जब दो हजार रुपए का हिसाब पूरा हो जाए तो बता देना। अब 500 रुपए या एक हजार रुपए का नोट मिल नहीं रहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... दो हजार रुपए का नोट कोई कैसे तुड़ाएगा? कम से कम इस बारे में स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दीजिए कि दो हजार का नोट ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारे बैंक बंद हैं। अगर 28 तारीख को सारे विपक्ष ने आक्रोश दिवस का नारा दिया है, तो हमने बंद का नारा इसलिए नहीं दिया क्योंकि बंद तो पूरा देश है ही, दिल्ली बंद, चांदनी चौक बंद, कूंचे भी बंद ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या कहलाता है वह इलाका, आजादपुर की मंडी बंद ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now call the next speaker. Please sit down. Please cooperate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं कन्क्लूड कर देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: जी, थैंक यू। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपका आदेश तो मैंने कभी टाला ही नहीं है, हिम्मत ही नहीं पड़ी और फिर आप यूपी के हैं और हमसे बड़े हैं, तो मैं और भी आपका आदेश नहीं टाल सकता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो व्यापारी आपका वोटर था, वह आज आपके कितने विरोध में है, शायद यह आपको मालूम नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें उनसे वोट मांगने की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ी, वे अपने आप वोट देने को तैयार हो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने एक मांग यह की कि जेपीसी का गठन किया जाए। आपकी कुछ यूनिटों के अध्यक्षों को रुपया कहां से मिल गया, लीकेज कैसे हो गया, उन्होंने कैसे जमा कराया, उस पर हमने जेपीसी की मांग की और जेपीसी तो इस देश में कई बार बन चुकी है! इस देश में कई बार जेपीसी बनी। डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी जब प्रधान मंत्री थे, तब भी जेपीसी का गठन हुआ था और तब हम ही लोग इस हाउस में थे।

आज नेपाल की अर्थव्यवस्था हमारे रुपये से चल रही है, बंगलादेश और भूटान की अर्थव्यवस्था हमारे नोटों से चल रही है। वहां भी तो हमारे देश वाले रह रहे हैं! उत्तर प्रदेश का तो अधिकांश व्यापारी नेपाल में व्यापार कर रहा है, बिहार का भी बहुत ज्यादा है। आप यह बताइए कि उनके पास जो इंडियन करेंसी है, वह कैसे बदलेगी, वहां का व्यापार कैसे होगा? मेरा तो कहना है कि सरकार ने लोगों पर जो यह पाबंदी लगाई है कि अगर आपका कैश एकाउंट है, तो आप 50,000

रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं निकालेंगे, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी, ये सारे बैंन बन्द कीजिए, नहीं तो जनता आप पर बैंन लगा देगी, आपकी पार्टी पर बैंन लगा देगी। आपको बैंन करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Nareshji. Thank you very much. Now, Mr. Derek O'Brien.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस देश की जनता को राहत देते हुए, कम से कम ऐसा न कीजिए कि एक महीने में बेरोजगारों की संख्या इतनी बढ़ जाए कि देश में हाहाकार की स्थिति पैदा हो जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ, मैं नोटबंदी का फिर से विरोध करता हूँ और प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस तुगलकी आदेश को वापस लीजिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, different people have reacted differently from the time this announcement was made by our hon. Prime Minister himself on the 8th of November at 8.00 p.m. Some people, after hearing this announcement and being a part of the order that made this announcement, have quoted Bob Dylan. The same people, who have quoted Bob Dylan, have also conducted polls on their mobile application to tell that 93 per cent people are very happy with them. There are different ways to react to that. Some people also feel so grieved that crocodile tears are also shed. But I want to first begin my submission today by quoting, word to word, what one person started saying within one-and-a-half hours of this announcement. I quote, "While I am strongly against black money and corruption, I am deeply concerned about common people and small traders; How will they buy essentials tomorrow? This is financial chaos, disaster, let loose on the common people of India. The Prime Minister could not get back the promised black money from abroad. Hence, so much drama. I want to know from the Prime Minister how my poorest brothers and sisters, who have received week's their hard-earned wage in one 500 rupee note, will buy *aata*, *chawal* tomorrow. This is a heartless and ill-conceived blow to the common people, the middle class, the agricultural cooperatives, the tea garden workers, the unorganized labour sector, the shopkeepers, the small businessmen, all will suffer. There will be starvation deaths." Sir, I will carry on quoting. This is not Bob Dylan's quote. This is Ms. Mamta Banerjee reacting to this decision, not in ten days, not in fifteen days, but within two hours, with all the wisdom of an economist who, perhaps, has never been a Ph.D. in Economics, as we heard the very erudite intervention today from our former Prime Minister. The reason is very simple, and the reason is only one word because Trinamool means grassroots, 'grassroots'. This announcement has hurt everybody ...**(Interruptions)**... I will come to everything. Let me speak. You are a Minister. Behave like Ministers. Let me speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

So, Sir, these are some announcements within two hours of this announcement.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

I will carry on, Sir, because we need to get a feel. Not everyone likes to hear these announcements but doesn't matter. Sir, there are more and innumerable reactions as to what was said. So, these messages, bringing out the suffering, were put up every day. 'भूख से मरते हैं, ट्रांसपोर्ट बिजनेस बहुत डाउन है।' This is not an ego battle. This is what she said. This is not an ego battle. On 13th, she said, 'I humbly appeal to the Government at the Centre, save the common people from more suffering.' This is the way it went on, Sir, and finally, on the 16th of November, the Trinamool Congress, with a few other parties, went to the Rashtrapatiiji and tried, as best as it could, to highlight this.

Sir, to give you the feel, I will take a few more quotes and here is one example. 'Tea garden owners have expressed difficulty.' This goes on and on. 'There is total chaos. There is anger among housewives. There is anger among traders, there is anger among citizens, employees and it is getting worse every hour.' Sir, the point here is not who said it first or who said it second. The point here is, as we stand here today, there are 16 Opposition parties. Now, it is no more a solo voice. It is now a chorus of the people. It is a chorus of the people.

Now let me get to point-by-point as to what this can solve and what it can't solve. The first important thing, Sir, is, everybody is against black money; everybody is against corruption. Let us make no bones about it. But it is the Trinamool Congress who even mentioned this in Parliament first in 1998. In 2014, we had a demonstration outside and inside. Our first submission to this Government is, by doing this demonetisation, it is only one part of a larger step. What are you doing to electoral reforms because today electoral reforms is a very, very big issue?. Eighty per cent of donations which are received by political parties today are from unknown sources and what are you trying to present by saying 'this will solve the problem'?

Now I come to point No. 2, Sir. Six per cent is the black money composition. What about the other percentages? What about the gold, what about the real estate? You will tell me that you have got the Benami Transactions Bill. Sir, let us move on. Let us move on, Sir, because we call this 'the big black scandal'. We call this, Ms. Mamta Banerjee, calls this 'the big black scandal'. She said, 'this is a black political decision.' She said, 'this is anti-commoner'. She said, 'This is a desperate attempt to start a black mechanism.' It is very grim, Sir, and people are suffering. After this, since it wasn't an ego battle, we offered some concrete suggestions. The first concrete suggestion we offered is, why don't you allow the old 500 rupee notes and the new 500 rupee notes to function parallelly for a longer period of time? This is our first concrete suggestion. As we said, this is not an ego battle. Number two,

we said, we should print more small currency notes. That brings me to the point, Sir, about secrecy. Now, this Government has been saying, we had to do all this because we had to keep it secret. I have two questions to the Government. If you had to keep it secret, what prevented you from printing, for the last one year, hundred rupee notes? No one would have suspected; you keep printing hundred rupee notes and no one would have suspected. Mr. Jaitely, you are squirming in your seat; maybe, you are turning your face. But why didn't you print more hundred rupee notes? Perhaps, because even you didn't know when this announcement was going to be made! So, hundred rupee notes is one. Next, the Government tells us, we printed more ₹ 2,000 notes because we have taken out 85 per cent of the currency and so, we need to quickly put this currency back. It doesn't work! Sir, it doesn't work. And let me tell you an interesting thing here. Secrecy cannot be the excuse for putting people in pain. If it was so secret, then, when you were doing the Spectrum auctions, why didn't you, at that time, plan that you have to reach out with telephony to villages? Today, four out of five villages in India don't have a bank.

Sir, I want to tell you a story without mentioning names. I was talking to a Minister, a very good Minister in the Government – I will not mention his name. He asked me, 'What is the problem? I buy my vegetables on plastic. I do my laundry on plastic.' I was looking at him and was amazed. Of course, plastic is in use, but there are some basic issues about plastic which don't work. Ninety-five per cent of the debit cards in India — Mr. Finance Minister, these are your figures — are not used to buy anything. They are only used to withdraw money from the bank. I think it is an issue of the mindset. The problem here is, the mindset gets continued, because after you do all this, again you ran a poll yesterday on *WhatsApp*, which said 92 per cent people are happy. Which 92 per cent are happy? Whom are you keeping happy?

Sir, these are not my numbers; these are Government numbers — one out of 5,000 people has a credit card. Five out of 1,000 people have a debit card. Four out of five villages in India don't have a bank. We all want to get to a cashless society, but before you get to a cashless society, Sir, you can't be in lulu land. You are in lulu land; look what you have done. You have made 24 changes from the time of the announcement. Now, every time we say you have made a change, you say, 'no, no; this is to recalibrate it'. The same Finance Minister, four or five days after the announcement said, 'hundred per cent good', 'hundred per cent implementation'! Sir, there is black money and there is white money. The system in India is that there is a black and there is a white. No, Sir. This is a flowing economy. We need to understand this. Let us say I get a salary of ₹ 400. ...(Interruptions)... That is why it is totally impractical. I get a salary of ₹ 400, which I withdraw from my

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

salary account, and I use it, let us say, to buy chewing gum and soft drinks through a *paanwala*. So, he takes the money. Now, out of ₹ 400 that I spent, he spends ₹ 300 paying back the retail chain, whoever the manufacturer is. So, he takes my white money and pays the retail chain. Of the other ₹ 100, he buys *paan* leaves for ₹ 80. Now, he buys *paan* leaves from the farmer who has sold it to someone. So, that is black money. My white money has become black. It is not bad, but there is no watertight compartment between black money and white money. The way our economy is designed, there is a complete flow between black and white and this is why, implementation is being made such a problem.

Sir, a prominent Economist spoke just before me here. We are looking forward to the Prime Minister replying to our debate. Here are some numbers that I want to give to the Prime Minister. Please reply to us. We are saying that the GDP per day is ₹ 45,000 crores. Of this, 59 per cent is private consumption on household financial expenditure, which is about ₹ 27,000 crores; 87 per cent of this is cash, that is about ₹ 24,000 crores. So, my submission is, and challenge my figure, that if it is ₹ 24,000 crores cash and it has been 15 days, we have lost ₹ 3,75,000 crores of GDP in the last 15 days. This is not only about an ATM inconvenience. Same people are also telling us about terrorism. People have made this point before that 0.02 per cent of India's cash have fake currency. So, what do you do to the other 99.98 per cent? You penalized the whole country. Sir, this will not do. This is also extremely important: Secrecy. Even when the atom bomb was dropped on 6th August 1945, yes, on the secrecy part, everything else was very good. But then you know what happened. Sir, There have been movements. I have had the privilege of being a worker in some of these movements under Mamata Di. The one I can remember was Singur. We were alone. No one believed us. She fought, she fought and she fought. The movement was a people's movement. It was the people's victory. When everyone was a doubting Thomas, even the Supreme Court of India one month ago gave us the verdict on Singur. Sir, this is extremely important to understand that this is not a political movement. This is a people's movement and you cannot suppress the voice of the people. Sir, I have a couple of more points which I would like to make. There is a thinking here and this is the narrative which the Government is playing, 'You oppose our policy'. Prime Ministerji, with all respect, anyone who opposes your policy is not for black money; anyone who opposes your policy is not anti-national. Why are you giving us these lectures on corruption and black money? We are opposing you because people are suffering; we are opposing you because we believe that the economy will be killed. But why are you making this an issue? You are some messiah and all of us are devils! Sir, I have to say one thing. While we

are fighting this battle on behalf of people, I get the confidence and the inspiration from Mamata Di. Try as you may, through your agencies, to hassle and harass us. That has given us more conviction to fight with conviction. You please try and use them, and I can tell you one more thing. If you want to do any inquiry, do the inquiry on anything and if you find anything, even try and put Mamata Di in jail. If you want, try it. We are fighting on an issue. We are putting forward people's issue today. Today I am not here to stand and say ...(Interruptions)... We are the first person ...(Interruptions)... Please, I know what is happening. Please; allow us to speak without any interruption because you know this can be ...(Interruptions)... Sir, talk to us about issues; talk to us about price rise. What have you done? Talk to us about education. What have you done? Talk to us about unemployment. What have you done? These are the issues, Sir. I have got all these figures here, but this is not the time to give figures. Sir, I am still saying this with all humility. This is not an ego battle; this is not about who reacted first to it. Please understand, we need to find the solution and it is good that after five days of deciding not to listen to us, now you have come to listen to us. Please, in this spirit of humility, the Prime Minister should listen to the next 22 speakers also. Then, we will listen to his reply, and we would also request him to take our very simple suggestions. All we are saying is that we need to find a solution, and the solution has to be found. We cannot find a solution with hubris. What is hubris? Hubris is extreme self-confidence before nemesis.

Sir, I would appeal to your Prime Minister; I would appeal to my Prime Minister; I would appeal to our Prime Minister. He made an announcement. Okay; he made an announcement. I do believe, like so many of us believe, that the timing of the announcement is also all right. There was such a plan in place, but the question is: Why was that announcement, perhaps, made on the 8th of November, 2016, and why not on the 8th of November, 2017? This is the question to ponder. The basic issue here, Sir, plus the practical issue is that the currency notes, if you look at the currency notes and put those figures on the floor of the House to see, you will only come back to the equal amount after one year, and that is also after printing 2000 rupee notes.

Sir, through you, I would once again, in all humility, make an appeal to the Prime Minister. People have died. We have been saying this from day one. People have been suffering across the board. There are still some people who want to buy things from plastic money. We have nothing against the plastic economy, but everything comes with a time. We have no problem if a Minister wants to buy his *sabzi*, *tamatar*, fruits and his laundry with plastic card. That is very good, but not everybody can do it.

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

1.00 P.M.

Sir, I will now come to my last point today. We have a second speaker from our Party. Trinamool is very disciplined. My colleague, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy, will also speak in the next round.

Sir, I think we have said all we could say and I am, in all humility again, appealing to the Prime Minister to please take our suggestions because we do believe Mamata Di has thought this out, and everybody is on the same page now. It is not about anybody's ego. All 14-15 parties are on the same page. So far, I believe, two persons have spoken from the BJP. But, I was quite interested that the first person, who spoke from the BJP, was Mr. Piyush Goyal. He is a Chartered Accountant, speaks very well — and I am not being condescending — very affable person, always very articulate in this Rajya Sabha, but the one thought, which has been bothering me for the last two weeks, is that before he became the Minister, for many years, he was the National Treasurer of the BJP. He still is the National Treasurer of the BJP. This is very interesting. I will leave you with this thought.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, does this mean that I cannot speak in the House?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is now two minutes to one. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में मौजूद हैं और इस समय काले धन और नोटबंदी को लेकर शांतिमय ढंग से डिबेट शुरू हुई है। हालांकि कई दिनों से हाउस इस बात को लेकर नहीं चल रहा था कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद यह decision लिया और वे हाउस में नहीं आ रहे हैं और पूरा विपक्ष चाहता था कि वे हाउस में बैठें, माननीय सदस्यों की बात सुनें और जवाब भी दें। महोदय, मेरी request है कि अभी लंच होने वाला है और चूंकि लंच के बाद भी डिबेट जारी रहेगी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी लंच के बाद भी सदन में मौजूद रहें ..(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना है कि आपने काले धन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए जो नोटबंदी का फैसला लिया है, हमारी पार्टी इसके खिलाफ नहीं है, इसका समर्थन करती है, लेकिन आपका जो तरीका है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

सुश्री मायावती: आपने जो तरीका अख्तयार किया है, मैं समझती हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं है। इससे पूरे देश के गरीब, मेहनतकश लोग और जो मध्यमवर्गीय लोग हैं, वे suffer कर रहे हैं और सबसे ज्यादा गांवों के लोग suffer कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

सुश्री मायावती: देहात में 90 per cent के करीब पॉपुलेशन है। प्लीज़, माननीय सभापति जी, मैं यह बताना चाहती हूँ ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

सुश्री मायावती: कल सर्वे आ रहा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कुछ बिन्दु रखे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप अपने समय पर भाषण दीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती: 90 per cent लोगों ने इनके फैसले का समर्थन किया, यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

सुश्री मायावती: आज भी 90 per cent से ज्यादा लोग ATM और बैंकों के बाहर लाइन लगाकर खड़े हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

सुश्री मायावती: मैं प्रधान मंत्री से यह जानना चाहती हूँ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned for lunch for sixty minutes.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Shortage of teachers in the country

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of teachers in the country which is adversely affecting the students pursuing studies;

(b) if so, the details of shortage of teachers in the country at present; and

(c) whether Government is working on any proposal to enhance the number of teachers so as to meet their shortage, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Overall vacancies of Government teachers at Elementary level and Secondary level is 17.51% and 15.91%, respectively.

(b) The details of State-wise vacancy position of Government teachers at Elementary and Secondary levels as on 31.03.2016 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The recruitment and service conditions of Government teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government through the flagship programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level provides assistance to State Governments/UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling. Central Government regularly takes up the issue of filling up of vacant teacher posts and redeployment of teachers with the State Government and UTs.

Statement-I

State-wise status of vacancy of Teachers at Elementary Level as on 31.03.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post	Working	Vacancies	% of Total Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3763	3361	402	10.68%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	147139	127671	19468	13.23%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13505	12722	783	5.80%
4.	Assam	201691	162169	39522	19.60%
5.	Bihar	592539	388889	203650	34.37%
6.	Chandigarh	5340	4108	1232	23.07%
7.	Chhattisgarh	241965	198865	43100	17.81%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1804	1630	174	9.65%
9.	Daman and Diu	601	542	59	9.82%
10.	Delhi	56622	42490	14132	24.96%
11.	Goa	5753	5753	0	0.00%
12.	Gujarat	225720	200879	24841	11.01%
13.	Haryana	70090	58159	11931	17.02%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49578	46852	2726	5.50%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	101301	89468	11833	11.68%
16.	Jharkhand	192200	118407	73793	38.39%
17.	Karnataka	233092	213606	19486	8.36%
18.	Kerala	126382	124999	1383	1.09%
19.	Lakshadweep	739	681	58	7.85%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	363099	299248	63851	17.59%

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Maharashtra	302083	288226	13857	4.59%
22.	Manipur	18826	18462	364	1.93%
23.	Meghalaya	22623	21750	873	3.86%
24.	Mizoram	12508	11373	1135	9.07%
25.	Nagaland	16968	16651	317	1.87%
26.	Odisha	229006	229006	0	0.00%
27.	Puducherry	3889	3365	524	13.47%
28.	Punjab	95513	73173	22340	23.39%
29.	Rajasthan	283416	245894	37522	13.24%
30.	Sikkim	7769	7769	0	0.00%
31.	Tamil Nadu	163649	147944	15705	9.60%
32.	Telangana	97507	84458	13049	13.38%
33.	Tripura	34300	33002	1298	3.78%
34.	Uttar Pradesh	759898	585232	174666	22.99%
35.	Uttarakhand	46053	38377	7676	16.67%
36.	West Bengal	454860	369025	85835	18.87%
TOTAL		5181791	4274206	907585	17.51%

Source: AWP&B 2016-17

Statement-II*State-wise status of vacancy of Teachers at Second Level as on 31.03.2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Sanctioned Post	Working	Vacancies	% of Total Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	832	793	39	4.69
2.	Andhra Pradesh	61793	56737	5056	8.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	1277	NA	NA
4.	Assam	NA	41557	NA	NA
5.	Bihar	47622	30437	17185	36.09
6.	Chandigarh	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	Chhattisgarh	24210	17194	7016	28.98

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	360	290	70	19.44
9.	Daman and Diu	267	162	5	1.87
10.	Delhi	15110	13772	1338	8.86
11.	Goa	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Gujarat	2392	1669	803	33.57
13.	Haryana	18135	17288	847	4.67
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9461	9094	367	3.88
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17772	13728	4044	22.75
16.	Jharkhand	22604	6391	16213	71.73
17.	Karnataka	42915	38360	4555	10.61
18.	Kerala	18471	17213	1258	6.81
19.	Lakshadweep	101	59	42	41.58
20.	Madhya Pradesh	52402	46813	5589	10.67
21.	Maharashtra	9016	8706	187	2.07
22.	Manipur	2832	2126	706	24.93
23.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA	NA
24.	Mizoram	1866	1866	0	0
25.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA	NA
26.	Odisha	NA	NA	NA	NA
27.	Puducherry	1303	1149	154	11.82
28.	Punjab	29187	25021	4205	14.41
29.	Rajasthan	68789	59000	9789	14.23
30.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA	NA
31.	Tamil Nadu	56355	52345	4,010	7.12
32.	Telangana	43746	40602	3144	7.19
33.	Tripura	6371	4195	2176	34.15
34.	Uttar Pradesh	14187	7093	7094	50.00
35.	Uttarakhand	18850	15507	3343	17.73
36.	West Bengal	57877	54537	3340	5.77
TOTAL		644826	584981	102575	15.91

Source: AWP&B-2016-17

Missing student from Jawaharlal Nehru University

*92. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a minority student has been missing from Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) for the last four weeks, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there was an attack on this student inside the university campus;
- (c) if so, whether any FIR has been lodged against the attackers; and
- (d) what measures have been taken to find out the missing student?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Jawaharlal Nehru University has reported that one student Mr. Najeeb Ahmad, resident of Mahi Hostel of the University has been missing. University has setup an internal enquiry committee to look into this matter. A missing report was lodged by the mother of the student with Delhi Police on 15.10.2016 and subsequently a case of kidnapping was registered on 16.10.2016 *vide* FIR No. 523/2016 at Vasant Kunj (North) Police Station. SSPs of all the districts in India have been informed and advertisements about the missing person given in print and electronic media. A reward of 5 lakh for providing information about the missing student has also been announced. Initially a special investigation team was constituted by the Delhi Police. Subsequently the case has been transferred to Crime Branch of Delhi Police on 11.11.2016 for further investigation. The Delhi Police has been making all efforts to trace the missing student.

Auctioning of FM Radio Channels in Odisha

*93. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to auction FM Radio Channels in 264 cities in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the list of the cities where such auctions were undertaken;
- (c) the number of such cities in Odisha; and
- (d) what was the revenue collection expected and what was the actual total revenue collected from these auctions?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) FM Phase-III Policy on Expansion of FM Radio broadcasting service through private sector (Phase-III) notified on 25.07.2011 extends

FM Radio services to 227 new cities. This is in addition to the 67 cities where complete auction could not be done in Phase-II. Thus a total of 839 new FM Radio channels in 294 cities are proposed for auction in Phase-III. The FM Radio channels under Phase-III are to be auctioned in batches.

The First batch of auction under Phase-III for 135 channels in 69 cities out of 294 as above was conducted from 27 July-9 September, 2015. Details of these 69 cities are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Two cities of Odisha namely Bhubaneswar and Rourkela are included in this list and the FM channels for these cities have been successfully auctioned.

The reserve price of the first batch of 135 channels from 69 cities was ₹ 550.18 crore. Government has collected revenue of ₹ 1103.51 crore from winners of 96 channels in 55 cities out of above as a result of this auction.

The auction for Second batch of Phase-III in 92 cities with a total reserve price of ₹ 915.91 crore began on 26th October 2016 and is currently in progress. Details of auction for Second batch of Phase-III in 92 cities are given in Statement-II (*See below*). No city in Odisha has been taken up for auction in the second batch. 5 more cities in Odisha, *i.e.*, Brahmapur (Berhampur), Baleshwar, Baripada, Puri, Sambalpur are slated for auction in next batch likely to be taken up soon.

Statement-I

Details of FM Phase-III for 135 channels in 69 cities Existing Phase-II Cities (69 nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	No. of Channels for Auction
1	2	3	4
Category “A+”			
1.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1
2.	Delhi	Delhi	1
3.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	2
TOTAL			4
Category “A”			
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1
6.	Hyderabad	Telangana	4
7.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1

1	2	3	4
8.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	3
9.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	3
10.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	2
11.	Pune	Maharashtra	2
12.	Surat	Gujarat	2
TOTAL			19

Category "B"

13.	Amritsar	Punjab	1
14.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	2
15.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2
16.	Asansol	West Bengal	2
17.	Cochin	Kerala	1
18.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1
19.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	1
20.	Patna	Bihar	3
21.	Rajkot	Gujarat	1
22.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1
23.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	2
TOTAL			17

Category "C"

24.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	2
25.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	2
26.	Akola	Maharashtra	3
27.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	3
28.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	2
29.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	2
30.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	1
31.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	3
32.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	3
33.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh/UT	2
34.	Dhule	Maharashtra	3

1	2	3	4
35.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	3
36.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	3
37.	Guwahati	Assam	1
38.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	2
39.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	3
40.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	3
41.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	1
42.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	2
43.	Kota	Rajasthan	1
44.	Kozhikode	Kerala	2
45.	Mangalore	Karnataka	1
46.	Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	3
47.	Mysore	Karnataka	2
48.	Nanded	Maharashtra	3
49.	Nasik	Maharashtra	2
50.	Patiala	Punjab	1
51.	Puducherry	Puducherry	1
52.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	3
53.	Rourkela	Odisha	2
54.	Sangli	Maharashtra	2
55.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	2
56.	Siliguri	West Bengal	1
57.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	3
58.	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	2
59.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	2
60.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2
61.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	2
62.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	1
63.	Warangal	Telangana	3
TOTAL			85

1	2	3	4
Category “D”			
64.	Agartala	Tripura	2
65.	Aizwal	Mizoram	2
66.	Hissar	Haryana	1
67.	Itanagar	Arunchal Pradesh	2
68.	Karnal	Haryana	1
69.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2
TOTAL			10
GRAND TOTAL			135

Statement-II

Details of 266 private FM radio FM channels proposed in 92 cities for e-auction in the second batch of FM Phase-III

Sl. No.	Name of the City	State	Region	No. of Channels for Auction
1	2	3	4	5
Category “A”				
1.	Hyderabad	Telangana	S	1
TOTAL				1
Category “B”				
2.	Asansol	West Bengal	E	2
3.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	S	2
TOTAL				4
Category “C”				
4.	Akola	Maharashtra	W	1
5.	Alappuzha (Alleppey)	Kerala	S	4
6.	Amravati	Maharashtra	W	4
7.	Belgaum	Karnataka	S	4
8.	Bellary	Karnataka	S	4
9.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	W	4
10.	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	N	4
11.	Davangere	Karnataka	S	4

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Dhule	Maharashtra	W	2
13.	Erode	Tamil Nadu	S	4
14.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	S	3
15.	Hubli-Dharwad	Karnataka	S	4
16.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	W	4
17.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	N	2
18.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	S	4
19.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	S	4
20.	Malegaon	Maharashtra	W	4
21.	Mangaluru	Karnataka	S	1
22.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	E	1
23.	Muzaffarnagar	Uttar Pradesh	N	4
24.	Mysuru	Karnataka	S	2
25.	Nanded	Maharashtra	W	2
26.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	S	4
27.	Puducherry	Puducherry (UT)	S	1
28.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	S	3
29.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	N	4
30.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	S	4
31.	Sangli	Maharashtra	W	1
32.	Shahjahanpur	Uttar Pradesh	N	4
33.	Siliguri	West Bangal	E	1
34.	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	S	2
35.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	S	2
36.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	S	2
37.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	S	2
38.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	W	4
39.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	S	4
40.	Warangal	Telangana	S	3
TOTAL				111

1	2	3	4	5
Category "D"				
41.	Achalpur	Maharashtra	W	3
42.	Agartala	Tripura	E	1
43.	Aizwal	Mizoram	E	1
44.	Barshi	Maharashtra	W	3
45.	Bharuch	Gujarat	W	3
46.	Botad	Gujarat	W	3
47.	Burhanpur	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
48.	Chhattarpur	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
49.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
50.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
51.	Dahod	Gujarat	W	3
52.	Durg-Bhillainagar	Chhattisgarh	W	3
53.	Godhra	Gujarat	W	3
54.	Gondiya	Maharashtra	W	3
55.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
56.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	E	1
57.	Itarsi	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
58.	Jagdalpur	Chhattisgarh	W	3
59.	Jetpur Navagadh	Gujarat	W	3
60.	Junagadh	Gujarat	W	3
61.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
62.	Khargone	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
63.	Korba	Chhattisgarh	W	3
64.	Mehsana	Gujarat	W	3
65.	Mandsaur	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
66.	Murwara (Katni)	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
67.	Neemuch	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
68.	Palanpur	Gujarat	W	3
69.	Patan	Gujarat	W	3
70.	Porbandar	Gujarat	W	3

1	2	3	4	5
71.	Raigarh	Chhattisgarh	W	3
72.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
73.	Rewa	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
74.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
75.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
76.	Singrauli	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
77.	Surendranagar Dudhrej	Gujarat	W	3
78.	Veraval	Gujarat	W	3
79.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	W	3
80.	Wardha	Maharashtra	W	3
81.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	W	3
TOTAL				117
Cities in Border Areas of Jammu and Kashmir and NE States				
82.	Kargil	Jammu and Kashmir	N	3
83.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	N	3
84.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	N	3
85.	Poonch	Jammu and Kashmir	N	3
86.	Bhaderwah	Jammu and Kashmir	N	3
87.	Dubhri	Assam	E	3
88.	Haflong	Assam	E	3
89.	Jowai	Meghalaya	E	3
90.	Lung-lei	Mizoram	E	3
91.	Mokukchung	Nagaland	E	3
92.	Belonia	Tripura	E	3
TOTAL				33
GRAND TOTAL				266

Swachh Bharat Kosh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Swachh Bharat Kosh for Swachh Bharat Mission has not taken off in two years it has been in existence;

(b) if so, contributions to the Kosh made till October, 2016;

(c) whether Government is considering to put CSR money in Swachh Bharat projects; and

(d) if so, the response of the corporate sector towards the mission and steps being taken to achieve the objective of the mission?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Till date, Swachh Bharat Kosh has received ₹ 458.79 crores (including interest) as contributions from Organizations as well as Individuals.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Companies can declare their contributions to Swachh Bharat Kosh (SBK) as their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions under the Companies Act, 2013. Apart from this, all donations towards “Swachh Bharat Kosh” are eligible for deduction of 100% from the total Income Tax under Section 80G, other than the sum spent on Corporate Social Responsibility under Sub-Section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. In addition, the corporate sector is directly supporting the cities for solid waste management and for construction of toilets for making cities open defecation free.

Social security agreements with BRICS nations

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to ink pacts on social security programmes with BRICS nations with a view to ensure more benefits to Indians in BRICS nations, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the number of agreements entered into so far and the number of agreements implemented as on date?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) The idea to ink pacts on social security programmes with BRICS nations was discussed at the meetings of the BRICS Labour and Employment Ministers held on 9 June, 2016 in Geneva and on 27-28 September, 2016 in New Delhi respectively. The possibility of concluding social security agreements between BRICS countries also finds mention in the Goa Declaration of the 8th BRICS Leaders' Summit. As a follow up to the Goa Declaration, the Ministry of External Affairs has sent communications to the relevant authorities in all BRICS nations for commencing negotiations on the social security agreements. Brazil has responded favourably and the first round of negotiations will be held in Brasilia on 13-17 March, 2017.

(b) India has to date signed and operationalized comprehensive Social Security Agreements or Totalization Agreements with 16 countries. They include Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Hungary, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, South Korea, Austria, and Australia. We have also signed comprehensive Social Security Agreements with Portugal and the Quebec Province of Canada, both of which are in the process of getting operationalized. A partial/limited Social Security Agreement is in place with Germany.

UGC funds for Punjab

*96. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab has approached the Central Government seeking release of funds from the University Grants Commission (UGC) to tide over the financial crisis; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ministry of Human Resource Development has not received any proposal from Government of Punjab seeking release of funds from University Grants Commission (UGC) to tide over financial crisis.

However, a request was received from the Vice-Chancellor, Panjab University seeking release of maintenance deficit grants from the UGC. The UGC constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay Govind Dhande, Member, UGC to examine the request. As per the recommendation made by the Committee, the UGC has allocated ₹ 176 crores during 2016-17 towards maintenance deficit grants to the University. Out of the total allocation, ₹ 132 crores has been released till date.

Scrapping of English as a mandatory language

*97. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to scrap English as a mandatory language in schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government has adopted the Three Language Formula, as recommended in the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, in the area of school education. English is one of the many languages offered to students under the Three Language Formula. There is no proposal to modify the Three Language Formula at present.

Decline in number of female teachers in schools

*98. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of female teachers in schools has declined during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the schemes being implemented by Government in collaboration with the State Governments for increasing the number of female teachers in schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per Unified-District Information System for Education (UDISE) the number of female teachers has increased during last three years. The number and percentage of female teachers for the last three years are given below:-

Schools		Number and percentage of female teachers		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
At Elementary Level				
Government and Aided Schools	Total number of female teachers	2239517	2279162	2284160
	Percentage	42.15	42.44	42.62
Private Schools	Total number of female teachers	1211423	1426446	1488773
	Percentage	59.38	59.85	59.87
At Secondary Level				
Government and Aided Schools	Total number of female teachers	333903	362579	358944
	Percentage	36.58	37.30	37.42
Private Schools	Total number of female teachers	185555	224732	241920
	Percentage	48.73	50.21	50.99

Source: UDISE, 2015-16 (provisional)

(c) The recruitment and service conditions of teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government through the flagship programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level provides assistance to State Governments/UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling. Central Government regularly takes up the issue of filling up of vacant teacher posts and redeployment of teachers with the State Governments and UTs.

Women in STEM workforce

*99. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there are only 14 per cent of women in the Science, Technology, Engineering and Medicine (STEM) workforce according to a recent World Economic Forum Report; and

(b) if so, whether Government has brought or considered to bring any schemes/policies to motivate women to take up careers in STEM field, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are some Schemes implemented by the Government through University Grant Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) namely (i) PG Scholarship for Single Girl Child (ii) Swami Vivekananda for Single Girl Child fellowship for Research (iii) Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women (iv) Indira Gandhi P.G. Scholarship for Single Girl Child and (v) PRAGATI Scheme (Degree and Diploma level technical courses) for Girl Child. The details of the schemes are available at UGC's website (<http://www.ugc.ac.in>) and AICTE's website (<http://www.aicte-india.org/pragathiSaksham.php>).

Moreover, UGC has allocated special grants for construction of Women hostels in the Universities. UGC has provided financial assistance for construction of 535 Institutions (39 in Universities + 496 in Colleges) Women Hostels in the last five years.

Steps for administrative reforms

†*100. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken/proposes to take any steps for extensive administrative reforms in order to check malpractices prevailing in administration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Several reforms have been taken up by the Government to check malpractices prevailing in administration. Government is encouraging greater transparency, accountability and reducing scope for discretion. Government is fully alive and committed to its policy of zero tolerance against corruption. It has taken several steps to combat corruption and check malpractices in administration. These include:-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (i) e-Governance-Reforming Government through technology.
- (ii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by CVC.
- (iii) Crime and Criminal Tracking Networking Systems (CCTNS) to computerize crime registrations, investigation, prosecution etc.
- (iv) Framing of Citizen Charters.
- (v) Implementation of e-Office in Central Ministries/Departments.
- (vi) Placing details of Immovable Property Returns of all members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in public domain.
- (vii) Discontinuation of interview in recruitment of Group 'B' non-gazetted and Group 'C' posts in Government.
- (viii) Promoting self attestation and abolition of affidavits.
- (ix) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and its linkage with AADHAAR.

Indians residing in war-torn countries

*101. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indians currently residing in war-torn countries like Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan;
- (b) the steps taken for the safety of their life and property;
- (c) the number of Indians who have returned from these countries in the wake of disruption of peace, and
- (d) whether Government provided them with employment opportunities or requisite financial aid on returning to India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) The estimates, based on the Indian nationals registered with the Missions/Posts and other sources, are that there are over 2,500 Indians in Afghanistan, over 9,000 Indians in Iraq and about 100 Indians in Syria. However, there are many who emigrate and do not register with the Indian Missions/Posts. Their data is not available. Nevertheless, the Indian Missions/Posts extend assistance to all Indians abroad.

(b) and (c) The Government of India regularly and closely monitors the evolving security concerns in strife-torn countries, including Afghanistan, Iraq and Syria. The safety and security of our nationals in these countries is a matter of foremost concern.

The Government has established 24x7 helpline functional in the Indian Missions/Posts in these countries; and issues advisories whenever required.

Whenever there has been serious threat to the safety and security of Indian nationals in strife-torn countries, the Government has made extensive efforts to enable the evacuation of Indians. For instance, our Embassy in Baghdad has facilitated the return of over 7,000 Indian nationals to India, by providing them assistance with travel documents, immigration and departure facilities and air tickets. The Government set up special camp offices in Erbil, Najaf, Karbala and Basra, to facilitate efficient evacuation.

Over 3,700 Indians have been evacuated from Libya. These evacuations were facilitated through land, air and sea, with the assistance of countries neighbouring Libya.

The Government conducted Operation 'Raahat' in March-April 2015 for the evacuation of Indian nationals from Yemen. Under this operation, 6,710 persons were evacuated from Yemen, including 4,748 Indians and 1,962 foreign nationals.

153 Indian nationals were evacuated from South Sudan in July 2016 with the help of two Indian Air Force aircrafts in an operation named "Sankat Mochan".

Majority of over 1000 Indian nationals, who were staying in Syria, returned following the travel advisory issued by the Government in 2012.

The Government maintains a close watch on the developments in these countries and engages local authorities in these countries for safety and security of the Indians there.

(d) The State Governments concerned were requested to provide all necessary assistance to rehabilitate the returnees and to ensure their well being under the existing State/Central Government Schemes. For the Indians evacuated from Yemen, the Indian Railways and the State Governments concerned extended support to provide hospitality and transport to their home towns.

Non-availability of MPLADS funds in time

†*102. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-availability of funds under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) leads to delay in timely completion of work, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any new measures have been taken by Government to make funds available on time and if so, the details thereof?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No, Sir. Release of funds under the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) at the Central Government level as well as at the District level is governed by the provisions contained in the Guidelines on MPLADS.

Para 4.2 of the Guidelines on MPLADS stipulates that at the time of the constitution of Lok Sabha, and election of a Rajya Sabha Member, the first instalment of ₹ 2.5 crore is released to the District Authority without any documents. In the subsequent years, the first installment of MPLADS funds is released subject to submission of provisional Utilisation Certificate (UC) of the previous year for at least 80% of expenditure of the first instalment of the previous year. The second installment is released on submission of Monthly Progress Report (MPR) reflecting unsanctioned balance of less than ₹ 100 lakh and unspent balance of less than ₹ 250 lakh with the District Authority along with the Utilisation Certificate (UC) of the previous financial year and Audit Certificate (AC) of the year prior to the previous year. As soon as the requisite documents and certifications are received, the funds are released by the Central Government.

Funds under the MPLADS are non-lapsable, both at the end of the Central Government and at the end of the District Authorities. Members of Parliament can recommend works upto their full annual entitlement without linking with actual release of funds and District Authorities are required to undertake immediate sanction and implementation of the eligible works so recommended.

(b) A new integrated MPLADS website, developed on state-of-the-art Microsoft technology platform with built in security features is under implementation. This new website provides single point of reference for all stakeholders including Members of Parliament and District Authorities. Since 1st April, 2015 all MPLADS funds releases are being made only through this website.

Government through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation continuously emphasizes on expeditious utilisation of funds and timely submission of required documents and certifications for further release of funds.

Vacant posts of Vice-Chancellors in universities

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

(a) the details of posts of Vice-Chancellors (VCs) or other key positions currently lying vacant in various Central universities; and

(b) the details of the time-frame set and the steps being taken by Government to fill such vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) At present, there are 41 Central Universities (CUs) under the purview of this Ministry. Details of the vacant posts of Vice-Chancellor in Central Universities as under:

Name of the Central University	Date of vacancy
Visva-Bharati	16.02.2016
Mizoram University	18.05.2016
Puducherry University	04.07.2016
Nagaland University	07.09.2016

All the above posts of Vice Chancellor have been advertised and applications received. Search cum-Selection Committee has been constituted for providing a panel for the post of Vice-Chancellor in Nagaland University.

Details of other key positions *i.e.* Registrar and Finance Officer are given below: At present, 14 positions of Registrar are vacant in following CUs:

(i) English and Foreign Languages University (ii) Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (iii) Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya (iv) Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (v) Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (vi) Pondicherry University (vii) Banaras Hindu University (viii) University of Allahabad (ix) Visva Bharati (x) Central University of Jammu (xi) Central University of Jharkhand (xii) Mahatma Gandhi Central University (xiii) Manipur University (xiv) North Eastern Hill University

At present, 19 positions of Finance Officer are vacant in following CUs:

(i) Maulana Azad National Urdu University (ii) University of Hyderabad (iii) Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (iv) Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya (v) Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (vi) Pondicherry University (vii) Banaras Hindu University (viii) University of Allahabad (ix) Central University of Gujarat (x) Central University of Himachal Pradesh (xi) Central University of Jammu (xii) Central University of Kashmir (xiii) Central University of Jharkhand (xiv) Mahatma Gandhi Central University (xv) Assam University (xvi) Rajiv Gandhi University (xvii) North Eastern Hill University (xviii) Mizoram University (xix) Tripura University.

(b) The process of appointment of Vice-Chancellor is a time consuming exercise which involves getting Executive Council/Court's nominee(s) of the concerned Central University, constitution of Search-cum-Selection Committee (SSC) by the competent

authority, advertisement of post, scrutiny of large number of applications, interaction with the shortlisted candidates, getting vigilance clearances of all the candidates in the panel from all the institutions where they have served in the previous ten years, approval of the competent authority etc., hence no time-frame can be indicated.

The Central Universities are autonomous bodies created under respective Acts of Parliament. The onus to fill up all posts (except Vice-Chancellor, First Registrar and First Finance Officer) lies on Central Universities. The incidence and filling up of vacancies in CUs is an ongoing and continuous process due to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations etc. and no time-frame can be given.

Formulation of National Policy on Education

*104. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to formulate a National Policy on Education; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has 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 on MyGov platform; grass root consultation starting from Village to Block, District, State and Zonal levels on <https://survey.mygov.in>; and thematic consultations with experts and through autonomous bodies, such as UGC, AICTE, NCERT, NCTE, AIU, and other centrally funded institutions. Meetings were held with Government of India Ministries and State Governments. Six zonal meetings were also held on NEP with the State Education Ministers, State Education Secretaries and other State officials.

The Ministry had constituted a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy which submitted its report in May, 2016. Thereafter the Ministry has formulated 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016' on which comments/suggestions were invited from the Government of India Ministries, State Government, Hon'ble Members of Parliament and other stakeholders up to 30th September, 2016. Several suggestions, views, comments and inputs have been received from different cross-sections of stakeholders. An 'Education Dialogue' was also organized with the Hon'ble MPs to discuss the suggestions and to elicit their views. A Committee under an eminent educationist is being contemplated to prepare final draft NEP.

Incorporation of life skills guidelines in educational curricula

*105. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Health Organisation (WHO) has underlined ten life skills which are essential for overall development and has insisted that these life skills should be incorporated in all educational curricula; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has advised schools to introduce Life Skills Education as co-scholastic activities in 2003 in Class VI and subsequently extended till Class X in a phased manner. The performance of students in Life Skills in Class X is reflected in the certificate issued by the CBSE. As part of this initiative the Board is creating awareness and building a perspective on Life Skills Development through its empowerment programs for Principals, Counsellors, Teachers and Adolescent students.

The Board has also published Teachers Manuals of Life Skills for classes VI, VII, VIII and IX–X. These manuals do refer to the ten core (generic) Life Skills as listed by World Health Organisation (WHO) viz., Self-Awareness, Empathy, Critical Thinking, Creative Thinking, Decision Making, Problem Solving, Effective Communication, Inter-personal Relationships, Coping with Stress and Managing Emotions.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) is implementing National Population Education Project and Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) to, *inter-alia*, help students to acquire life skills so that they avoid risky situations and take informed decisions and develop healthy and responsible behaviour.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Safety audits of atomic plants**

961. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether safety audits are being conducted on all atomic power plants in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any private consulting firm is involved in the said audits, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that these consulting firms charge an exorbitant fee for auditing, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Periodic safety audit of all atomic power plants in India is carried out by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). All Nuclear Power Projects (NPP) undergo an elaborate in-depth safety review during all stages, *viz.* siting, construction, commissioning and operation. After satisfactory review during project stage, AERB issues operating licence to an NPP for a period of five years. During the licence period, safety performance of an operational NPP is continuously monitored for compliance with regulatory guidelines. A consolidated safety assessment of the plant is undertaken while renewing the operating licence after every five years. During the project stage of a power plant, quarterly regulatory inspections, and during operation of a power plant, regulatory inspections are carried out by AERB once every six months. Further, all plants undergo a comprehensive Periodic Safety Review (PSR) as per the established guidelines, where the safety of the plant is assessed considering cumulative effects of ageing, plant modifications, operating experience as well as comparison with the current safety standards/practices.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of fuel for atomic plants

962. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of fuel for atomic power plants in the country;

(b) if so, by when the country is likely to become self-dependent in the field of atomic fuel; and

(c) the quantity of uranium imported from various countries and expenditures incurred thereon during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Currently, there are 21 nuclear power plants with an installed capacity of 5780 MW. Of this, a capacity of 3380 MW, comprising 13 reactors is under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards and use imported fuel, which is available in required quantity.

Eight (8) reactors with a total installed capacity of 2400 MW are fuelled by indigenous fuel. The Government has made efforts to augment indigenous uranium

supply by opening of new mines and processing facilities. Thus the demand of reactors using indigenous fuel is also almost being met.

(c) The quantity of uranium imported from various countries and expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and year-wise are mentioned below:

Year	M/s JSC TVEL Corporation Russia		M/s JSC NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan		M/s CAMECO, Canada	
	Quantity (MT)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Quantity (MT)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Quantity (MT)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2013-14	296.31	538.07	460	382.82	-	-
2014-15	296.54	542.52	283.4	216.98	-	-
2015-16	303.78	565.17	Nil	Nil	250.74	158.28
	42.15*	303.65				
2016-17	125.76	275.96#	999.80	590.65	742.70	166.89

* Enriched Uranium Dioxide Pellets

inclusive of 30% advance payment against Bank Guarantee

\$ non-inclusive of payment for about 379 MT received during the second week of November 2016

Health hazards due to radiation from uranium mines

963. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether radiation from uranium mines in Jharkhand is crippling children and the habitants near uranium mines are suffering from severe diseases caused by radiations, if so, the details thereof and the details of remedial action taken by the respective agencies;

(b) the details of the affected habitants living in the proximity of such radiation sources and the type of illness with the grade of its severity, mine-wise and stage-wise; and

(c) the details of health hazards in such areas and actions contemplated to tackle them?

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

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

(c) No health hazards attributable to radiation has been reported from the areas, where Uranium Corporation of India (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) under the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), operates Uranium Mines.

Extradition request for fugitives hiding abroad

964. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of our extradition requests for fugitives hiding abroad is pending with various foreign countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to bring back those fugitives and take due legal action against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) As per available information, 110 extradition requests made to various foreign countries, namely USA (33), UAE (19), UK (15), Canada (13), Germany (3), Nepal (3), Bangladesh (3), Singapore (3), Italy (3), Australia (2), South Africa (2), Denmark (2), Nigeria (2), France (1), Spain (1), Venezuela (1), Saudi Arabia (1), Thailand (1), Hong Kong (1) and Oman (1), are at various stages of execution.

(b) The Government of India has been making every effort to bring fugitives and criminals to justice. To facilitate extradition, India has signed extradition treaties with as many as 47 countries, and entered into extradition arrangements with 9 more countries. In addition, India has entered into Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty in Criminal Matters with 39 countries for facilitating investigations and service of judicial documents abroad. The Government also facilitates execution of Letters of Request issued by the Indian Courts and uses INTERPOL channel for issuance of Red Corner Notices against the fugitives and criminals. Government efforts have succeeded in securing the extradition and return of a number of criminals and fugitives.

Indo-Sri Lanka joint working group on fisheries

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Sri Lanka have reached an agreement on establishing a joint working group on fisheries to resolve the dispute between fishermen of both the countries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes. India and Sri Lanka agreed on setting up of a Joint Working Group (JWG) on Fisheries between the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare of India and Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic

Resources Development of Sri Lanka as the mechanism to help find a permanent solution to the fishermen issue. The decision was taken by the Ministerial level meeting on fishermen issues on November 5, 2016 in New Delhi.

The JWG would include representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, the Coast Guards and Navies of both countries. The Terms of Reference of JWG would include (i) expediting the transition towards ending the practice of bottom trawling at the earliest, (ii) working out the modalities for the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for handing over of apprehended fishermen, and (iii) ascertaining possibilities for cooperation on patrolling. The JWG would also discuss the issue of release of detained fishing vessels.

Locked in face off with Chinese army in Ladakh

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

(a) whether Chinese People Liberation Army has been locked in face off with Indian soldiers in Demchok sector in Ladakh division and stopped the work of irrigation canal and other civil work in the first week of November, 2016, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken up the matter with Chinese authorities, if so, the details thereof and the response of China thereto and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government gives careful and specific attention to the development of infrastructure for the development of border areas in order to meet India's strategic and security requirements as also to facilitate the economic development of these areas. Government does not allow foreign Governments and agencies to interfere with Government's right to undertake economic development within India's territory.

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

The two sides agree that peace and tranquility on the border is the basis for the continued expansion of India-China relations.

Permanent membership of international forums

967. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has applied for or wish to apply for permanent membership of various International Forums like Sanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) etc.;

(b) what would be the benefit by joining these International Forums, the details thereof, forum-wise; and

(c) what steps Government has taken in this regard, the details thereof, forum-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]:

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

(a) India signed a Memorandum of Obligations (MoO) for becoming a full member of SCO on June 24, 2016.

(b) India is expected to benefit from SCO membership given SCO objectives which include:

- (i) Strengthening relations among member states;
- (ii) Promoting cooperation in political affairs, economics and trade, scientific-technical, cultural, and educational spheres as well as in energy, transportation, tourism and environmental protection;
- (iii) Safeguarding regional peace, security, and stability; and
- (iv) Creating a democratic, equitable international political and economic order.

(c) The MoO requires accession to 35 (thirty five) SCO documents/agreements as per a timeline indicated in the MoO, which is expected to be completed by April 2017.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

(a) India had applied for membership of APEC in 1991 on the basis of a geographic location, potential size of the economy and degree of trade interaction with the Asia-Pacific. However, the 5th APEC Leaders' meeting in Vancouver in 1997 decided to place a 10 year moratorium on expanding membership. The formal and thereafter informal moratorium on APEC membership is in place till date.

(b) Membership of APEC could facilitate greater trade and investment, reduction in transaction costs, and greater harmonization of standards and soft infrastructure, helping in greater integration with regional production and supply chain networks.

(c) Government of India is engaging with APEC members to positively consider India's candidature.

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

(a) India has been engaged with the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) since 2004. This engagement was placed on a regular and formal basis with the September, 2008 policy decision of the NSG regarding India. A discussion on India's membership has taken place inside the NSG since 2011. An extensive technical outreach has been carried out in parallel. A formal application for membership was submitted on May 12, 2016 after extensive technical preparations, including a presentation made to NSG members.

(b) Membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) would place India's existing civil nuclear cooperation on a predictable basis and facilitate the enhanced investments, industrial tie ups and technology access required to accelerate augmentation of nuclear power capacity in India. As a member of the Group, India would be in a position to contribute further to global non-proliferation objectives and be part of the rule making process for nuclear commerce.

(c) It is understood that consultations on the issue of India's membership are ongoing within the NSG. The Government continues to engage with all NSG members at appropriate levels for an early decision on India's application for membership of the Group.

Telugu people stranded in Iraq

968. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the matter of Telugu people stranded in Erbil in Iraq as their visa are lapsed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to bring them back to India, if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representation has been received by the Ministry in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to rescue and bring them back to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) As reported by the Indian Consulate, Erbil, Iraq, 55 Indian workers were stranded in Erbil, Iraq. The Consulate approached the host Government for repatriation of these Indian nationals who have over-stayed their visas. The issue was taken up by the Consul General during his meetings with the Prime Minister and the Interior Minister of Kurdistan. As a result of these efforts, a group of 19 Indian nationals has travelled back to India on November 10, 2016, without payment of any overstay penalty. The Consulate is also contacting the remaining 36 individuals to reconfirm their consent to be repatriated to India so that the host Government may be requested to facilitate their repatriation. The Indian Consulate in Erbil has recently received representations from the stranded Indian nationals and one NGO from Telangana.

Setting houses of Hindus on fire in Bangladesh

†969. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of setting houses of Hindus on fire and vandalising the temples at Brahmanbaria district in Bangladesh have come before the Ministry, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of attacks on Hindus and places of worship of Hindus in Bangladesh during the last three years and whether matter of curbing such incidents and action against vandals has been raised with Bangladesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Sporadic incidents of violence against members of the minority community including on their properties and places of worship, have been reported in Bangladesh. These include recent attacks in Brahmanbaria District in which several houses and a few Hindu temples were vandalized.

The primary responsibility for the protection of life and liberty of all citizens of Bangladesh, including minorities, rests with the Government of Bangladesh. India's concerns and sensitivities with regard to such incidents have been conveyed to the Bangladesh Government, including at the highest political levels. Government of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bangladesh has made it clear that it takes these attacks very seriously and that stern action would be taken against their perpetrators.

Outcome of 17th NAM summit

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

(a) the details of the outcome of the 17th Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit in terms of its relevance for India's foreign policy; and

(b) whether Government acknowledges that the absence of our Prime Minister in the summit would impact India's standing within the 120-member group, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) The main outcomes of the recently concluded 17th Non-Aligned Movement Summit meeting held at Margarita Island in Venezuela from 17-18 September, 2016, contained in the Summit Declaration document, included amongst other issues, a strong condemnation by the Heads of State and Governments of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, whatever its motivations, wherever and by whomsoever they are committed. It also called for reforms of the Security Council, in order to transform it into a more democratic, effective, efficient, transparent and representative body, in line with contemporary geo-political realities.

Vice President Shri M. Hamid Ansari led the high level Indian delegation to the recent NAM Summit. India's position as a founder member of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) and its active contribution to efforts to strengthen NAM capabilities to deal with contemporary challenges faced by developing countries, is widely recognized.

Reports about illegal migrants abroad

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

(a) whether Government has any reports about Indian citizens staying in various countries as illegal migrants, if so, the details thereof and the reasons which made them stay illegally; and

(b) the assistance being offered by the Indian diplomatic missions to help such immigrants in distress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Our Missions and Posts abroad do not have any reliable data about Indians staying illegally in various countries. Many

foreign countries do not provide information on illegal stay of Indian nationals in their countries, except when they are under orders of deportation. The reasons for which the stay becomes illegal include expiry of visa or not possessing valid travel documents.

(b) Our Missions and Posts abroad extend all possible help and assistance to the Indian nationals including when they are detained by local police/immigration authorities or put in jails for violation of immigration laws. After confirmation of nationality of such persons, our Missions and Posts also facilitate their repatriation to India by issuing them necessary travel documents. The Mission/Post officials attend labour/general court hearings against Indian nationals for violation of immigration laws. They also make regular visits to local jails and detention centres to ascertain the condition of Indian nationals lodged there for violation of visa rules/overstay. Our Missions and Posts utilize the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) to pay for penalties in respect of Indian nationals for illegal stay in the host country. The ICWF is also used to pay for small fines/penalties for the release of the Indian nationals from jail/detention centre.

Time limit for police verification for passport

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

(a) whether Government is aware that various States are not sticking to desired time limit of 21 days to complete the police verification for issue of Passport and No Objection Certificate required for No Objection to Return to India (NORI) certificate, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there are specific instructions to mandate the State Governments to complete the police verification in the desired time limit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The Ministry has taken various measures to reduce the time taken in completion of Police Verification Report (PVR) for expeditious issuance of Passports. The number of days taken in PVR submission is continuously improving and constant efforts are being made to meet the desired timeline of 21 days. During the calendar year 2015, the average time taken by State/Union Territories for submission of Police Verification Report (PVR) to issue fresh passports has reduced to 34 from 42 days in 2014 and 49 days in 2013. During 2015, some of the State/UT Police completed the police verification within two weeks like Telangana (5 days), Andhra Pradesh (10 days), Chandigarh (12 days), Goa (13 days), and Delhi (14 days). As on 31 October, 2016, 71% of the police verification process is being completed within 21 days against an average all-India figure of 28 days.

(b) The Ministry engages closely with the Police Departments across States/UTs to speed up police verification. To encourage the State/UT police for expeditious submission of PVR related to Passport Services, the Ministry has made provision for reimbursement of a fixed amount to the State/UT Police Authorities. Before, 1st July, 2014, the PV reports received within 21 days were reimbursed at the rate of ₹ 100/- per application which has since been enhanced to ₹ 150/- with effect from 1st July, 2014. In order to further ease and expedite the issuance of the PVR, the number of questions asked in the questionnaire has also been reduced from 12 to 9 for police verification.

The Ministry has launched mPassport Police App in January 2016 for speedy submission of Police Verification Report. The application has facilitated the field level verification officers to directly capture the PVR into the system digitally. With the launch of this Application, the need to download and print the physical Personal Particular Form and Questionnaire is no longer required resulting in paperless end-to-end digital flow of the PVR process, resulting in further reduction in the time required for completion of PVR, within the desired time limit of 21 days.

Talks on terrorism during BRICS summit

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

(a) whether it is a fact that inspite of cornering Pakistan on terrorism issue in Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) summit, China and Russia did not support India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, whether it constitutes India's diplomatic failure; and

(c) if not, the comments of BRICS countries on Pakistan fostering the growth of terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is a comprehensive message by BRICS Leaders in the Goa Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, including on strengthening "cooperation in combating international terrorism both at bilateral level and at international fora", adoption of "a comprehensive approach in combating terrorism" and "the responsibility of all States to prevent terrorist activities from their territories." The Leaders strongly condemned the recent

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

several attacks against India. The Leaders also strongly condemned “terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and stressed that there can be no justification whatsoever for any acts of terrorism, whether based upon ideological, religious, political, racial, ethnic or any other reasons”.

Border disputes with neighbouring countries

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

(a) the details of border disputes between India and its neighbouring countries including China and Pakistan;

(b) whether a high degree of mistrust continues between India and its neighbours mainly due to border disputes;

(c) if so, the steps taken to solve these disputes; and

(d) the details of the policy initiatives taken by Government in the last more than one year to have cordial relations with our neighbours?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Information has been compiled and details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of border disputes with neighbouring countries*

Sl. No.	Name of the country	The details of border disputes between India and its neighbouring countries including China and Pakistan;	Whether a high degree mistrust continues between India and its neighbours mainly due to border disputes;	If so, the steps taken to solve these disputes; and	The details of the policy initiatives taken by Government in the last more than one year to have cordial relations with our neighbours;
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bangladesh	During the visit of our Prime Minister to Bangladesh in June 2015 the Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh of 1974 and its Protocol of 2011 were ratified. The implementation of the Agreement and Protocol has settled all outstanding land boundary issues between India and Bangladesh. The award rendered by Arbitration Tribunal for Delimitation of Maritime Boundary between India and Bangladesh on July 7, 2014 has settled maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh.	Does not arise	Does not arise	Does not arise
2.	Bhutan	Nil	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	India and Bhutan share exemplary bilateral relationship. India is Bhutan's biggest trading and development

partner. The special relationship has been sustained by the tradition of regular high-level political exchanges and regular meetings of bilateral Mechanisms in diverse sectors between the two countries.

India attaches importance to developing good relations with China. During the visit of President Xi Jinping to India in September 2014 both sides agreed to establish a Closer Developmental Partnership to expand and deepen relationship in diverse areas. During Prime Minister's visit to China in May 2015, 24 agreements covering economic, political and people-to-people domains were signed. In addition, business agreements between private and public sector organizations were signed with total quantum of funds exceeding US\$ 20 billion. President XI Jinping visited India for BRICS summit in October 15-16, 2016 and had a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister. The two leaders had earlier met in Hangzhou on September 04, 2016

3 China

Indian territory under the occupation of China in Jammu and Kashmir is approximately 38,000 sq. kms. In addition, under the so-called China-Pakistan "Boundary Agreement" signed between China and Pakistan on 2 March 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms. of Indian territory in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China. The fact that Jammu and Kashmir is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions, including at the highest level.

The two sides have agreed to each appoint a Special Representative (SR) to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. The 19th round of Special Representatives Talks on the India-China boundary question was held in Beijing

1	2	3	4	5	6
		from 20-21 April, 2016. India and China are committed to resolving bilateral issues through dialogue and peaceful negotiations and in a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable manner.			during G20 and in Tashkent on June 23, 2016 during SCO Summit. During these meetings both sides agreed to make efforts for further strengthening of Closer Developmental Partnership on the basis of mutual sensitivity to each other's concerns, interests and aspirations.
4.	Myanmar	There is no border dispute between India and Myanmar. There are, however, nine unresolved Boundary Pillar (BPs) along the India-Myanmar Border in the Manipur Sector.	Not Applicable	Regular dialogue is held between India and Myanmar on issues related with boundary demarcation and border management, through institutionalised mechanisms such as Foreign Office Consultations, National Level Meetings, Sectoral Level Meetings and Heads of Survey Department meeting.	
5.	Nepal	India and Nepal share an open border. Nearly 98% of the boundary strip maps have been agreed to and initialled in 2007. The matter regarding formal signing of boundary strip maps is being pursued with Government of Nepal. Matters relating to repair and maintenance of boundary pillars and other relevant issues are discussed in the Boundary Working Group.	Not Applicable	Does not arise	Does not arise

6.	Pakistan	<p>Pakistan is in illegal and forcible occupation of approximately 78,000 sq. kms of Indian Territory in Jammu and Kashmir. In addition, under the so-called Sino-Pakistan Boundary Agreement of 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq. kms in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir to China.</p> <p>The International Boundary in the Sir Creek area and International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL) between India and Pakistan have not been demarcated.</p>	<p>Pakistan has launched attacks on India in 1948, 1965, 1971 and 1999. Pakistan also supported insurgency and terrorism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir and also aids and abets cross-border terrorism targeted against India which endangers security and stability not only of India but of the entire region. Pakistan covets territory of Jammu and Kashmir which is an integral part of India.</p>	<p>The Government, in line with its policy to have normal neighbourly relation including with Pakistan, has taken number of measures in the last two years. It has invited the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Nawaz Sharif to attend the swearing in ceremony of the new Government on May 26, 2014. Prime Minister Modi and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif also met in Ufa, Russia in July 2015 and discussed all issues of bilateral importance including Jammu and Kashmir. Further Prime Minister also stopped over briefly on December 25, 2015 in Lahore and held discussions with his Pakistani counterpart. However, Pakistan has continued with its policy of glorifying anti-India elements and supporting terrorism against India.</p>	<p>India seeks normalization of relations with Pakistan and is ready to resolve all outstanding issues including Jammu and Kashmir with Pakistan through peaceful bilateral dialogue in the spirit of Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999). However in order to have a meaningful dialogue an environment free from terror and violence is necessary.</p>
7.	Sri Lanka	Nil	Does not arise	Does not arise	In recent years, India has further deepened its relationship with Sri Lanka in diverse spheres, including political, economic, defence and

1	2	3	4	5	6
					security, and disaster management. The political relations have been marked by high-level exchanges of visits at regular intervals. The visit of Prime Minister of India to Sri Lanka in March 2015 and five separate subsequent visits at the Presidential and Prime Ministerial level from Sri Lanka have provided a fresh momentum to the close and friendly ties. The highlights during the period include rushing of emergency relief to Sri Lanka in the wake of torrential rains and landslides in May 2016, launch of last phase of the Indian Housing Project (4000 houses in Central and Uva Provinces), inauguration of the renovated Duraiappah Stadium in Jaffna, launch of Emergency Ambulance Service, start of negotiations on the India Sri Lanka Economic and Technology Cooperation Agreement (ETCA), and the recent decision to set up a bilateral Joint Working Group to address the fishermen issues.

Relationship with neighbouring countries

975. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our relationship with our immediate neighbours in the recent past is not so smooth; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of Relationship with neighbouring countries

Sl. No.	Name of the country	Whether it is a fact that our relationship with our immediate neighbours in the recent past is not so smooth; and	If so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to improve it?
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	No. The relationship of India with Afghanistan is friendly and smooth, which has been further strengthened by regular exchange of high level visits.	Does not arise
2.	Bhutan	No. India and Bhutan share exemplary bilateral relations characterized by mutual trust, goodwill and understanding.	Does not arise
3.	China	India attaches importance to developing good relations with China. During the visit of President Xi Jinping to India in September, 2014 both sides agreed to establish a Closer Developmental Partnership to expand and deepen relationship in diverse areas. During Prime Minister's visit to China in May 2015, 24 agreements covering economic, political and people-to-people domains were signed. In addition, business agreements between private and public	

1	2	3	4
		<p>sector organizations were signed with total quantum of funds exceeding US\$ 20 billion. President Xi visited India for BRICS summit in October 15-16, 2016 and had a bilateral meeting with Prime Minister. The two leaders had earlier met in Hangzhou on September 04, 2016 during G20 and in Tashkent on June 23, 2016 during SCO Summit. During these meetings both sides agreed to make efforts for further strengthening of Closer Developmental Partnership on the basis of mutual sensitivity to each other's concerns, interests and aspirations.</p>	
4.	Maldives	No. The relationship of India with Maldives is friendly and smooth.	Does not arise
5.	Bangladesh	No. The relationship of India with Bangladesh is friendly and smooth, which has been further strengthened by regular exchange of high level visits	Does not arise
6.	Myanmar	No. The relationship of India with Myanmar is friendly and smooth, which has been further strengthened by regular exchange of high level visits	Does not arise
7.	Nepal	<p>No. India's multifaceted ties with Nepal are unique and special, characterized by an open border and based on shared history, geography, culture, close people-to-people ties.</p> <p>India is committed to further strengthen and expand India-Nepal cooperation in diverse sectors through regular bilateral exchanges.</p>	Recent high level exchanges have enabled both sides to review different aspects of bilateral ties and to advance the partnership further.

1	2	3	4
		<p>India will continue to extend all assistance in accordance with the aspirations of the people of Nepal, for peace, stability and socio-economic development of the country.</p>	
8.	Pakistan	<p>Yes. India intends to have normal and peaceful relations with all its neighbouring countries including Pakistan. However, Pakistan has supported armed insurgency and terrorism in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Cross border terrorism emanating from Pakistan endangers security and stability not only of India but of the entire region. Pakistan covets territory of Jammu and Kashmir which is an integral part of India. Recently there have been a series of cross border terrorism attacks from Pakistan controlled territories across the Line of Control which has created an environment not conducive for holding a meaningful dialogue.</p> <p>The Government has taken a number of measures in the last two years to improve relations with Pakistan. Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Nawaz Sharif was invited to attend the swearing in ceremony of the new Government on May 26, 2014. Prime Minister Modi and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif also met in Ufa, Russia in July 2015. Further Prime Minister stopped over briefly in Lahore on his way back from Kabul on December 25, 2015 and attended a family occasion in the ancestral residence of Pakistan Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. External Affairs Minister (EAM) visited Islamabad to attend 'Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process' on December 9, 2015. As a result of Pakistan's assurances to take steps for expediting Mumbai terrorist attack trial undergoing in Pakistan, the two sides agreed on Composite Bilateral Dialogue (CBD) to resolve all outstanding issues as well as humanitarian issues. Pathankot Air Base terrorist attack mounted from Pakistan and the subsequent intensification of anti India cross border terrorism including Poonch terrorism attack on 11 September 2016 and Uri terrorism attack on</p>	

1	2	3	4
		18 September 2016, have eroded the necessary environment free from terror and violence.	
9	Sri Lanka	No. The relationship of India with Sri Lanka is friendly and smooth.	Does not arise

Labourers from Poorvanchal and Uttar Pradesh stuck in UAE

†976. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that labourers of Poorvanchal and Uttar Pradesh are stuck in UAE;

(b) if so, the details of the system in place for taking speedy action in such matters and the number of complaints of labourers received on the 'Madad' website of the Ministry; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian Labourers being less educated are unable to file complaints on Ministry's website, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, as per information available with the Ministry, 39 requests for repatriation have been received by our Mission and Post in Abu Dhabi and Dubai in United Arab Emirates from persons hailing from Uttar Pradesh; and are registered on the Online Consular Services Management Portal (MADAD).

(b) Consular Officers posted in Indian Missions/Posts abroad are tasked with addressing the difficulties of distressed Indians, including Indian workers, in various countries abroad. In Gulf countries, including UAE, where there are large numbers of Indian workers, our Missions and Posts have specialised Community Welfare Wings and Labour Wings. In addition, the Government has launched an online portal called 'MADAD' for addressing the grievances of Indian nationals abroad. So far 15431 grievances have been registered on MADAD portal out of which 9502 have been resolved.

(c) Migrant Resource Centres in Chennai, Gurgaon, Kochi, Hyderabad and Lucknow and one MADAD call centre in Pune; and an Indian Workers Resource

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Centre (IWRC) in Dubai are in operation to assist Indian workers, including illiterate/less educated workers, to register their grievances on the MADAD Portal. The migrant resource centre functions in five languages. The Portal is regularly monitored in our Missions/Posts at various levels, thus giving high priority to addressing grievances of Indian workers abroad.

Talks with China on terrorist attack on Indian soil

977. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had communicated China about the recent terrorists attacks on Indian soil when the Prime Minister met the Chinese President at the Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) Summit in Goa; and

(b) if so, the response of China on terrorism in the sub-continent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Chinese President H.E. Mr. Xi Jinping visited India on 15-16 October, 2016 to participate in the 8th BRICS Summit held in Goa. Prime Minister met with President Xi on 15 October, 2016. During the meeting, various issues of mutual interest and concern were discussed. Both sides emphasized the importance of strengthening of bilateral Closer Developmental Partnership.

India and China have maintained a continuous dialogue on the issue of terrorism. This has been raised at various levels including at the highest level. We have conveyed that cross-border terrorism is a serious threat that the international community faces. We have urged all countries including China to adopt a zero tolerance towards terrorism, and strengthen counter terrorism cooperation. In this context we have called upon all countries to work with India for early adoption of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism in the UN. The BRICS member States strongly condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. They agreed to strengthen cooperation in combating international terrorism. They called upon all countries to adopt a comprehensive approach in combating terrorism including dismantling of terrorist bases and movement of terrorists.

Installing gadgets in fishermen boats

978. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian fishermen have been arrested in the foreign waters due to drifting during the year ending October, 2016;

(b) whether this seems to be a regular feature, if so, what steps the Ministry has taken to ensure that the poor fishermen do not go astray in the sea; and

(c) whether the Minister considers installing some gadget in their boats which may indicate when drifting away from Indian water into the international waters, which would save them from getting arrested in the foreign waters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) As per information available 554 Indian fishermen were arrested in foreign waters during 2016 till date.

(b) and (c) Since 2009, the Indian Coast Guard has been conducting community interaction programmes for the fishermen throughout the year, in coordination with State Fisheries Departments and other stakeholders. Some of the State Governments concerned have put in place arrangements for sensitizing their fishermen on safety and security aspects, by organizing meetings between law enforcement agencies and village committees. They also circulate pamphlets and display banners to the fishing community in coastal villages to create awareness. Coastal security agencies also conduct regular surveillance and patrolling to safeguard our fishermen and to ensure that they do not cross the International Maritime Boundary Line in various areas. The Indian Coast Guard also provides GPS waypoints to prevent our fishermen from crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line inadvertently.

Consultation with China for membership of NSG

979. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any consultations with China on the membership of Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) was held in the recently concluded G-20 Summit, if so, the details thereof;

(b) how does the Ministry look at recent statement by US Secretary of State John Kerry that by the end of this year India would become a member of the NSG; and

(c) how would the above happen when China has made it again clear in the first week of November that it would not allow India to become a member of NSG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) No.

(b) and (c) Government believes that India's early membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) would strengthen global non-proliferation objectives. It is understood that consultations are taking place within the NSG on the issue of India's

membership. The Government is engaged with all NSG members including China at the appropriate levels for an early decision on India's application for membership of the Group. In this regard, two rounds of talks have taken place between India and China recently, the first one on September 13, 2016 in New Delhi and the second on October 31, 2016 in Beijing. The talks have been substantive, frank and constructive.

Workers rendered jobless and stranded in Gulf countries

980. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of workers were rendered jobless and are stranded in Gulf Countries, if so, the number of workers affected; and

(b) the diplomatic actions taken by Government for securing the recovery of unpaid dues by the employers and their safe return?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) It has been reported by the Mission at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia that Indian nationals working with two major Saudi Companies viz. Saudi Oger and Saad Group, Dammam were not paid salaries for past several months. The Government took up the matter with the concerned Saudi Authorities. As a result, the Saudi Government agreed to provide exit visas and one way return ticket to India, to the affected workers, seeking return to India. Those who wanted to transfer to other companies were also facilitated. The total number of workers repatriated to India so far is: 4358. A large number of workers have also changed their sponsorship. However, other Indian Missions in Gulf countries have reported that they are not aware of a situation where large numbers of Indians are rendered jobless and stranded in these countries. The Missions do receive complaints, from time to time, mainly from blue collar/unskilled ECR workers regarding non-payment of salary/dues, unauthorised retention of passports, harassment by employers, non-extension of visa, difficulties in obtaining release (NOC) from employer and sudden closure of companies etc.

(b) On receipt of any complaint/grievance regarding unpaid dues, the Indian Missions proactively take up the matter at an appropriate level on case-by-case basis with the employers/local authorities for redressal/resolution. Most of the cases get resolved amicably by negotiating with the employers, cases remaining unsettled are referred to the local Government/Ministry of Labour of that country. The Missions also provide financial help for their boarding and lodging for one month and also free one way air ticket under the guidelines of ICWF. In case travel documents are not available with the workers, Emergency Certificates on gratis basis are also issued to facilitate their safe return to India.

Difficulty in getting police verification for passport

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

(a) whether it is a fact that even after taking more and more measures people are finding it difficult particularly in getting police verification, to obtain Passport;

(b) if so, the details of complaints received in this regard and also various other aspects in getting passport; and

(c) the details of steps proposed to be taken by Government to streamline the process of getting Passport and bringing the harassment at the hands of Police to a considerably lower level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Attention of the Ministry has been drawn at times that the people have found it difficult to get police verification for obtaining a passport. The main reasons for delay are (i) resource and man power constraints in the Police Department, (ii) non-production of documents by the applicants in support of their address etc., to the police at the time of verification; and (iii) applicant being not present at the residence when the police visits for the purpose of verification.

The nature of complaints received includes delay in issuance of passport, delay in police verification, demand for additional documents at the Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) and verification of documents submitted by the applicants.

(c) The Ministry has taken various steps to streamline the process of getting passport. Ministry has successfully connected significant number of District Police Headquarters (DPHQ) digitally into Passport Seva System. As on date, 698 Police Districts out of total 731 Police Districts have been connected with Passport Seva System digitally. In addition, the Ministry has recently launched mPassport Police Application for speedy submission of Police Verification Report. The application has the capability to capture passport applicant's personal particulars and photograph and transmit the same electronically to concerned stakeholders. In order to further ease and expedite the PV process, the number of questions asked in the questionnaire has also been reduced from 12 to 9 for police verification.

Passport Officers remain in touch with the district police authorities to expedite police verification and also take up the issue of delayed police verifications with the concerned State Governments requesting them to accord high priority to the submission of police verification reports.

To reduce the number of days taken for issuance of fresh Passports, the Ministry of External Affairs has made two major changes on 26.01.2016 that have expedited the process for first time passport applicants as well as made it more convenient to secure an online appointment at the local PSK. As per these changes, the first time passport applicants who furnish Aadhaar Card, Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC), PAN Card and an affidavit of non-criminality in the prescribed format, will get faster service, without payment of additional fees, subject to successful online validation of Aadhaar. The passports under this liberal dispensation will be issued on Post-Police Verification basis.

Indian bus driver torched in Australia

982. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian bus driver was torched in Brisbane, Australia recently, if so the details thereof;

(b) how many other persons/passengers were injured in the bus and whether it was an act of terrorism and whether any enquiry report received from the Australian Government;

(c) whether the issue was taken up with the Australian Government to provide compensation/relief to be given to his nearest relative; and

(d) if so, what is the compensation/relief provided to the Indian national driver, who was well known singer, and also by the Indian Government, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. The tragic incident took place in Brisbane, capital of Australian State of Queensland, on 28 October, 2016 when Shri Manmeet Sharma *alias* Alisher, a 29 years old Australian citizen of Indian origin hailing from Punjab, was killed by an assailant, who apparently has a long history of mental illness, by throwing a highly inflammable substance, leading to his death from severe burns, while he was on duty driving a Brisbane city bus.

(b) As per reports, there were 11 passengers in the bus at the time of the attack, who were rescued by a taxi driver passing by. Motive for the attack is still under investigation but preliminary interrogation has indicated mental illness of the assailant as the probable cause.

(c) and (d) Government of India has called for a thorough investigation so that justice is delivered to the bereaved family. On 30.10.2016, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi telephoned Mr. Malcolm Turnbull, the Prime Minister of Australia

and conveyed concern over the brutal killing. Prime Minister Turnbull assured that the matter is being investigated. The Brisbane Council has set up a fund to support Shri Manmeet Sharma's family, to which an initial contribution of \$ 10,000 each has been made by the Lord Mayor's office and Queensland Premier's Office. The Brisbane City Council has also pledged to honour the deceased with a permanent memorial.

Urban poor in Jharkhand

983. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of urban poor in India and in Jharkhand;
- (b) the breakup of urban poor in terms of categories like SC, ST OBC and General for Jharkhand; and
- (c) the details of upliftment of urban poor from below the poverty line during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Official estimates of number and proportion of urban poor (2011-12) were released by erstwhile Planning Commission, which has since been restructured as NITI Aayog. Accordingly, the number of urban poor in the country was 531.25 lakh, including 20.24 lakh in Jharkhand. These estimates do not furnish break up in terms of categories like SC, ST, OBC and General. The percentage of persons below poverty line in urban areas was estimated at 13.7% (2011-12), 25.7% (2004-05) and 31.8% (1993-94).

Rise in the number of slum-dwellers

984. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the rise in the number of slum-dwellers in Indian cities;
- (b) whether Government has introduced any scheme for relocating slum-dwellers or providing cheaper houses to them; and
- (c) if so, the details of the same, if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per Census figures, the slum population in the country has increased from 5.23 crore in 2001 to 6.55 crore in 2011.

(b) and (c) 'Slum' is a State subject and it is the responsibility of State/UT Governments to undertake rehabilitation of slums through appropriate schemes/programmes. Government has launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)' Mission on 25.6.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing to all eligible urban poor, including slum dwellers.

Surveys for demand of housing under PMAY

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

(a) how many States/UTs have undertaken surveys for assessing demand of housing under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban);

(b) what is the demand State-wise; and

(c) what are the major initiatives taken under this Yojana since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 21.11.2016, total 30 States/UTs have reported demand of 88,34,694 houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission which is on-going details of indicative State-wise ongoing demand assessment reported by the States/UTs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Since inception of the PMAY (U) Mission, Central assistance of ₹ 19,702.95 crore have been accepted and an amount of ₹ 6,192.78 crore have been released for construction of 12,28,062 houses under the various components of the Mission.

Statement

*Indicative details of ongoing demand assessment reported
by State Government under PMAY (Urban)*

(as on 21st Nov., 2016)

Sl. No.	State	Net Demand Assessment for Houses
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	17,758
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,56,599
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	12,019
4.	Assam	1,30,498

Sl. No.	State	Net Demand Assessment for Houses
5.	Bihar	1,05,959
6.	Chhattisgarh	1,70,945
7.	Delhi (UT)	2,55,435
8.	Gujarat	8,43,516
9.	Haryana	48,889
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12,906
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,21,671
12.	Jharkhand	2,24,960
13.	Karnataka	6,54,000
14.	Kerala	1,22,154
15.	Madhya Pradesh	9,07,881
16.	Maharashtra	1,78,714
17.	Manipur	25,437
18.	Meghalaya	129
19.	Mizoram	35,077
20.	Nagaland	35,875
21.	Odisha	6,77,277
22.	Punjab	58,628
23.	Rajasthan	1,63,871
24.	Sikkim	9,139
25.	Tamil Nadu	5,81,029
26.	Telangana	6,10,000
27.	Tripura	49,362
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8,77,019
29.	Uttarakhand	34,918
30.	West Bengal	10,13,029
TOTAL		88,34,694

National Slum Rehabilitation policy

986. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has put in place a National Slum Rehabilitation Policy;
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) if answer to (a) above be in the negative the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when such a policy would be ready for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) 'Slum' is a State subject and, therefore, it is the responsibility of State/UT Governments to undertake rehabilitation of slums through appropriate policy.

Government of India has launched the PMAY (U) Mission on 25th June, 2015 with the aim to provide assistance to States/UTs for addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor including slum dwellers. 'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment is an important component under PMAY (Urban) Mission under which State/UT Government may take up Slum redevelopment projects for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers using land as a resource. Slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1.0 lakh per house, on an average, is admissible for all houses built in all such projects.

Funds for economically backward residents of urban areas

987. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH MANHAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government intends to provide funds to the economically backward residents of urban areas for the construction of houses; and
- (b) if so, the quantum of such funds to be provided per household/homeless for the construction of houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) PMAY (U) Mission for providing assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of urban poor belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) categories through following four verticals:

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

A Central grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on average under the slum redevelopment programme and @ 1.5 lakh per EWS house under the AHP and BLC components is admissible under the Mission. Under the credit-linked interest subsidy component, interest subsidy of 6.5% on housing loan amounts upto ₹ 6 lakhs for a tenure of 15 years will be provided to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG).

Maps listing earthquake vulnerability of locations

988. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Ministry have prepared maps listing earthquake vulnerability of locations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has informed that NDMA through technical assistance of Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) under this Ministry has prepared Upgraded Earthquake Hazard Maps/Atlases for the country upto district level with sub-district boundary. Maps/Atlases have been sent to all States/UTs during July, 2016 for further distribution within the States/UTs. The Maps/Atlases contain broadly following features:

Earthquake Hazard Maps:

- Seismic Zones as per IS 1893 (Part1)–2002
- State and District Boundary as per 2011 Survey of India data
- Epicenters of Earthquakes of Magnitude 5.0 and above as per IMD data
- Housing Data and Population Data (Census 2011)
- Following Seismo-Tectonic details as per Seismo-Tectonic Atlas of GSI

Fault	Neo-tectonic Thrust
Sub-Surface Fault	Trench Axis
Shear Zone	Suture
Neo-tectonic Fault	Normal Fault
Thrust	Strike Slip Fault
Barren Island Volcano	

State Maps:

- Seismic Zones as per IS 1893 (Part1)–2002
- District Boundary with District Headquarters as per 2012 Survey of India data, Sub-division Boundary as per Census Data
- Epicenters of Earthquakes of Magnitude 4.0 and above as per IMD Data
- All Seismo-Tectonic Details as in All India Map
- Housing Data and Population Data (Census 2011)
- Other Details based on SOI Data:
- Railway Lines
- Golden Expressway and National Highway

District Maps :

- Seismic Zones as per IS 1893 (Part1)–2002.
- District Boundary as per 2012 Survey of India Data
- Sub-division Boundary with names as per Census Data
- Epicenters of Earthquakes of Magnitude 4.0 and above as per IMD Data
- Seismo-Tectonic Details as in All India Map
- Housing Data and Population Data (Census 2011)
- Other Details based on SOI Data:
- Railway Lines
- Golden Expressway and National Highway
- Rivers and Waterbody

Fund to Tamil Nadu for construction of houses

989. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered 219 project proposals from Tamil Nadu with the Central assistance of ₹ 667 crores of which ₹ 181 crores are only released in August, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the steps taken by Government to expedite the release of the remaining ₹ 486 crores to Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether Government has received any request for funds for any special project proposal from State Government of Tamil Nadu for the construction of 50,000 houses; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], a total of 219 projects (21 projects under Affordable Housing in Partnership component and 198 projects under Beneficiary Led Housing component) were considered by the Ministry as in August, 2016, with a total project cost of ₹ 1795.89 crore involving Central assistance of ₹ 667.49 crore for construction of 44,499 houses in Tamil Nadu. Of the Central assistance considered, ₹ 181.35 crore was released to State Government of Tamil Nadu as on August, 2016 as a part of 1st instalment (40% of Central assistance). Further, ₹ 69.18 crore has been released as first instalment of Central assistance in respect of another 26 projects of Tamil Nadu considered under PMAY(U) upto September, 2016.

State Government of Tamil Nadu may claim for release of the balance amount of Central assistance by submitting 70% utilization of earlier Central release along with the State release, physical progress and compliance reports in respect of the relevant projects.

(c) to (d) A request was made in December, 2015 by State Government of Tamil Nadu for grant of special package of ₹ 5,000 crore for construction of 50,000 houses for the families living along the banks of Adyar and Cooum rivers and Buckingham Canal and other water bodies in Chennai city and its sub-urban areas at a unit cost of ₹ 10 lakh each.

As the sanction of special package is beyond the scope of the PMAY(U) mission, the State Government of Tamil Nadu was requested by the Ministry to approach appropriate authorities in this regard.

**Financial assistance to construct permanent house
for BPL families**

990. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government has planned to provide financial assistance to construct a permanent house for BPL families under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) in the last two years;

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

(c) the amount to be spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) mission on 25.06.2015. The Mission aims to provide Central assistance to implementing agencies through States/UTs for providing houses to all eligible urban poor belonging to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) with an annual household income upto ₹ 3,00,000/- and Low Income Group (LIG) households having annual income between ₹ 3,00,000/- and up to ₹ 6,00,000 through following four verticals:

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

A Central grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on average under the slum redevelopment programme and @ 1.5 lakh per EWS house under the AHP and BLC components is admissible under the mission. Under the credit-linked interest subsidy component, interest subsidy of 6.5% on housing loan amounts upto ₹ 6 lakhs for a tenure of 15 years will be provided to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Groups (LIG).

Details of funds allocated and released for construction of houses during the last two years under the PMAY[U] Mission, State-wise, are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of financial assistance planned/provided to construct permanent house to urban poor including BPL families alongwith status of houses construction under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - Housing for All (HFA) (as on 15th November 2016)

(₹ in crore)								
Sl. No.	Name of the State/ UT	Cities included in mission	Cities for which project proposals considered	Central Assistance to be spent so far	Central Share spent so far	Houses involved (EWS)	Houses grounded for Construction	Houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	59	2,940.55	369.91	1,94,884	5,671	1,052
2.	Bihar	140	140	1,073.90	343.83	63,017	17,192	1,200
3.	Chhattisgarh	36	35	309.89	165.36	20,627	3,153	1,110
4.	Goa	14	4	0.11	0.11	5	-	5
5.	Gujarat	171	120	1,673.45	799.33	1,20,782	59,515	14,062
6.	Haryana	80	30	220.74	115.91	4,110	2,094	629
7.	Himachal Pradesh	54	11	56.48	20.68	2,225	1,381	7
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	5	30.06	7.61	1,308	15	62
9.	Jharkhand	38	41	704.85	226.69	44,445	10,212	918

10.	Karnataka	214	210	1,537.51	594.34	82,964	9,335	5,222	Written Answers to [24 November, 2016]
11.	Kerala	93	35	288.98	27.90	17,508	613	136	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	165	122	1,119.94	463.56	67,893	29,467	535	
13.	Maharashtra	142	132	1,776.63	430.54	1,18,252	247	2,708	
14.	Odisha	112	44	791.27	280.05	46,708	4,105	1,003	
15.	Punjab	163	111	367.92	9.37	26,388	32	46	
16.	Rajasthan	183	67	658.34	322.50	36,080	13,449	10,429	
17.	Tamil Nadu	192	377	988.08	425.30	61,711	34,976	3,698	
18.	Telangana	68	66	1,234.04	465.62	81,920	3,346	139	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	628	55	287.92	136.55	8,912	1,073	3,033	
20.	Uttarakhand	89	39	199.41	93.88	7,835	1,503	657	
21.	West Bengal	125	123	1,852.25	464.17	1,22,915	20,007	838	
SUB TOTAL (STATES)		2,816	1,826	18,112.31	5,763.20	11,30,489	2,17,386	47,489	
North East States									
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	4	77.39	56.61	1,536	1,536	-	Unstarred Questions 93
23.	Assam	97	11	365.19	0.09	24,345	4	1	
24.	Manipur	28	7	46.55	0.20	3,105	14	1	
25.	Meghalaya	10	3	0.09	0.09	7	7	-	
26.	Mizoram	23	8	163.98	15.89	10,451	127	38	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Nagaland	23	6	192.92	16.23	11,137	599	455
28.	Sikkim	8	1	0.02	0.02	1	1	-
29.	Tripura	20	20	721.44	317.39	45,905	2,859	150
	SUB TOTAL (NE STATES)	238	60	1,567.59	406.53	96,487	5,147	645
Union Territories								
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0.08	0.08	4	1	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0.15	0.15	7	-	7
33.	Daman and Diu	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Delhi*	-	3	1.35	1.35	92	-	92
35.	Lakshadweep#	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	6	2	0.17	0.17	9	9	-
	SUB TOTAL (UTs)	11	7	1.75	1.75	112	10	102
	GRAND TOTAL (as on CLSS Data with 30.10.16)	3,065	1,893	19,682	6,171.48	12,27,088	2,22,543	48,236

* MoA not signed.

Not applicable due to no statutory towns.

Scheme for improving the conditions of slum-dwellers

†991. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps in order to provide essential basic facilities like sewage system, healthy environment, electricity, water, etc. to the slum-dwellers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of India through its earlier schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has extended Central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing with basic civic amenities to urban poor including slum-dwellers. Government has also launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban)' Mission on 25.6.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for addressing housing requirement of all urban poor. The mission envisages that houses constructed by the States/UTs should have basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc.

Details of houses constructed for the urban poor including slum-dwellers under JnNURM/RAY/PMAY(U) Mission are given in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of schemes/components to provide essential basic facilities to urban poor including slum-dwellers in the country being implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) (as on 15th November, 2016)

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	JnNURM	PMAY(U)					Total
			Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)*	In situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR)	Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)	Beneficiary Led Construction (BLCS)	
1.	No. of Projects Proposals	1,508	183	1,054	51	493	1,225	3,006
2.	No. of Cities Implementing Schemes	939	122	1,054	11	279	963	1,869
3.	Central Assistance Involved in Projects	17,405.45	3,605.96	253.37	409.63	7,430.42	8,001.95	19,701.33
4.	Central Assistance Released in Projects	16,785.46	1,927.35	253.37	125.00	2,071.83	1,552.59	5,930.14
5.	Houses for Construction	12,40,968	1,41,848	14,242	40,963	4,95,361	5,35,545	12,27,959
6.	Constructions of Houses Completed	10,44,816	31,221	10,968	-	5,081	1,352	48,622

7.	Houses Under Construction	1,69,435	69,519	3,274	15,450	66,760	68,025	2,23,028
8.	Houses for which Construction yet to Start	26,717	41,108	-	15,801	2,76,198	1,81,316	5,14,423
9.	Houses Occupied by Beneficiaries	8,76,579	17,394	10,968	-	1,162	1,352	30,876

*per city single project is considered for projecting investment and to align with other components of PMAY on similar basis as per guideline for BLC component.

Time-bound action plan for eradication of urban poverty

†992. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps for preparing a time bound action plan for eradication of urban poverty from the country;
- (b) if so the details thereof as on date; and
- (c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Government is committed to the development philosophy of “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas” and its policy thrust is on improving well-being of people. Urban Poverty is multifaceted and presents multiple challenges. As on date, multifarious interventions by various Ministries/Departments, State Governments, urban local bodies, international and national organisations, other agencies in public, private and cooperative sector and civil society organizations are aimed at addressing these varied challenges. Direct intervention by specific poverty reduction and mitigation strategies and implementation of other welfare programmes being implemented by various Ministries include, *inter alia*, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, National Health Mission, Targeted Public Distribution System/National Food Security Act, and various insurance schemes etc. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is administering the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Housing for All (Urban) Mission [PMAY-HFA(U) Mission], which are implemented by respective State Government/UT Administration and contribute to poverty eradication. It is also mentioned that measures like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, use of Aadhaar, mobile telephony and Direct Benefit Transfer ensure that welfare benefits reach intended beneficiaries and subsidies are transferred directly in their bank account.

Audit of violations of UGC regulations by Deemed Universities

993. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government undertook audit regarding violations of provisions of 4 to 4.12 contained in UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016 by the Deemed Universities across the country, if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any shortcomings/violations were noted against any Deemed Universities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Clause 4 to 4.12 of the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016 deal with eligibility criteria only for an Institution applying for a Deemed to be University status.

However, during inspection of existing Deemed to be Universities, adherence of these criteria, as applicable, is seen by the UGC Expert Committee. As per the UGC Regulations, 2016, after its notification on 11.07.2016, inspection of following four Deemed to be Universities has been conducted by the UGC and the shortcomings observed during inspection are communicated to the Institutions to rectify the deficiencies:

- (i) Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Qutub Institutional Area, New Delhi-110 016.
- (ii) I.I.S. University, Gurukul Marg, Mansarovar, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- (iii) Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Fisheries University Road, 7 Bungalows, Andheri West, Mumbai-400 061, Maharashtra.
- (iv) Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda Educational and Research Institute, P.O. Belur Math, Distt Howrah-711 202, West Bengal.

Linking of autonomy of Universities to their performance

994. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to linking the autonomy of higher education institutions to their performance as measured by the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF);

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to divide universities into three categories on the basis of their NIRF rankings; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the first will be most autonomous while the last will require more regulation, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) At present, only such higher educational institutions which are accredited by NAAC/NBA are considered for autonomy by the Universities. The matter of considering the rankings for the purpose of autonomy is under consideration of the Government.

Introduction of annual examination for class V and VIII

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the learning outcome has deteriorated with the implementation of the no-detention policy from class I to class VIII; and

(b) if so, whether Government in consultation with State Governments proposes to introduce annual examination for class V and VIII, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes—III, V, VIII and X which indicates that there is a need for significant improvement in learning levels. The learning level of children depend upon several factors including socio-economic, socio-geographic and educational background of the students, availability of basic infrastructure/amenities in schools, availability of trained and competent teachers in the schools and so on.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which came into force on 1, April 2010, provides free and compulsory education for the children at elementary level, in the age group of 6-14 years. Section 29 of the RTE, Act 2009 stipulates that there should be Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) of every child to assess their learning levels and provide additional instruction accordingly. Under the CCE framework, schools and respective Governments are free to conduct periodic examinations for children of all levels.

Revamping of University Grants Commission

996. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog has been assigned with the task of preparing a proposal to revamping the University Grants Commission, if so, objectives behind this move;

(b) whether the Aayog has also been entrusted the job of preparation of roadmap for 20 world class institutions in the country;

(c) if so, the institutions identified for this purpose; and

(d) how this roadmap is proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) NITI Aayog has been

assigned to recommend measures for improvement in the regulatory framework of the University Grants Commission (UGC). The objectives of this task are to examine and improve the existing Higher Education regulatory framework in line with contemporary national and global requirements and to enhance the quality of Higher Education in India.

(b) to (d) NITI Aayog along with Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the UGC were assigned the task of finalizing a regulatory framework for setting up of 20 world-class institutions. The draft regulations and guidelines for the same has been placed in the public domain for comments. The guidelines will suggest the roadmap for implementation of the regulatory framework. The identification/selection of the institutes for world class institutions will be made only after the guidelines and regulations are finalized and notified.

Teaching of German language in Kendriya Vidyalaya

997. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Goethe Institute (Max-Mueller Bhawan) for teaching of German language was entered into some time back;

(b) if so, the number of students who studied German language under the MoU during each of the last three years;

(c) whether the MoU is not being renewed now; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and its likely impact on preparing Indian youth for a globalised world?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was entered into between Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Goethe Institute on 23rd September 2011, for teaching of German language to the students of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs).

(b) The MoU envisages introduction in KVs German as one of the third languages from classes VI to VIII. The number of students who studied German language under the MoU in KVs during the last three years is as under:-

Year	Students who studied German as 3rd language
2012-13	17772
2013-14	36728
2014-15	50978

(c) and (d) The MoU was valid for a period of three years and was not renewed thereafter as some of the provisions of the MoU were not consistent with the provisions of the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1968 as well as the provisions of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 relating to three language formula. However, even in the absence of an MoU, German continues to be the offered as an additional foreign language in the KVs and 11225 and 42918 KV students have been learning German during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. As such, absence of an MoU is not in any way adversely impacting the youth in preparing themselves for a globalized world.

Inter-University Centres for Teacher Education in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that UGC is planning to set up Inter-University Centres for Teacher Education in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh, to give impetus to teachers education, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) by when it is going to become operational?

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 informed that it has set up an Inter-University Centre (IUC) for teacher education in Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. A shortlist of applications for the post of Director of IUC has been prepared by the UGC.

Appointment of Directors in IIMs

999. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN:

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of directors in most of the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) have been lying vacant presently, if so, the name of these IIMs;

(b) whether the process of recruitment of directors have started, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any time-limit has been set by Government to complete the process of appointment of these directors, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The posts of Director in the following Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are vacant:

1.	IIM Bangalore	8.	IIM Amritsar
2.	IIM Kozhikode	9.	IIM Sirmaur
3.	IIM Rohtak	10.	IIM Bodh Gaya
4.	IIM Ranchi	11.	IIM Sambalpur
5.	IIM Raipur	12.	IIM Nagpur
6.	IIM Udaipur	13.	IIM Visakhapatnam
7.	IIM Tiruchirappalli		

However, the Directors of the mentor IIMs are looking after the six new IIMs (IIM Amritsar, IIM Sirmaur, IIM Bodh Gaya, IIM Sambalpur, IIM Nagpur and IIM Visakhapatnam), till the appointment of regular Director. For other IIMs, the tenure of the outgoing Director has been extended or the senior most Professor of the Institute has been given additional charge of the post of Director.

While no time limit has been fixed for completion of process of appointment, steps have been taken to see that these vacant posts are filled up early. For all the above IIMs except IIM Kozhikode and IIM Udaipur, the Search cum Selection Committee has recommended a panel of names. For IIM Kozhikode and IIM Udaipur advertisement for the posts has been issued.

Courses without approval of AICTE

1000. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) sends periodically list of institutions running courses without its approval to State Government for taking action;

(b) if so, what action is taken against them;

(c) whether AICTE receives any compliance report from them; and

(d) if not, what is the follow-up action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) periodically sends the lists of unapproved/unregulated technical institution to the concerned State Authorities *i.e.* Principal Secretary/Director, Technical Education, for taking appropriate action against such institutions. It issues public notices, cautioning the students not to get enrolled in such institutions. It also regularly updates the list of such institutions on AICTE website and issues notices to close down their programmes or to approach AICTE for seeking approval.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Teacher student ratio in the country

†1001. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target for teacher-student ratio in primary schools under Right to Education in the whole country including Madhya Pradesh has been fixed, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether there has been a decrease in the above ratio in other schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas, if so, the details of the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether funds have been allocated on above issue by Government and whether teachers have been appointed; and

(d) if so, the details of the teachers appointed and funds allocated, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides norms and standards for student teacher ratio across the country, including Madhya Pradesh in its schedule as per which for classes I to V in cases upto 60 students, 2 teachers are to be provided; between 61 to 90 students, 3 teachers are to be provided; between 91 to 120 students, 4 teachers are to be provided; between 121 to 200 students, 5 teachers to be provided; above 150 students, 5 teachers plus 1 Head teacher are to be provided and above 200 children, Pupil Teacher Ratio (excluding the Head teacher) should not exceed forty.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) and (c) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which is a Centrally sponsored scheme implemented to support the States/UTs for universalization of elementary education across the country, teacher posts are sanctioned to ensure the Pupil-Teacher ratio (PTR), as stipulated in the Schedule of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for all schools in the country including Kendriya Vidyalayas is 23:1 as per Unified District Information System of Education (UDISE) 2015-16 which is within the prescribed norms of RTE, Act 2009. Under SSA, a total of 19.48 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to ensure the pupil-teacher ratio. Out of these 15.74 lakh teacher posts have been filled up as on 31st March, 2016.

(d) The recruitment and service conditions of Government teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government regularly takes up the issue of filling up of vacant teacher posts and redeployment of teachers with the State Government and UTs. The State-wise details of vacancy position of teachers and funds allocation for teacher's salary at elementary level are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of vacancy position of teachers and funds allocation for teacher's salary at elementary level

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned Post	Working	Vacancies	Funds provided for the Salary of teachers under SSA during 2016-17 (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3763	3361	402	380.06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	147139	127671	19468	163794
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13505	12722	783	18217.22
4.	Assam	201691	162169	39522	91398.64
5.	Bihar	592539	388889	203650	743422.8
6.	Chandigarh	5340	4108	1232	5304
7.	Chhattisgarh	241965	198865	43100	161493.7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1804	1630	174	2647.47

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Daman and Diu	601	542	59	250.8
10.	Delhi	56622	42490	14132	3664.36
11.	Goa	5753	5753	0	1237.17
12.	Gujarat	225720	200879	24841	137385.9
13.	Haryana	70090	58159	11931	61274.85
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49578	46852	2726	25087.33
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	101301	89468	11833	162399.9
16.	Jharkhand	192200	118407	73793	71436.66
17.	Karnataka	233092	213606	19486	90997.99
18.	Kerala	126382	124999	1383	18051
19.	Lakshadweep	739	681	58	105.82
20.	Madhya Pradesh	363099	299248	63851	328316.4
21.	Maharashtra	302083	288226	13857	95653.5
22.	Manipur	18826	18462	364	11858.23
23.	Meghalaya	22623	21750	873	29814.63
24.	Mizoram	12508	11373	1135	8202.6
25.	Nagaland	16968	16651	317	12717.76
26.	Odisha	229006	229006	0	115293.3
27.	Puducherry	3889	3365	524	46.8
28.	Punjab	95513	73173	22340	49950.21
29.	Rajasthan	283416	245894	37522	507602.2
30.	Sikkim	7769	7769	0	3243.28
31.	Tamil Nadu	163649	147944	15705	183446.4
32.	Telangana	97507	84458	13049	99412.38
33.	Tripura	34300	33002	1298	16873.23
34.	Uttar Pradesh	759898	585232	174666	1661648
35.	Uttarakhand	46053	38377	7676	38444.64
36.	West Bengal	454860	369025	85835	258556.5
TOTAL		5181791	4274206	907585	5179629

Source: AWP&B 2016-17

Intermediate education in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas

1002. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to introduce Intermediate education in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) throughout the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any representation from the State of Telangana with regard to sanction of necessary funds for starting Intermediate education in KGBV in the State, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Ministry to the request and the quantum of funds being allocated for this purpose, State-wise, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir, as per existing Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) financial norms, which is a part of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) there is no provision for Intermediate Education.

(b) A representation has been received from the State Government of Telangana for expanding the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme to include intermediate education. No other details have been received along with the representation.

(c) The request cannot be agreed to as per the existing norms under the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme.

Divyang friendly educational institution

1003. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to direct the schools/educational institutions in the country to make them Divyang friendly, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has allocated funds to all such schools/educational institutions towards making them Divyang friendly; 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 Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for barrier free access in the elementary schools for the benefit of Divyang children. As per Unified District Information System for Education, 2015-16 (provisional), 82.60% of all elementary

schools have been provided with barrier free access and 79.33% have Divyang friendly toilets.

At the Secondary level, Divyang children are provided assistance under the Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) component of the integrated Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, which *inter-alia* provides for removal of architectural barriers to ensure that Divyang students have access to each classroom, laboratory, library and toilet in the school. The scheme supports development of accessible physical environment in existing secondary school buildings.

Out of 1136 Kendriya Vidyalayas running in the country as on date, 93.39% Kendriya Vidyalayas have ramps and 97.44% have special toilets. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has also taken a policy decision to provide special toilets and ramps to Divyang children, teachers and staff in all new KV buildings which will be constructed by KVS in future.

In Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas also, ramps and separate toilets for Divyang students has been made an integral part of building design.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued letters dated 30th September, 2008 and 30th August, 2014 to universities to ensure providing barrier-free environment in the buildings, which include provision of ramps, rails, lifts, adaptation of toilets for wheelchair user, brail signages and auditory signals, tactile flooring etc. UGC provides General Development Assistance to eligible institutions to promote such endeavours.

(b) and (c) Under the SSA, ₹ 9736.48 lakh, ₹ 1691.42 lakh and ₹ 4490.34 lakh was sanctioned in 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively to the States/UTs to make the elementary schools Divyang friendly.

During 2016-17, a total of ₹ 25203.40 lakh (recurring and non-recurring) has been allocated to States and UTs under IEDSS scheme which includes funds for removal of architectural barriers.

KVS has sanctioned a sum of ₹ 17.47 crore for providing ramps and special toilets for Divyang students in KV school buildings during last three financial years and current financial year.

Vacant post of Directors in IIMs

†1004. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to make its major educational institutions of global standards;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the post of Director is lying vacant in 10 IIMs out of 20 IIMs institutions including Bengaluru; and

(c) if so, how the Government would make its major educational institutions world class in such a situation, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The posts of Director in the following Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are vacant:

1. IIM Bangalore	8. IIM Amritsar
2. IIM Kozhikode	9. IIM Sirmaur
3. IIM Rohtak	10. IIM Bodh Gaya
4. IIM Ranchi	11. IIM Sambalpur
5. IIM Raipur	12. IIM Nagpur
6. IIM Udaipur	13. IIM Visakhapatnam
7. IIM Tiruchirappalli	

However, the Directors of the mentor IIMs are looking after the six new IIMs (IIM Amritsar, IIM Sirmaur, IIM Bodh Gaya, IIM Sambalpur, IIM Nagpur and IIM Visakhapatnam), till the appointment of regular Director. For other IIMs, the tenure of the outgoing Director has been extended or the senior most Professor of the Institute has been given additional charge of the post of Director.

For all the above IIMs except IIM Kozhikode and IIM Udaipur, the Search cum Selection Committee has recommended a panel of names. For IIM Kozhikode and IIM Udaipur advertisement for the posts has been issued. Activities in these IIMs are not hampered due to the absence of a regular Director.

Posts vacant in Delhi University

†1005. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that posts of professor, associate professor and assistant professor are lying vacant in University of Delhi;

(b) if so, since when such posts are vacant and the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when appointments would be made for the post of assistant professor in various colleges of University of Delhi including Deshbandhu college?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) University of Delhi has reported that as on 01.11.2016 a total number of 913 permanent teaching posts were vacant. Vacancies at various levels are caused by dynamic processes attributable, *inter-alia*, to retirements, resignations, deaths and sanction of additional posts. The filling up of vacancies in the University is an ongoing and continuous process. The onus of filling up of the posts lies on the University of Delhi, being an autonomous body created under an Act of Parliament. As regards the appointment of Assistant Professors in Colleges, the same is made by the Governing Body of the Colleges in terms of the laid down procedure. The Deshbandhu College has already advertised various teaching positions. Besides, the University Grants Commission is continuously monitoring it with the University and the issue has also been discussed in a meeting of Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development with the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities on 6th October, 2016 at Varanasi and they have been requested to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest.

Telugu Vidyapeeth in Guntur

1006. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh requesting for establishment of Telugu Vidyapeeth in Guntur, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any action has been initiated by the Ministry in this regard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) At present there is no proposal under consideration to set up a new Central University by the name of Telugu Vidyapeeth in Guntur. However, the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 *inter-alia* provides for establishment of one Central University and one Central Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh.

During Twelfth Plan (2012-17), as approved by National Development Council (NDC) 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.

Scholarship for research students

1007. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many scholarships have been sanctioned by Government for research students during 2015-16 and 2016-17 and how many of these have been awarded so far;

(b) how much is the scholarship per head per year:

(c) whether there are complaints that qualified students were not awarded scholarship;

(d) the number of SC, ST, OBC and minority students among the awardees; and

(e) whether universities/Vice Chancellors have authority to stop payment of such scholarship, if so, for what reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) The details of scholarship sanctioned/awarded along with the category of the awardees and scholarship amount per research student for the schemes being implemented by the University Grants Commission are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (See below).

UGC has informed that grievances/complaints were received from those candidates who were not selected. These grievances/complaints were examined and replied to.

(e) On the following grounds, the scholarship/fellowship can be stopped by the UGC for those research scholars whose scholarship/fellowship is disbursed through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode:

- Misconduct.
- Unsatisfactory progress of research work.
- Candidate is later found ineligible.
- Candidate is already availing scholarship/fellowship from any other sources.
- Candidate if found employed during the research.
- Any false information furnished by the applicant or any fraudulent activity by the Scholar/Fellow/Research Awardees.

Statement-I*Details of the schemes for research students implemented by UGC*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	No. of fellowships sanctioned/ awarded to the beneficiaries in 2015-16				No. of fellowships sanctioned/awarded to the beneficiaries in 2016-17 (upto 30.09.2016)			
		SC	ST	General*	Total	SC	ST	General*	Total
1.	Junior Research Fellowship for NET qualified candidates in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences	3454	627	17507	21588	1850	578	9136	11564
2.	BSR Fellowship in Sciences	627	76	3215	3918	306	96	1509	1911
3.	Swami Vivekananda Fellowship for Single Girl Child for Research	0	0	44	44	0	0	75	75
4.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students	19623	0	0	19623	9108	0	0	9108
5.	National Fellowship for Higher Education of ST students	0	4929	0	4929	0	2304	0	2304
6.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities	46	7	298	351	68	15	344	427
7.	Dr. D. S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship	51	8	636	695	106	33	521	660
8.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST	511	255	0	766	365	183	0	548
9.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women	104	32	512	648	87	27	430	544
TOTAL		24416	5934	22212	52562	11890	3236	12015	27141

Note: Special scheme for OBC (National Fellowship for OBC) No. of beneficiaries are 409 in 2015-16 and 621 in 2016-17

*Under the General category researchers of OBC category are also included.

Statement-II

Details of scholarship amount per student for the schemes being implemented by the UGC

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Amount of fellowship/scholarship (figure in rupees)
1	2	3
1.	Junior Research Fellowship for NET qualified candidates in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences	25000 P.M. (for first 2 years) 28000 P.M. (for remaining period of 3 years)
2.	BSR Fellowship in Sciences	21700 P.M. (for Non-NET for 2 years) 24800 P.M. (for the remaining period of 3 years) 24800 P.M. for NET/GATE qualified for first 2 years) 27900 P.M. for remaining period of 3 years
3.	Swami Vivekananda Fellowship for Single Girl Child for Research	25000 P.M. (for first 2 years) 28000 P.M. (for remaining period of 3 years)
4.	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC students	25000 P.M. (for first 2 years) 28000 P.M. (for remaining period of 3 years)
5.	National Fellowship for Higher Education of ST students	25000 P.M. (for first 2 years) 28000 P.M. (for remaining period of 3 years)
6.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities	38800 P.M. (1st year) 40300 P.M. (2nd year) 41900 P.M. (3rd year)
7.	Dr. D. S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship	43400 P.M. (1st year) 45000 P.M. (2nd year) 46500 P.M. (3rd year) Higher fellowship 46500 P.M. (for whole tenure)

1	2	3
8.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST	38800 P.M. (first 2 years) 46500 P.M. (for remaining period of 3 years)
9.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women	38800 P.M. (first 2 years) 46500 P.M. (for remaining period of 3 years)
10.	National Fellowship for OBC students	25000 P.M. (for first 2 years) 28000 P.M. (for remaining period of 3 years)

Students Unions in Central Universities

1008. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that majority of the Central Universities are not having elected Student Unions; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there are any plans to conduct elections there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Central Universities are autonomous bodies which are established under different Acts passed by the Parliament and are regulated by respective Acts and Statutes made thereunder. Different Acts have different provisions with regard to elections to representative bodies of students. Information regarding election to Students' Union in Central Universities is not maintained centrally. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) have circulated *vide* letter No.14-1/2012(CU) dated 05.02.2015 and 24.02.2015 the recommendations of Lyngdoh Committee report on Students' Union elections in Colleges/University for strict compliance by them.

Decrease in scholarships for minority students

1009. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decrease in the number of scholarship given to minority students in the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

Grants Commission (UGC) have informed that there are 756 slots for selection in each of the financial years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 and as such there has been no decrease in the number of scholarships granted by it. Besides, the Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the scholarships schemes of (i) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students and (ii) Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir, under which data is not maintained separately for minority students.

The Ministry of Minority Affairs has informed that there has been an increase in the disbursal of Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship while a decrease in Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships Scheme during 2015-16 as their implementation through National Scholarship Portal (NSP) ensures rejection of duplicate applicants/applications. The physical achievements during the last two years under the various scholarship schemes administered by the Ministry of Minority Affairs are as under:

Name of Scholarship Scheme	Year	
	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 31.10.2016)
Pre-matric Scholarship	74,96,593	51,35,626
Post-matric Scholarship	9,05,620	6,61,481
Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship	1,38,770	1,44,567

Shortage of hostel and affordable accommodation facilities for students

1010. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that students who hail from other States and want to pursue their studies from University of Delhi face shortage of hostel and affordable accommodation facilities, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what action Government and Delhi University have taken or propose to take to provide hostel and affordable accommodation facilities to such students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The University of Delhi has reported that there are 19 hostels with capacity of accommodating 3580 students. Two hostels namely Rajiv Gandhi Hostel for Girls and Under Graduate Hostel for Girls have been constructed/operationalized in the year 2012 which have intake capacity of 772 and 688 respectively. Further, the University is

making efforts to construct more hostels to accommodate more students studying in the University in future. However, restrictions of obtaining clearances and approvals from various local authorities and bodies are posing a constraint in this regard. The University has also requested the Principals of the colleges/institutes to approach various agencies for seeking grants/funds for construction of Hostels with particular reference to the Girls Hostels. It is pertinent to mention that University of Delhi is a statutory Autonomous Institution and competent to take action in such administrative matters as per the University of Delhi Act, 1922 and the Statutes and Ordinances framed there under.

Efficient functioning of UGC

1011. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any concrete steps to make the functioning of University Grants Commission (UGC) more efficient; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development conducts periodical external and internal reviews of the University Grants Commission (UGC) to make its functioning more efficient. As a follow up to the recommendations of these reviews, the UGC has, *inter-alia*, undertaken the following measures to make its functioning more efficient:

- (i) introduction of Choice Based Credit System in Universities for seamless mobility of students across Indian Universities;
- (ii) launch of specific programmes with a view to ensure access and equity in Higher Education;
- (iii) grant of functional autonomy to more colleges to ensure academic freedom and quality education;
- (iv) establishment of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kaushal Kendras for running a spectrum of skill courses;
- (v) release of funds through the PFMS to the Universities to ensure better tracking of fund utilization; and
- (vi) encourage collaborative research programmes with foreign institutions.

Criteria for appointments of Vice-Chancellors

1012. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any systemic approach to eliminate the politicization of appointments at educational posts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including criterion laid out for qualifications and appointment of Vice-Chancellors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY) (a) and (b) The appointment of Vice-Chancellors in Central Universities is made by President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of concerned University on the basis of the recommendations of Search-cum-Selection Committee as per the procedure prescribed in the relevant Act and Statutes of the respective University. The Search-cum-Selection Committee comprises nominees of Executive Council/Board of Management/Court of the concerned Central University as well as Visitor's nominees.

The qualification for the post of Vice-Chancellor is prescribed in Clause 7.3.0 of "UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" as amended from time to time. These Regulations provide that persons of the highest level of competence, integrity, morals and institutional commitment are to be appointed as Vice-Chancellors. The Vice-Chancellor to be appointed should be a distinguished academic, with a minimum of 10 years experience as Professor in a University system or 10 years experience in an equivalent position in a reputed research and/or academic administrative organization.

Central Universities are autonomous bodies which are established under different Acts passed by the Parliament and are regulated by respective Acts and Statutes made thereunder. Appointments to other educational/academic posts are made by Central Universities by following the relevant rules and regulations.

End to No-Detention Policy

1013. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representations favouring an end to No-Detention Policy till Class VII;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken a view on the issue in view of decline in educational levels; and

(c) whether the Central Government has consulted the States on the subject and propose to amend the RTE Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Section 16 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates that 'No child admitted in a school shall be held back in any class or expelled from school till the completion of elementary education'. The Central Government invited the comments and views of all State Governments and UT Administrations on this No Detention provision. 28 States/UTs have responded with their views.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Blocking of admission seat by students

1014. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to do away with the refund of one lakh rupees to students;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the amount used for blocking admission seat was not being taken seriously by students as almost 95 per cent of it is refunded; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to allow students to register again and mark fresh option, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Low enrolment of female students in higher education

1015. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that proportion of enrolment of female students in higher education in the age group of 18-23 is abysmally low, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government undertook any study to assess the reasons for the gender disparity in enrolment at higher education between males and females, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) As per the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2014-15 report, the estimated enrolment of students, gender-wise, during 2014-15 is given below:

<i>Enrolment</i>		
Male	Female	Total
18488619	15723018	34211637

As per AISHE 2014-15, Gender Parity Index (GPI) at 0.92 shows that proportion of enrolment of male students in higher education to their population in the age group 18-23 years is marginally higher than the corresponding proportion for female students.

(b) No study has been undertaken by the Government to assess the reasons for the gender disparity in higher education. However, in order to encourage girls students for pursuing higher education, the Government is implementing scholarship/fellowship programmes for them to supplement the cost of education. For increasing participation of girls in higher education 'Construction of Women's hostels for colleges' scheme is also being implemented.

Reservation for faculty jobs in IIMs

1016. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to enforce reservation for faculty jobs in IIMs, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what are the reasons, therefor specially when Government has decided to enhance the higher education in this country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are expected to follow Government guidelines with regard to reservation for faculty jobs in IIMs. The Government has advised the IIMs through letter dated 4th February, 2013 and reminders dated 5th April, 2016 and 3rd June, 2016 to review the position of implementation of reservation policy. IIMs follow an elaborate system of recruitment to maintain quality and therefore, reservation for

faculty jobs would not adversely affect the Government's aim to enhance higher education in the country.

Training for administrative officers of Central Universities

1017. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to give comprehensive training for administrative officers of Central Universities, if so, the details thereof;

(b) who would provide training package for them, in order to develop a vision for excellence in higher education and institutional ranking;

(c) whether they would also be given training to deal with students community, especially dalit students with humane face, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is the total amount estimated to be spent on their training in all respects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) A Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities was organized on 18th February, 2016, which was also participated in by other key functionaries like Registrar, Finance Officer, Dean Students' Welfare, Chief Proctor and Chief Warden of the Universities. In the said Conference, there was a full session on sensitization of administrators of Central Universities about understanding and handling issues faced by SC, ST and OBC students. The matters related to promotion of equity, strengthening of grievance redressal system, need of counseling of youth, adequate representation of weaker sections in the statutory bodies, prevention of sexual harassment, etc. were also discussed at length with experts.

Besides, several issues relating to promotion of excellence in higher education like regular updation/revision of curriculum, introduction of new/innovative programmes/subjects etc. were also discussed in depth.

The Central Universities are autonomous bodies which are established under different Acts passed by the Parliament and are regulated by respective Acts and Statutes made thereunder. They also keep on organizing such training programmes at their own level from time to time.

However, there is no plan to centrally organize such a programme again in near future.

Committee for New Education Policy

1018. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to constitute a new committee for formulating the New Education Policy which is likely to be headed by an educationist, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) what elements, if any, are going to be retained for implementation from the prior draft policy document which is invited for suggestions from the public as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Yes, Sir. A new Committee for formulating the New Education Policy is under consideration. After a decision is taken, the details will be worked out.

(b) It is pre-mature to comment on it.

Schemes for educational development of poor people

1019. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) schemes formulated by Government for the educational development of economically backward classes and the poor people of the country;

(b) the amount of funds allocated by Government under such schemes; and

(c) the criteria adopted by Government for proper utilisation of funds allocated for such schemes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Details are given in the Statement.

Statement***Schemes for educational development of poor people***

- (i) There is a Central Sector Scheme which provides for full Interest Subsidy for the period of moratorium on educational loans taken by students from economically weaker sections with annual parental income up to ₹ 4.5 lakh, from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association to pursue Technical/Professional Education Studies in

India. The details of the scheme are available on MHRD website www.mhrd.gov.in. For the year 2016-17, a sum of ₹ 1,950 crore has been allocated for this scheme. Canara Bank is the nodal bank for implementing the scheme and also for ensuring proper utilisation and credit to the students loan account.

- (ii) There is a Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students and a Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to meritorious students having annual family income of less than ₹ 6 lakh. The details of the scheme are available on www.scholarships.gov.in. For the year 2016-17, a sum of ₹ 270 crore has been allocated for this scheme.
- (iii) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has stated that the Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme of that Ministry, seeks to provide financial assistance to the Economically Backward Class (EBC) students studying at post-matriculation stage having annual family income of ₹ 1 lakh. The details of the scheme are available on www.socialjustice.nic.in. For the year 2016-17, a sum of ₹ 10 crore has been allocated for this scheme.
- (iv) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has further stated that Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies of the Ministry awards interest subsidy to meritorious Other Backward Class (OBC) and EBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad. To be eligible under the scheme, a student should come under the income ceiling of ₹ 3 lakh per annum for OBCs and ₹ 1 lakh for EBCs. 50% of the outlay every year is earmarked for girl students. The details of the scheme are available on www.socialjustice.nic.in. For the year 2016-17, a sum of ₹ 2 crore has been allocated for this scheme.
- (v) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) scheme, PRAGATI (Providing Assistance for Girls' Advancement in Technical Education Initiative) envisages selection of one girl per family where family income is less than 6 lakh per annum, on merit at the qualifying examination to pursue technical education. The scholarship amount is ₹ 30,000 or tuition fees or actual, whichever is less, and ₹ 2,000 per month for ten months as incidentals each year. The details of the scheme are available on www.aicte-india.org. For the year 2016-17, a sum of ₹ 20 crore has been allocated for this scheme.

**Forceful participation in Scouts and Guides
in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

1020. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether participation in Scouts and Guides (S&G) in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is purely voluntary according to guidelines;

(b) if so, whether KVS asks for willingness of teachers/staff before deputing them for S&G;

(c) whether teachers are given exemptions from attending S&G on any grounds including medical;

(d) whether teachers of KVS are forced to join the training by coercive tactics/threat of initiating disciplinary action;

(e) if so, whether forceful participation in S&G has been raised at different levels including Joint Consultative Machinery; and

(f) 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) The participation in Bharat Scouts and Guides (BS&G) activities is voluntary for the students in the Kendriya Vidyalayas but not so for the teachers.

(b) The teachers/staff are deputed for Scouts and Guides activities by the concerned school principals keeping in view all relevant factors such as availability of trained teachers, the duration of the camp, its location etc.

(c) Yes, Sir. Requests for exemption from attending Scouts and Guides activities are considered on genuine grounds including medical grounds.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has informed that the matter was discussed in a meeting of Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) held on 27th May, 2016, but no specific case was brought to the notice of the Government warranting any intervention.

Right to Quality Education Act

1021. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to replace the current RTE Act with Right to Quality Education Act;

- (b) if so, by when the new legislation would be brought before Parliament; and
- (c) what are the salient features of the Bill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Anomalies in payment of salaries in Private Universities

†1022. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether guest professors in Private Universities are not being paid salary as per the norms of University Grants Commission (UGC);
- (b) whether there are serious anomalies in the payment of salaries of professors of most of the Private Universities;
- (c) whether salary is shown as ₹ 20 to 25 thousands in inspection for affiliation and recognition, whereas ₹ 250 to 300 is paid per class; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) Presently, salary structure in all Private Universities which are established by the Acts of respective State Legislature and private Deemed to be Universities which are not funded by Government or its agencies are not regulated by Regulations of University Grants Commission (UGC). However, these Universities are advised to pay salaries to faculty as per the norms of UGC. UGC conducts inspections of Private Universities with the help of Expert Committees. In some of the cases, these Committees have reported that the Private Universities are not paying salaries as per UGC pay scales.

Higher and technical education to girls

†1023. 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 seriously to provide higher and technical education apart from primary education to girls;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard so far; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(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) Yes Sir. With a view to promote enrolment of girls in higher education institutions, Government implements several initiatives through University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) namely (i) Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child, (ii) Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Fellowship for Research in Social Science, (iii) Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women and (iv) PRAGATI Scheme (Degree and Diploma level) for Girl Child.

Introduction of new portal for examination

†1024. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating introduction of a new portal regarding exams for the benefit of the students in all the universities on the lines of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Uttar Pradesh (AKTU);

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step 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) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it is not contemplating introduction of a new portal regarding exams. However, Universities are autonomous entities administratively governed by their Acts, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations and are free to frame their own portals including a portal for examinations.

Motihari and Nalanda as education hub

†1025. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI:
SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given approval to any proposal to make Motihari and Nalanda in Bihar as education hub; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) At present no

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

such proposal is pending with the Central Government. However, in order to revive the ancient Nalanda University, the Central Government has established the Nalanda University as an international institution of academic excellence in Rajgir, Bihar. The Central Government has also established the Mahatma Gandhi Central University in Motihari, with its territorial jurisdiction extending to the territory in the North of the river Ganges in the State of Bihar *vide* the Central Universities (Amendment) Act, 2014.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in Uttar Pradesh

1026. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of 225 State High Schools in 2013-14 and 258 schools in 2015-16 has been approved by the Government under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in Uttar Pradesh under funding pattern of 60:40 ratio;

(b) the amount so far approved and released for providing infrastructure in these schools; and

(c) the time by which the remaining amount is proposed to be released and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), construction of 225 secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh was approved in 2013-14 with total outlay of ₹ 13077.00 lakh @ ₹ 58.12 lakh/school on the sharing pattern of 75:25. An amount of ₹ 5204.67 lakh was released for these 225 schools in the year 2014-15. Further, due to State Government's inability to construct the schools on the rates approved in 2013-14, approval for these 225 schools was cancelled on the request of the State Government. Fresh approval for these 225 schools was granted on revised rates in 2015-16 with total outlay of ₹ 17021.25 lakh @ ₹ 75.65 lakh/school on the sharing pattern of 60:40. In addition, 258 new secondary schools were also approved in 2015-16 with total outlay of ₹ 19517.70 lakh @ ₹ 75.65 lakh/school on the sharing pattern of 60:40. An amount of ₹ 10296.91 lakh has been released in the year 2016-17 for construction of these 483 schools.

(c) Release of next instalment for construction of these 483 secondary schools depends upon the receipt of the expenditure statement/utilization certificate from the State Government and satisfactory physical progress of construction of these schools.

Dwindling reading habit amongst students and public

1027. SHRIMATI MISHA BHARTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that many important book stores of repute in Delhi and elsewhere are closing, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that reading habit amongst the students and the public does not dwindle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken various steps to promote reading habit amongst the students and the public, as below:—

- (i) Under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), assistance is provided to State Governments and UT Administration for universalizing elementary education for children in the age group of 6-14 years, which *inter alia* includes funding teacher training, learning enhancement programmes, provisioning of text books, one time grant for setting up of libraries etc.
- (ii) A sub programme of SSA “Padhe Bharat, Badhe Bharat” with focussed interventions to improvise foundational reading, comprehension and reading skills of children in Classes I and II, is under implementation since August, 2014.
- (iii) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides support to construct Library Room including furniture almirah, racks fixtures, fittings, circulation area (verandah) etc. as per norms in Government Secondary School. Further, the school annual grants given under RMSA can be utilized among other purposes for provision of books, teaching aids, maps charts, etc. The scheme also envisages support of community to provide for books and furniture etc. in the library.
- (iv) UGC has implemented the scheme of General Development Assistance under which Financial Assistance is given to eligible Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) for Development of infrastructure including institutional libraries and reading material etc.
- (v) Further, National Book Trust, an autonomous body under administrative control of Ministry of Human Resource Development, has taken various steps through-organization of book fairs and book exhibitions across the country at various levels, participation in book fairs organised by various publisher’s

associations, organisation of annual New Delhi World Book Fair, publication of reasonably priced quality books for general readers and children, giving subsidy to literary organization/voluntary organizations for reading promotion activities in remote/rural areas. It also caters to the reading requirements of adults/neo-literates and organises “Pustak Parikramas” through its exhibition vans with a view to reach out to those living in difficult terrain. All book promotional activities organized by NBT in various States are in collaboration/association with schools and universities or literary agencies to reach out to students and public of all ages.

Low level of education in Government schools

†1028. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards a survey conducted by Education Directorate under Chunauti 2018, according to which 46 per cent of class VI students of Government schools of Delhi cannot read the books prescribed for class II students, 67 per cent students cannot do simple multiplication and 13 per cent students do not recognise alphabets;

(b) if so, whether such condition is due to lack of interest among students or faulty educational system;

(c) the steps taken to make education simple and interesting; and

(d) whether Government would make any efforts to improve the level of education throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir, as informed by Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi, a base line survey in the month of July, 2016 was done to assess the learning levels of all the children in class VI and children scoring less than 33% in their previous classes (before promotion to class VII, VIII and IX *vide* No Detention Policy), in English reading, Hindi reading and basics of Mathematics by the teachers of the Directorate. Child-wise data was digitized by the Directorate of Education for nearly 5.8 lakh children.

(b) As informed by the Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi, no formal study has been conducted to diagnose the reasons behind low achievement levels among class VI students.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that the following steps have been taken to make education simple and interesting:-

- Chunnauti-2018, has been launched wherein all the students of class VI to IX were administered a simple learning assessment tool by their own teachers and children have been grouped according to their learning level and are being taught accordingly. Student specific interventions are being made in the form of targeted teaching inputs, innovative teaching material, application oriented and child friendly assessment tools, active feedback and involvement of parents. To prevent drop out of children from school, 62000 children who had failed two times or more in class IX, have also been brought back to school, under this initiative.
- Launched a two months long 'Reading campaign' in learning to read in mission mode with the help of teachers, School Management Committee (SMC) and Community.
- Development and use of supplementary learning material 'Pragati' to make the topics/concepts of the syllabus more interesting and contextual for the child and enhance his/her learning. Nearly 24000 Government school teachers worked in a workshop mode to develop activities, teaching material, pedagogies to improve student teacher interaction and class room processes so as to make teaching of all subjects in classes VI to VIII more interesting. This Pragati material is being distributed to all the students of Directorate Schools free of cost.
- Directorate of Education has developed additional academic material in the form of analysis of question papers, frequently asked questions and practice material and distributed it to all the students free of cost.
- Organized Summer Camp for class VI children during summer vacation in May 2016 to have fun and learning activities (Kuchh Masti Kuchh Padhai).
- Use of various co-curricular activities such as storytelling, theatre, talks and drawing competitions, Art Integrated Learning and Computer Aided Learning.

(d) Since the inception of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a flagship programme of the Central Government for universalising elementary education in 2001 till 31.3.2016, opening of 3.64 lakh new elementary schools, construction of 3.11 lakh school buildings, and 18.61 lakh additional classrooms and 19.48 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Further, under SSA, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications,

recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools.

To improve the quality of elementary education in the country, the Central Government has taken several initiatives. Some of these are – (i) Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) which is a sub-programme under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), encourage children to improve on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics in classes I and II. Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) Programme has been launched in July 2015, *inter alia*, as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

At secondary level, the Centrally sponsored scheme of RMSA envisages enhancing the quality of education by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at Secondary level, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. The Scheme provides for classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer room etc. in new/upgraded and existing secondary schools. Since the inception of RMSA in 2009-10 till 31.3.2016, 11,599 new secondary schools, 52,715 additional classrooms, 25,948 science laboratories, 21,864 computer rooms and 27,428 libraries have been sanctioned to States and UTs. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for various above activities including teachers training *viz.* induction training, in-service teachers training, master trainers training, training of key resource persons, professional development training as well as management and Leadership training of headmasters and State Resource Groups (SRGs).

Different syllabus of different Boards

1029. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the school children of different Boards are burdened with heavy weight school bags;

- (b) whether it is also a fact that the subjects and syllabus of CBSE, ICSE, ISC and State Boards are different and thus creates over-exhaustion to the children; and
- (c) if so, the proposal of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, majority of schools come under the purview of the State Governments/UT Administration. It is, therefore for the concerned State Governments/UT Administration to take appropriate action in this regard. The State Education Boards either dopt or adopt NCERT syllabus or develop their own syllabus in consonance with NCF, 2005.

As regards CBSE, it follows the syllabus prescribed by NCERT. ICSE is a private Board and follows its own syllabus and curriculum. CBSE has issued to all its affiliated schools to ensure that no home work is given to student of Class I and II and that the weight of the bag is kept minimum.

Increasing intake of students in IITs

1030. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have a current strength of 10572 students;
- (b) whether there is a proposal to increase this strength to 11,100 from the 2017 session;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the IITs are not able to recruit faculty of high talent to meet academic needs and the increased intake of students;
- (d) to what extent IITs would face declining academic standards and poorer scholastic achievements; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that quality of teaching staff and academic do not decline?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The current student strength in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is 82,604 (Eighty two thousand six hundred four). The IIT-Council in its 50th Meeting held on 23.08.2016 approved in-principle, the proposal for increasing the overall student's strength in the IITs to one lakh by the year 2020.

(c) to (e) Arising of vacancies and filling them up with suitable, qualified candidates is a continuous process. The IITs have been taking measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and PIOs to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty. In addition, Institutes are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty. The Government has also launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach some courses in the higher educational institutions. Steps such as outstanding young faculty awards, mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another, and pay parity to faculty have also been taken to attract best faculty in these Institutions. There is no adverse effect on studies in the institutes due to shortage of faculty, as the same is adequately compensated by the research scholars, contract, adjunct and visiting faculty.

Dropout students in Assam tea garden

1031. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dropouts in Assam, especially in tea garden areas are very high;

(b) if so the details thereof and the number of dropout students after primary level and secondary level during the each years from 2013-14 to 2016-17 in Assam, tea garden-wise;

(c) the reasons for dropouts in tea garden; and

(d) the step been taken by Government to reduce the number of dropout students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) does not capture information specifically for tea garden areas in Assam. As per UDISE, dropout rate at primary level in Assam shows an increase from 6.3% in 2013-14 to 7.4% in 2014-15. At upper primary level, dropout rate in Assam shows a slight decline from 7.3% in 2013-14 to 7.1% in 2014-15. At secondary level, dropout rate shows 26.77% in 2012-13, 30.43% in 2013-14 and 27.06% in 2014-15.

(c) The State has reported that some of the reasons for dropout at elementary level in Assam, including the tea garden areas, are involvement of children in

domestic activities and taking care of siblings, not getting support at home in learning and difficulty arising out of medium of instruction being different from the spoken language of children at home. At secondary level, this is due to lack of access to schools, lack of transportation facility, adolescence issues, migration of parents and other socio economic factors.

(d) Various steps have been taken to prevent dropout rate at elementary level namely focusing on child centric and joyful teaching-learning, providing teaching learning materials, providing text books, uniform, Mid Day Meal, library books, addressing infrastructural requirements like classroom, separate toilets for boys and girls, providing aids and appliances to Child With Special Need (CWSN) children, providing play materials, enrolment drive, public meeting etc. At the secondary level, various steps have been taken through the Integrated Rashtriya Madhayamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) which envisages enhancing the enrolment of classes IX-X by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation and improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers.

Board exam for Class X

1032. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether doing away of the Class-X board exam six years back has affected academic standards adversely;

(b) whether the CBSE Class-X Board exams were scrapped to reduce pressure on students; and

(c) if so, what balanced approach to this issue would be adopted by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), from time to time, receives feed back from stakeholders. On analysis of the feedback, it has been found that due to school based exam, students were losing the habit of regular studies and not preparing for the exam as they used to do earlier. The option to choose between School Based and Board based examination has resulted in reduced commitment for learning. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has now taken a view to make Class 10th Board exam compulsory from Academic Session 2017-18 after following due process.

Mahila Lekhak Protsahan Yojana

1033. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the Mahila Lekhak Protsahan Yojana under which it will publish the first work of women authors in English or any of the 22 Indian languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the Committee which shall scrutinize the work submitted for publishing;

(c) the criteria which would be used by the Committee to scrutinize the work for acceptance to publish; and

(d) whether applications would be collected only from women below the age of 40, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) National Book Trust (NBT), an autonomous body under Ministry of Human Resource Development has advertised Mahila-Lekhan Protsahan Yojana in 28 dailies of national level on 13th October, 2016 to invite first, original and unpublished works of young women writers aged 40 years or below from all over India in any of the 22 Indian languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and in English. NBT has informed that as per practice, the Language Committee of experts of different languages scrutinizes the proposals received, based on criteria as per the publishing profile of NBT.

Evaluation for Board examination

1034. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is going to discontinue the practice of re-evaluation of marks for all subjects from 2017, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the composition of the internal committee that would be constituted to scrutinize the genuine complaints seeking re-evaluation; and

(c) the current method of evaluation and whether Government has considered any other method for evaluation for the Board exams of class 10th and 12th, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Central Board of

Secondary Education has discontinued Re-evaluation of answer sheets of the candidates of Senior School Certificate Examination (Class-XII) w.e.f 2017 Examination. Reasons for doing away with re-evaluation are:-

- (i) Cases received for Re-evaluation are very few as compared to the cases received for verification of marks.
 - (ii) Taking into account the statistics with regard to the number of requests received for re-evaluation where percentage of mistake cases were found to be 0.02%.
 - (iii) Variation in the evaluation to the tune of 5% to 7% is internationally accepted. Stakeholders at large have faith in the system of CBSE.
- (b) Would be decided as and when required.
- (c) The process of evaluation of answer scripts of class 10th and 12th candidate involves the following procedure:-
- (i) As soon as the question paper is over, the Marking Scheme is prepared by the subject Experts and distributed to the Examiners/Head examiners.
 - (ii) Secrecy of answer scripts is done at the Regional Office by allotting a secret code to each candidate to hide the identity.
 - (iii) The Examiner evaluates answer scripts as per Marking Scheme which is then cross checked by the Head-examiner.
 - (iv) The evaluated answer script alongwith the award list is handed over by the examiner/head examiner to Chief Nodal Supervisor who sends the same to the concerned Regional Office of the Board for preparation and declaration of the result.

Vacant seats in AKTU, Uttar Pradesh

†1035. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that interest of students has reduced in Engineering courses in the country;

(b) the number of students who took admissions in B. Tech. and MBA in each year against number of seats available in Government and Non-Government technical institutes in the last three years and current year;

(c) whether most of the seats in non-Government technical Institutes under Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University (AKTU), Uttar Pradesh are remaining vacant, if so, the reasons therefor; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the steps being taken to promote technical education and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The number of students enrolled in the engineering courses has decreased from 9.40 lakhs in 2013-14 to 8.37 lakhs in 2015-16. However, there has been an increase in the demand for some engineering courses like the Computer Science, while there has been lower demand for other engineering courses.

Details of students who took admissions in B. Tech. and MBA in each year against number of seats available in Government and Non-Government technical institutes in the last three years and current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The actual intake percentage in non-Government technical institutions under Dr. Abdul Kalam Technical University (AKTU), Uttar Pradesh against the approved capacity for the academic years 2015-16, 2014-15 and 2013-14 has been 41.83%, 46.48% and 47.55% respectively. This would reflect the market demand and employability potential of such technical courses.

(d) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is monitoring the proper planning and coordinated development of technical education system throughout the country, the promotion of qualitative education in relation to planned quantitative growth and the norms and standards in the technical education system for matters connected therewith. These norms and standards are followed by all the States, uniformly. The AICTE also promotes involvement of the industry in structuring the courses so as to improve the employability of the students passing out of these courses.

Statement

Details of students who took admissions in B.Tech. and MBA in each year against number of seats available in Government and Non-Government technical institutes in the last three years and current year

State	2015-16		2014-15		2013-14	
	Enrolled Students	Approved Intake	Enrolled Students	Approved Intake	Enrolled Students	Approved Intake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Number of students enrolled in last 3 years in MBA						
Andhra Pradesh	33460	48780	32594	49860	28191	43440
Assam	384	780	424	780	433	780
Bihar	905	1825	927	1645	1047	1585

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chhattisgarh	729	1719	762	2280	737	2340
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	60	120	43	120	49	120
Delhi	2257	2601	2099	2541	2201	2481
Gujarat	5848	11352	5979	12432	6010	13132
Haryana	4700	11291	4928	11771	3828	13031
Himachal Pradesh	319	1320	420	1440	401	1560
Jammu and Kashmir	387	835	389	655	441	895
Jharkhand	214	565	187	745	286	685
Karnataka	12671	20160	11516	20880	10686	21870
Kerala	4347	6990	4450	7020	3974	6780
Madhya Pradesh	18061	23920	16291	23932	16928	23185
Maharashtra	28875	44296	27224	47297	27690	49242
Meghalaya	32	120	29	120	25	120
Nagaland	52	60	30	60	30	60
Odisha	3616	6625	2975	6475	2332	6835
Puducherry	277	600	299	600	312	600
Punjab	5381	10770	5909	11520	4731	11730
Rajasthan	2542	6925	2676	7840	2383	9970
Sikkim	30	60	21	60	42	60
Tamil Nadu	15426	30360	17017	32160	16887	34935
Telangana	30635	61638	33909	68754	36816	63135
Tripura	59	60	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	27381	44034	29145	45810	24744	46110
Uttarakhand	2132	3870	2011	4350	1776	5070
West Bengal	1950	4255	1619	4705	1752	5005
TOTAL	202730	345931	203873	365852	194732	364756
B. Number of students enrolled in last 3 years in B.Tech.						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	98	90	91	90	94	90
Andhra Pradesh	95359	179170	87521	184690	89416	173545
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	2688	5175	2418	5175	2737	4815
Bihar	4853	8870	4075	8750	4694	8570
Chandigarh	813	1420	912	915	831	915
Chhattisgarh	9705	22692	10875	28240	13261	26770
Delhi	6916	9265	7790	8965	6999	9007
Goa	1232	1260	1032	1260	1076	1260
Gujarat	42401	69839	47077	68989	51952	60889
Haryana	16713	66400	23599	69520	25685	69004
Himachal Pradesh	1866	9420	2512	9780	3295	10440
Jammu and Kashmir	2572	3405	2163	2980	2244	2725
Jharkhand	4567	7385	4764	7430	4454	5960
Karnataka	76619	102141	81692	103453	78434	99310
Kerala	41163	62713	41751	63226	42322	58482
Madhya Pradesh	47342	103314	48886	108320	58249	108284
Maharashtra	93007	164832	95430	169825	109591	164453
Manipur	115	115	115	115	115	115
Meghalaya	159	480	257	480	140	480
Nagaland	86	240	63	240	38	240
Odisha	17862	47694	16763	48414	19858	45282
Puducherry	4037	8940	4411	9060	4652	7620
Punjab	16484	47845	18906	49747	21373	46179
Rajasthan	25406	63263	27293	68100	32152	64575
Sikkim	408	840	585	840	584	720
Tamil Nadu	160022	285254	161232	291144	176946	280569
Telangana	73281	157178	78454	189395	84502	179150
Tripura	339	600	308	600	182	300
Uttar Pradesh	63879	149332	73225	152756	75509	154491
Uttarakhand	5397	13485	5055	13605	5577	14865
West Bengal	21211	38613	20151	38913	23473	35463
TOTAL	836600	1631270	869406	1705017	940435	1634718

Promotion of technological innovations in IITs

1036. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country have a separate unit for promotion of technological innovations and what has been the State of budgetary allocation to these units over the years;

(b) whether there has been any attempt of evaluating the performance of these units/cells to promote innovation;

(c) the IITs that have performed better on innovation front;

(d) whether IITs keep any track as to how many of the innovations conceived by IIT students have been successfully converted into a business proposition; and

(e) the view of the Ministry about the issues responsible for non-conversion of innovative concepts into business propositions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) Startup India initiative seeks to establish six (6) Research Parks in IITs and IISc; fourteen (14) Startup Centres in IITs, NITs, IIITs, and Universities; fifteen (15) Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) in IITs, NITs, IIMs, IISERs, and IIITs. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition, IIT-Madras Research Park is fully functional with a built up area of 1.2 million sq. ft. and occupied with 64 Companies including R&D companies, incubators, start ups, centers of excellence, and research labs. Construction of Research Parks at IIT-Bombay and IIT-Kharagpur at a total cost of ₹ 100.00 crore each has already commenced. IIT-Delhi has set up an independent unit namely Foundation for Innovation and Technology Transfer (FITT) which is a self-sustaining entity. As a part of commercialization of technology, FITT has filed 476 patents out of which 107 patens have been granted. It has transferred 79 technologies including 39 Intellectual Property (IP) licenses. The performance of these units is monitored and evaluated at regular intervals. The Institutions encourage entrepreneurship and also help students to convert innovations into commercial businesses through startups. The Ministry has been providing support to the institutions for improving research eco-system and building industry partnerships.

Statement

Details of Startup Centers, Technology Business Incubators and Research Parks to be established under Startup India Initiative

Sl. No.	Institutions	Amount
Start up Centres		
1.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bhubneshwar, Odisha	A total support of ₹ 50 lakh per year, jointly provided by MHRD and DST, in ratio of 50:50
2.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Delhi, New Delhi	
3.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	
4.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology (NIT), VNIT, Nagpur, Maharashtra	
5.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Arunachal Pradesh	
6.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Silchar, Assam	
7.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Agartala, Tripura	
8.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Goa, Goa	
9.	Atal Bihari Vajpayee (ABV) Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	
10.	PDPM-Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	
11.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Indore, Madhya Pradesh	
12.	Pondicherry University, R. Venkataraman Nagar, Kalapet, Puducherry, UT Puducherry	
13.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	
14.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Bhopal	

Sl. No.	Institutions	Amount
Technology Business Incubators (TBIs)		
1.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi, Himachal Pradesh	Funding to the tune of ₹ 3-5 crore from DST
2.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, Punjab	
3.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Jalandhar, Punjab	
4.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkela, Odisha	
5.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur	
6.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, Uttarakhand	
7.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Rohtak, Haryana	
8.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Raipur, Chhattisgarh	
9.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode, Kerala	
10.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Udaipur, Rajasthan	
11.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	
12.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design, Manufacturing (IIITDM), Kancheepuram, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	
13.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	
14.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Calicut, Kerala	
15.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali, Punjab	
Research Park		
1.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Gandhinagar, Gujarat	₹ 70.00 crore from DST

Sl. No.	Institutions	Amount
2.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Hyderabad, Telangana	₹ 70.00 crore from MHRD
3.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, New Delhi	₹ 60.00 crore from MHRD and ₹ 10.00 crore from DST
4.	Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, Karnataka	-do-
5.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	₹ 70.00 crore from MHRD and ₹ 10.00 crore from DST
6.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, Assam	-do-

Review of syllabus in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya

†1037. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review of syllabus of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas has been done by Government over the last few years;

(b) the extent to which Government is cautious about conducting review of syllabus in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya for quality and all-round development of these institutes in this era of globalisation; and

(c) policy of Government to promote sports in these Vidyalayas and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and therefore have to follow the syllabus prescribed by CBSE for its affiliated schools. If any changes are made in the syllabus prescribed by CBSE, the same would apply to JNVs as well.

(c) A lot of emphasis is laid by JNVs for promotion of sports and physical education amongst the students. The Physical Education Teachers in every JNV also function as sports coordinators. Infrastructure for games and major sports including athletic tracks is available in the JNVs. Besides taking part in games during mornings

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and evenings, students are encouraged to participate in various Inter-House Sports Competitions. There are also sports meets between various JNVs at cluster, regional and national levels. Further, the students from JNVs participate in State and National level sports competitions open for all schools.

Central Universities sanctioned and started recently

1038. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Central Universities that have been sanctioned in the country recently, State-wise;
- (b) the number of these universities where teaching has started, building has been constructed or is under construction;
- (c) the total sanctioned strength of non-teaching staff in the said universities; and
- (d) whether it would be increased as per demand of the universities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) During the Twelfth Plan, only one Central University namely Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari has been established in the State of Bihar in December, 2014. The regular Vice Chancellor has been appointed. The academic activities have been started from the academic session 2016-17. Construction work has not been started as the State Government has not allotted the land. At present, the total number of sanctioned non-teaching posts in the said University is 13. The University Grants Commission sanctions non-teaching positions in the Central Universities from time to time as the requirement grows as per laid down norms.

Unaffordable education for poor

1039. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the scarcity of public financed education an exorbitant fees of private institutions make education unaffordable to a vast majority and leads to poor Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER); and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

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

is committed to increasing access to quality education to all sections of the society and provide adequate funds to realize these goals. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976 brought about a fundamental change by transferring education from the State List to the Concurrent List recognizing the federal structure of our country and giving equal responsibility to both the Central and State Governments to promote education.

Several schemes are being implemented by the Ministry so as to enhance access to public funded education across all levels ranging from elementary, secondary, higher and technical education. These include implementing the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) which makes it incumbent on Government to provide free and compulsory education to all children of 6-14 years of age and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for universalizing elementary education. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented in order to enhance enrolment and attendance to children studying in elementary classes which supplements the efforts of SSA. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Scheme aims at making good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons in the age group of 14 to 18 years. In higher education, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), State higher educational institutions are being strengthened.

The Government has been establishing schools, such as Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) in un-served and under-served areas so as ensure that the socially and economically disadvantaged sections have access to education. Similarly in higher education, IITs, IIMs, NITs, IIITs, IISERs, Central Universities are being established so that every aspiring learner has access to affordable education. In addition to the efforts of the Ministry, the State Governments also undertake several steps to provide equitable access to education across all levels of education. To ensure that all sections have access to education several student financing schemes, such as scholarships and education loans are being implemented. The UGC regulations on deemed universities stipulate preventing commercialization and ensuring that the interests of the socially and economically weaker students have been protected adequately.

The extant National Policy on Education (NPE) provides for a National System of Education which implies that, up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. Also, the stated policy of the Government is that education is a 'not-for-profit' activity. The Government has also initiated the consultation process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge.

Inadequate higher education institutions

1040. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that we are unable to match the demand of our exploding cohort of youth population with the adequate availability of higher education institutions as against 1500 institutions projected by National Knowledge Commission, we have just 750; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The National Knowledge Commission (NKC) in its Report to the Nation 2006-09, recommended massive expansion of higher education system to around 1500 universities to enable India to attain a Gross Enrolment Ratio of at least 15% by 2015.

During the Twelfth plan (2012-17), as approved by the National Development Council, the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. However, apart from opening of new Central institutions in the last few years, the Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.

As per All India Survey on Higher Education (2014-15) report, 51,534 institutions of higher education including 760 Universities have been set up in the country which is significantly higher as compared to the corresponding figures of 17,332 institutions of higher education including 350 universities in 2005-06. Also, with the increase in the number of institutions of higher education, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), which is calculated for 18-23 years of age group, is showing an increasing trend from 11.6% in 2005-06 to 24.3% in 2014-15.

Income ceiling for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†1041. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) by when the income ceiling for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas is likely to be prescribed;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of low income group students enrolled in Kendriya Vidyalayas at present and whether the Government is considering to increase their number; and

(c) whether the wards of Government officials would also be included in the purview of income ceiling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) A total number of 33,846 students from Below Poverty Line (BPL) category are enrolled in the Kendriya Vidyalayas at present. As per the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan already provides for reservation of 25% seats in class-I at entry stage to the children belonging to SC/ST/OBC (non creamy layer)/EWS/BPL and differently abled children put together.

(c) Does not arise.

Fake universities in country

†1042. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several fake universities are operating in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such fake universities and number of years these have been operational;

(c) the number of students earning their degrees from these so far and whether any record is available to show the problems being faced by degree holders because of their fake degrees; and

(d) the details of action taken against fake universities during last one decade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Presently, 23 universities are listed in the University Grants Commission (UGC) list of fake universities, details of which are available on www.ugc.ac.in. Apart from this, the names of two universities are not being reflected in the UGC list of fake universities due to Hon'ble Court Order. The matter relating to unrecognizing of Bhartiya

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Shiksha Parishad, Lucknow, U.P. is *sub-judice* before the District Judge, Lucknow. In addition, in view of Delhi High Court Order dated 27.06.2008 in Writ Petition (Civil) No.8799/2008 and 5467 of 2008, UGC has issued a separate public notice in relation to Indian Institute of Planning and Management (IIPM), New Delhi.

(c) No such data is available with the Government.

(d) The Ministry *vide* its D.O. letter No. 12-3/2015/U3A dated 21st July, 2015 requested the Chief Secretaries of respective State Governments to investigate the matter and register complaints in police station against these fake universities. Prosecution may also be initiated against those who are involved in defrauding and cheating students by misrepresenting themselves as “Universities” awarding degrees with their name.

UGC has also taken several steps against these fraudulent universities. Some of the steps are as follows:—

- (i) For the awareness of general public/students/parents, the UGC puts up the list of fake institutions on its website *i.e.* www.ugc.ac.in. All self-styled unrecognized and unapproved institutions are cautioned that running of Undergraduate and Post-graduate degree courses and giving misleading advertisements shall attract severe action under the provisions of appropriate laws including the UGC Act and the Indian Penal Code, etc.
- (ii) At the beginning of every academic session, the UGC issues Press Release and Public Notice and State-wise list of fake universities in the country in national dailies and Newspapers in Hindi and English to warn the aspiring students, guardians and the public at large not to take admission in the courses run by the self-styled, unauthorized fake universities/institution of higher education functioning in different parts of the country.
- (iii) Cases have also been filed in various courts by UGC against fake universities/institutions. Various cases are pending in the court of law filed by the fake universities/unrecognized institutes.
- (iv) The UGC in the interest of general public/students defends the cases in the court. Action relating to closing down the fake institution is to be taken by the concerned State Government and local authorities.
- (v) The UGC has sent letters to the State/UT Principal Secretaries/Education Secretaries to take appropriate action against the fake universities located in their jurisdiction. A reminder letter has also been issued by UGC on 1st April, 2016.
- (vi) The UGC has also written to the Vice Chancellor/Director, in charge of the all fake universities to close the down the institutions immediately.

- (vii) The High Court of Delhi has given the final decision against the IIPM and advised that acts of the IIPM, Arindam Chaudhari and Malay Chaudhari constitute a criminal offence of cheating punishable under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. To comply with the Court decision the UGC has lodged FIR against IIPM in the Police Station.

Incentives to award winning students of FTII

1043. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII) have received several national and international awards during the last three years and the current year, if so, the details, thereof; and

(b) the steps/programmes taken up by Government to incentivise and encourage the students of FTII with a view to augment their creative performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes Sir. Details of national and international awards won by FTII students during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Government provides Grant-in-Aid to FTII for procuring latest equipment and upgrading infrastructure for keeping it abreast with the changing scenario, emerging trends and modern day technology. For Twelfth Five Year Plan, ₹ 80 crores has been allocated for this purpose.

FTII has recently aligned the syllabus and course content, in view of the technological advances so as to enhance the analytical and creative abilities of the students. Also, it has signed MoUs with different Film Schools of world like Film and Television Academy of Performing Arts, Prague (FAMU) Czech Republic, La Femis, France, Internationale filmschule, Germany etc. and each year many students are sent to these films schools under students exchange programme to augment their skills.

Statement

(A) National awards won by FTII students during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Year	Title and Student Name	Award Name
1.	2013	<i>Kaatal</i> -Vikrant Pawar	'Best Short Fiction' with Rajat Kamal-60th National Film Awards.

Sl. No.	Year	Title and Student Name	Award Name
2.	2013	<i>Kaatal</i> -Vikrant Pawar	'Best Direction' with Swarna Kamal-60th National Film Awards.
3.	2013	<i>Kaatal</i> -Abhimanyu Dange	'Best Cinematography' with Rajat Kamal-60th National Film Awards.
4.	2013	<i>After Glow</i> -Kaushal Oza	'Best Film on Family Values' award with Rajat Kamal-60th National film Awards.
5.	2013	<i>Allah Is Great</i> -Andrea Iannetta	'Special Mention'-60th National Film Awards.
6.	2014	<i>Chidiya Udh</i> -Pranjal Dua	'Best Direction' with Swarna Kamal -61st National Film Awards.
7.	2014	<i>Chidiya Udh</i> -Gautam Nair	'Best Audiography' with Rajat Kamal -61st National Film Awards.
8.	2014	<i>Mandrake</i> /Mandrakel-Ruchir Arun	'Best Short fiction' with Rajat Kamal to the Director-61st National film Awards.
9.	2014	<i>Mandrake</i> /Mandrakel-Kavin Jagtiani	'Best Cinematography' with Rajat Kamal-61st National Film Awards.
10.	2015	<i>Aaranyak</i> -Renu Savant	'Best Direction' with Swarna Kamal-62nd National Film Awards.
11.	2015	<i>Seek and Hide</i> -Manoj Nitharwal	'Special Mention' 62nd National film award in non feature film category.

(B) International awards won by FTII students during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Award Name
1.	2013	<i>Allah is Great</i> -Andrea Ianetta	'2nd Best Film' in Dubai International Film Festival (Shorts Section).
2.	2013	<i>Kaatal</i> -Vikrant Pawar	'Best Student Film' Award in International Film Festival of Fiji 2013.
3.	2013	<i>Dwand</i> -Sahil Bhardwaj, Cinematographer	'Best Cinematography Award' in 13th International Student Film Festival Pisek 2013, Czech Republic.

Sl. No.	Year	Title	Award Name
4.	2014	<i>Mukhbir</i> -Manoj Nitharwal	‘Best Student Film’ Award in International Film Festival of Fiji.
5.	2015	<i>Seek and Hide</i> -Manoj Nitharwal	New York Indian Film Festival New York won in ‘Best Short Film’ category.
6.	2015	<i>Kamakshi</i> -Satindar Bedi	‘Night Awards’ 13th International Festival Signes De Nuit, Saarbruecken, Germany.
7.	2015	<i>Kamakshi</i> -Satindar Bedi	‘Honourable Mention’ in the category Short Film. 12th Indian Film Festival Stuttgart Germany.
8.	2015	<i>Seek and Hide</i> -Manoj Nitharwal	‘Best Student Film’ Award in International Film Festival of Fiji 2015.
9.	2016	<i>Kamakshi</i> -Kratika Adhikari	Wolves Intependent International Film Awards, Lithuania, 2016 Spring Season for Best Editing.
10.	2016	<i>Unscheduled Arrival</i> -Vijaya Singh	CILECT ASIA-Pacific Association (CAPA) Best Film Competition-Documentary The Eleventh CILECT Prize-2016.
11.	2016	<i>Shower</i> -Gaurav Mod	20th International Video Festival VIDEOMEDEJA, Lunartis, Serbia for Special mention category.

Channels banned under Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act

1044. SHRI DEREK O’ BRIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of instances where television news channels have been banned under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the corresponding Code; and

(b) the details on the grounds on which such channels were banned, the duration of the ban and the authorities involved in determining such bans, in the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Content telecast on private satellite TV channels is regulated in terms of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. There is no provision of pre-censorship of the content telecast on such TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the said Act and the rules framed thereunder.

The Ministry has also constituted a composite Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) under the Chairmanship of the Addl. Secretary (I&B) and comprising officers drawn from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and a representative from the Industry in Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), to take cognizance *suo-motu* or look into specific complaints regarding violation of the Programme Code and Advertising Code. The IMC functions in a recommendatory capacity. The final decision regarding penalties and its quantum is taken by the Ministry on the basis of the recommendations of IMC.

The Constitution also allows State to impose reasonable restrictions on Article 19(1)(a) on certain grounds such as the sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency, morality, or in relation to contempt of Court, defamation or incitement to an offence, as laid down under Article 19(2) of the Constitution. Similarly reasonable restrictions can be imposed under certain situations on the freedom to practise any profession, business, etc. under Article 19(1)(g). This spirit of the Constitution is also reflected in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, which while upholding the freedom of Electronic Media imposes reasonable restrictions in public interest.

Action is taken against TV channels whenever any violation of the aforesaid Programme and Advertising Codes is noticed or brought to the notice of the Ministry. Ministry generally issues warnings or advisories to comply with the Programme/Advertising Codes or asks the channels to run apology scroll on their channel. Occasionally, the channels are also taken off air temporarily for a limited period depending on the gravity of the violation. Since the year 2005 to 2016, as many as 31 TV channels were asked to prohibit transmission for specific period of time ranging from 1 day to 60 days including news channel for 30 days.

Details of private satellite TV channels asked to prohibit transmission for duration ranging from 1 day to 30 days for telecasting content in violation of the Programme

Code during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (See below). Year-wise No. of such cases is 14 in 2013, 1 in 2014, 4 in 2015 and 3 in 2016 (till November).

Statement

List of private TV channels asked to prohibit transmission for telecasting content in violation of the Programme Code during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason	Details of action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Enterr 10	Telecast of Hindi feature film "Musafir", "Plan" and "Ashiq Banaya Apnne"-‘A’ certified films.	An 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.	An 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.	An 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.	An Order dated 08.01.2013 was issued to the channel prohibiting the transmission of the channel for one day.
5.	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.

1	2	3	4
6.	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.
7.	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.
8.	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.
9.	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.
10.	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.
11.	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.
12.	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.
13.	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.

1	2	3	4
14.	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.
15.	WB	Telecast of a "V/UA" certified film "It's a Boy Girl Thing" showing obscene and women denigrating content.	An Order dated 16.01.2014 was issued for taking the channel off air for one day.
16.	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 days.
17.	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 days.
18.	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.
19.	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 days.
20.	NDTV INDIA	Telecast of news report on Pathankot terrorist attack.	An Order was issued on 02.11.2016 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day.
21.	Care World	Telecast of obscene programme "Kya Karu Mai Aab".	An Order was issued on 02.11.2016 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or

1	2	3	4
			re-transmission of channel for seven days.
22.	News Time Assam	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of minor boy.	An Order dated 02.11.2016 was issued to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for one day (to carry out the three awards of one day off air concurrently).
	News Time Assam	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies.	
	News Time Assam	Telecast of News story defaming the image of MLA and denigrating women.	

Committee of officials to look into conduct of a media unit

1045. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government decided to give full powers to a committee of officials in the Ministry to silence a media unit temporarily;

(b) whether Government chose not to give even a semblance of impartiality in taking such a decision;

(c) why the decision making authority was not reposed in an independent committee of judicial or quasi-judicial nature; and

(d) whether Government by this act is arming itself with authoritarian powers in the name of defending national security and suppressing terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Content telecast on private satellite TV channels is regulated in terms of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. There is no provision of pre-censorship of the content telecast on such TV channels. However, all programmes and advertisements telecast on such TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the said Act and the rules framed thereunder.

The Ministry has also constituted a composite Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) under the Chairmanship of the Addl. Secretary (I&B) and comprising

officers drawn from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and a representative from the industry in Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), to take cognizance *sou motu* or look into specific complaints regarding violation of the Programme Code and Advertising Code. The IMC functions in a recommendatory capacity. The final decision regarding penalties and its quantum is taken by the Ministry on the basis of the recommendations of IMC.

In the event of violation of Programme and Advertising Codes, action is taken against the defaulting channels as per rules. Adequate opportunity is given to the allegedly violative TV channels before initiating any action. *Prima facie*, a show cause notice is issued to the TV channels for the alleged violation of the said codes in order that the said channel could, in its defence, submit its reply, if any. Whenever the matter is placed before the IMC, an opportunity for personal hearing is also afforded to the representatives of the channel to present their position before arriving at a recommendation. In the past three years and current year Ministry has taken action in 77 instances where the TV channels were either given a warning (26), directives (6) an advisory (17), a direction to run apology scroll (6) or an order to go off air (22) for a limited number of days.

(c) and (d) Several attempts have been made in the past from time to time to take regulation of content out of Government control by setting up an independent and autonomous authority to deal with the broadcasting sector in a comprehensive manner. In spite of best efforts, an independent authority for regulating broadcasting content could not be set up due to divergent views among stakeholders including broadcasters. The Constitution provides for the State to impose reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) on grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency, morality, or in relation to contempt of Court, defamation or incitement to an offence, as laid down under Article 19(2) of the Constitution. This spirit of the Constitution is reflected in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, which while upholding the freedom of Electronic Media imposes reasonable restrictions in public interest.

Accordingly, action is taken as per extant laws, rules and guidelines against TV channels whenever any violation of the aforesaid Programme and Advertising Codes is established, which may include the content involving the issues of national security or terrorism also.

E-auction of FM radio Phase III channels

1046. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted e-Auction of the Second Batch of Private FM Radio Phase-III Channels recently;

(b) if so, the details of the companies that participated in the e-auction and the cities for which license to operate FM channels were granted to those companies; and

(c) whether Government imposed any new condition regarding the content of programme viz., compulsory inclusion of educational programme, current affairs programme, which will be of immense helpful to students, of new FM channel which were auctioned recently, if so, the details thereof, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The e-Auction for the 2nd batch of FM Phase-III for 266 channels in 92 cities, commenced on 26th October, 2016 and is in process. A list of the companies participating in the e-Auction of the 2nd batch of FM Phase-III is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The terms and conditions regarding the programme content in 2nd batch auction are same as in 1st batch.

Statement***List of the companies participating in the e-Auction of the 2nd batch of FM Phase-III***

Sl. No.	Name of the companies
1.	M/s Rockstar EI Private Limited, Dimapur, Nagaland
2.	M/s The Malayala Manorama Co. Ltd., Kottayam, Kerala
3.	M/s JCL Infra Limited, Meerut, UP
4.	M/s Sambhaav Media Ltd., Ahmedabad, Gujarat
5.	M/s Purvy Broadcast (P) Ltd., Guwahati, Assam
6.	M/s Malar Publication (P) Ltd., Chennai, Tamil Nadu
7.	M/s Hotel Polo Towers (P) Ltd., Shillong, Meghalaya
8.	M/s The Mathrubhumi Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd., Kozhikode, Kerala
9.	M/s Ushodaya Enterprises Private Limited, Hyderabad, Telangana

Sl. No.	Name of the companies
10.	M/s South Asia FM Limited, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
11.	M/s Kal Radio Limited, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
12.	M/s Abhijit Realtors and Infraventure (P) Ltd., Somiwada, Nagpur
13.	M/s Entertainment Network (I) Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra
14.	M/s Dharmik Infomedia Private Ltd., Lucknow, UP

Monthly charges for television channels

1047. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether TRAI has decided to examine the tariff structure so that the business models provide all consumers freedom to choose from an array of attractive and affordable a-la-carte channels and bundled broadcast TV services as per their preferences and paying capacity, if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and

(b) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the monthly charges to view television channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) TRAI has undertaken a comprehensive review of the existing tariff framework for addressable systems in order to create an enabling environment for orderly growth of the television broadcasting sector in the light of various developments related to technology, emergence of multiple distribution platforms, evolving business models, and enhanced addressability across platforms. TRAI issued a Consultation Paper on "Tariff Issues related to TV Services" on 29th January 2016 seeking comments from the stakeholders. In order to further discuss the issues involved in the said Consultation Paper with the stakeholders, two Open House Discussions (OHDs) were also conducted on the above mentioned Consultation Paper.

After considering the views expressed by the stakeholders during the consultation process and internal analysis of TRAI, a draft tariff order has been issued on 10th October 2016 inviting written comments from the stakeholders by 24th October, 2016. However, on request from a number of stakeholders, the Authority has extended the last date for receipt of written comments on the proposed draft Tariff Order up to 15th November, 2016.

- A subscriber can choose a-la-carte channels of his choice.
- Monthly rental amount of maximum ₹ 130 (excluding taxes) per set top

box, to be paid by a subscriber to the distributor of television channels for a capacity of 100 SD channels.

- Within the capacity of 100 SD channels, in addition to channels notified by the Central Government to be mandatorily provided to subscribers, a subscriber will be free to choose any free to air channel(s), pay channel(s), premium channel(s) or bouquet(s) of channels offered by the broadcasters or bouquet(s) of channels offered by the distributor of television channels or a combination thereof.
- A subscriber has to pay separate charges, other than the rental amount, for subscribing to pay channels or premium channels or bouquet of pay channels.
- Additional capacity, beyond initial one hundred channels capacity, can be availed by a subscriber in the slabs of 25 SD channels each, by paying an amount not exceeding ₹ 20/-per such slab, excluding taxes, per set top box per month.
- Distributors of television channels have to offer at least one bouquet, referred to as basic service tier, of 100 free to air channels including all the channels notified by the Central Government to be mandatorily provided to the subscribers.

The draft tariff order has been put on the TRAI's website to give an opportunity to the stakeholders to offer their comments, if any, on the proposed regulatory tariff framework for maintaining completeness and consistency of the framework provided in the draft Tariff Order. The final tariff order is notified after analysing the comments of the stakeholders.

Ignoring advertisement in vernacular language

1048. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether less than 7 per cent Indians are proficient in English and more than 30 per cent of advertising expenditure is reserved for them, ignoring the 93 per cent population who are proficient in vernacular language, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the figures for last five years of percentage advertisements spent by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) language-wise, publication-wise, State-wise, population-wise as against the percentage mandated in previous policy; and

(c) whether English papers from Delhi are taking more than 25 per cent of the budget of advertisement whereas Delhi has less than 1 per cent of India's population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No, Sir. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), the nodal multi-media agency for release of Central Government advertisements, while releasing display advertisements, ensures that a balance is maintained between various categories of newspapers taking into account circulation, language, coverage area etc., as per the Print Media Advertisement Policy of Government of India. The Policy also stipulates that the distribution of advertisements to English newspapers is not more than 30% in rupee terms.

(b) The language-wise/publication-wise/State and Population-wise percentage of display advertisement spent by DAVP during the last five years is available on DAVP website, *i.e.* www.davp.nic.in under head 'Newspapers' and sub-head 'Rajya Sabha Questions Part-B of Question Number 1048'.

(c) No, Sir. English papers in Delhi received 16.06 per cent of all advertisements released by DAVP during 2015-16 and 11.25 per cent of display advertisements in rupee terms.

Induction of disabled candidates in civil services

1049. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of disabled candidates selected by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) in the civil services who were not allotted any service in the last three years and the current year, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether any plans have been/are being formulated by Government to ensure that the physically disabled candidates are smoothly inducted in the civil services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Service allocation to the candidates recommended by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is done by the Department of Personnel and Training on the basis of rank, preference, medical status, eligibility of the candidate and vacancy position in the relevant category. Number of disabled candidates selected by UPSC in the civil services who were not allotted any service in the last three years *i.e.* CSE 2012 to CSE 2014 and the current year *i.e.* CSE 2015 is 20 and 6 respectively. These PH candidates were not allocated to any service due to indicating preferences for a few services, not completing medical examination within time-limit, percentage of disability less than 40% after medical examination and not fulfilling the Functional

Classification and Physical Requirements criteria (FC and PR) for the services. Efforts are made to allocate services to all the disabled candidates by relaxing FC and PR wherever required.

CBI investigation in VYAPAM scam

1050. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether the CBI is investigating the VYAPAM Scam in Madhya Pradesh, if so, the progress of this investigation and how long it would take to complete it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): CBI is investigating the VYAPAM Scam in Madhya Pradesh in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India orders dated 09.07.2015 and 11.09.2015 transferring investigation/further investigation/trial of 185 cases related to VYAPAM Scam to the CBI. The progress of investigation of VYAPAM Scam Cases is as below:

- 154 VYAPAM Scam Cases were registered by CBI for further investigation.
- In 14 Cases, CBI is conducting prosecution/trial without any further investigation in these cases.
- In 7 cases, CBI has taken up the appeal proceedings filed by the accused persons against their conviction.
- In 2 cases, after Judgment of acquittal, the matter was allowed to rest.
- One VYAPAM case has been merged with another VYAPAM case already registered by CBI for investigation.
- In 7 cases, no action was recommended by CBI as cases were not related with VYAPAM Scam.
- After taking over of cases by CBI, Judgments of the Ld. Trial Courts have been received in 11 cases, of which 10 have ended in conviction.
- Out of the above 154 cases registered by CBI for further investigation, in 52 cases after completion/partial completion of the investigation, final reports u/s 173 Cr.PC have been filed in Jurisdictional Courts.
- All efforts are being made to complete field investigation in all the remaining cases.
- In addition, 1 RC and 15 PEs in deaths allegedly related to VYAPAM Scam were also registered, out of which enquiry in 14 PEs have also been completed.

Long pendency of RTI appeals

1051. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a long pendency of Right to Information (RTI) appeals at various levels in the Court of various State RTI Commissioners;

(b) if so, the details of pendency of waiting cases for hearing in the Court of various State Commissioners, State-wise; and

(c) the steps Government would take to expedite the pendency, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Section 15 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 provides that every State Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a State Information Commission to exercise the powers conferred on and to perform the functions assigned to it under this Act.

As the RTI Act is federal in nature, no such information is maintained Centrally. State-wise data on pending cases and annual reports are available with each State Information Commission.

Warning to employees associations for criticizing Government policies

†1052. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Employees Unions have been warned by Government of stringent action against them, if they criticize Government's policies, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) if not, the reasons for issuing a circular under which Employees Unions have been warned against criticizing Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Rule 9 (i) of Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964 provides that no Government servant shall, in any radio broadcast, telecast through any electronic media or in any document published in his own name or anonymously, pseudonymously or in the name of any other person or in any communication to the press or in any public utterance, make any statement of fact or opinion which has the effect of an adverse criticism of any current or recent policy or action of the Central Government or a State Government.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per Rule 6(k) of the Central Civil Service (Recognition of Service Associations) Rules, 1993, the Service Association shall not do any act or assist in the doing of any act which, if done by a Government servant, would contravene any of the provisions of the Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rules, 1964.

Retrenchment of OBC candidates selected by UPSC

†1053. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the process of retrenchment of those OBC candidates selected by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) in Civil Services Examination 2015 whose parents earn more than six lakh rupees has been started on the pretext that they fall under the creamy layer, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the rule for creamy layer would apply in such cases where the parents/guardians of a candidate have legally disinherited him or they would be treated differently, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In case of recommendation of name of a candidate by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for service allocation, the candidate is considered for allocation to one of those services by the Government for which he has indicated his preference subject to fulfillment of other conditions like Medical fitness, eligibility for availing reservation etc. as per Civil Services Examination Rules and extant instructions on the subject.

(b) As per the extant instructions, the sons and daughters of persons having income exceeding the limit of ₹ 6.00 lakhs per annum for a period of three consecutive years shall be treated to be falling in creamy layer. Such cases where the candidate has been legally disinherited by his/her parents or guardians would have to be considered by the Competent Authority based on facts and circumstances of each case.

Cases of corruption against officers

1054. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption against the officers and employees of various Ministries/Departments of Union Government under investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and courts for the last three years; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the action taken against such officers and employees by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) CBI has registered 2281 cases related to corruption against the employees of various Ministries/ Departments of Union Government under the Prevention of Corruption Act during the last three years *i.e.* 2013 to 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.10.2016). The year-wise break-up and action taken/present status are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Prevention of Corruption Act cases registered against the employees of various Ministries/Department of Union Government

Year	No. of cases registered	Out of col. 2, no. of cases charge-sheeted	Out of col. 2, no. of cases recommended for RDA	Out of col. 2, no. of cases ended in Closure, SCN, otherwise disposed off etc.	Out of col. 2, no. of cases pending under investigation
2013	596	477	38	62	19
2014	607	460	29	43	75
2015	576	352	21	22	181
2016 (upto 31.10.16)	502	124	3	3	372

RDA-Regular Departmental Action.

SCN-Self Contained Note.

Committees/boards constituted under PMO

1055. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted various committees and boards, councils under the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and associated establishments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken so far by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government is taking effective steps to expedite the process of appointment of Directors/Members to such committees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Government of India has constituted various Committees/Boards/Councils. Some of the Committees/Boards/Councils are headed by the Prime Minister, Minister-in-charge of the Ministry/Department, which are serviced by the concerned Ministry/Department. Similarly, some Committees are also constituted to assist these Committees/Boards/Councils under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary to PM, National Security Advisor (NSA), Additional Principal Secretary to PM etc., which are also serviced by the concerned Ministry/Department. The details in this respect is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Reforms in functioning of administration

1056. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is imperative to bring about major reforms in the functioning of Government services to extend the proper benefit of development of the country to all the sections of the society, if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) whether economically weakest sections of society are not getting the benefits due to shortcomings in the functioning of administration at the Central and State level in the country and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government is committed to ensure that benefits of development reach all sections of the society including the weaker sections. Wherever any constraints are perceived, remedial action is taken on priority. The reforms in the functioning of Government services are a continuous ongoing process. Schemes like Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, e-Governance based services, Digital India, Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG, (DBT), Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Swachh Vidyalaya, Soil Health Card, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna, Atal Pension Yojana etc. are some of the recent initiatives in this direction.

Strength of IAS officers in Andhra Pradesh

1057. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total sanctioned strength of IAS officers in Andhra Pradesh is 211;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh has presently 171 IAS officers;

(c) what are the reasons for such high number of vacancies and the efforts being made by Government to fill in the vacancies; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the intake strength by taking into account the vacancies in Andhra Pradesh and other States so as to fill in the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The total sanctioned strength of IAS officers in Andhra Pradesh is 211. As on 01.01.2016, Andhra Pradesh has 171 IAS officers in position as per the IAS Civil List, 2016.

(c) and (d) The occurrence of vacancies and its filling up is an ongoing process. The Government has increased annual intake of IAS officers to 180 during last four years. While distributing the vacancies among various cadres/joint cadres of IAS, deficit in various cadres is also considered. Further, in promotion quota prompt action has been taken for holding Selection Committee Meeting for appointment of State Service officers in All India Services.

Uploading of Government data for public scrutiny

1058. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many Government data have not yet been digitized and uploaded for public scrutiny, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether complaints have been received by Government regarding non-disclosure of information; and

(c) if so, the details of number of complaints regarding non-disclosure, region-wise, over the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The work of digitization of records in the Government of India is a continuous exercise and the process of digitization takes place in a phased manner. The Government takes all necessary initiatives to ensure that maximum data are available on public domain for dissemination of information. The RTI Act also provides for *suo-moto* disclosure of information on websites by all public authorities of the country. The Guidelines for Indian Government Websites (GIGW), 2009 also provides for uploading of 115 parameters based information by all Government offices in the country on their websites and also provides for their regular updation. The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions does not maintain any centralized information regarding complaints relating to non-disclosure

of information in all the Government offices of the country.

Popularization of science and technology inventions

1059. SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any mechanism to popularize science and technology inventions by our scientists in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Department of Science and Technology established National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) in the late 1980s with a mandate to not only popularize Science and Technology (S&T) amongst the masses but also to encourage the S&T community to conduct frontline research and development in the field of Science and Technology communication. Due to the concerted efforts of the NCSTC, there are now several mechanisms being employed to communicate and popularise S&T including inventions by our own scientists in the country. A shining example in this endeavour is the Science Express, a flagship initiative of DST, which has been travelling across the country since October, 2007. It is an innovative science exhibition mounted on a custom-built 16 coach AC train, and has successfully completed 8 phases of journey which includes 4 phases as 'Science Express', 3 phases as 'Biodiversity Special' and recently concluded 'Climate Action Special'. To facilitate visitors, mostly students and teachers, in understanding concepts of S&T, Science Express also has complementary activities which are conducted in its 'Kids Zone', 'Joy-of-Science Lab', and through activities on railway platforms and outreach in schools nearby. A team of trained communicators stays on board during the run of 6-7 months in each phase. This mega outreach program of DST has received over 1.56 crore visitors, a landmark achievement in the field of S&T popularization. A dedicated website namely www.scienceexpress.in also enables those who are unable to visit the train in person to take a virtual tour of the exhibits on board. This iconic train has already made halts of usually 3-4 days duration each at over 350 locations across India and traversed over 100,000 kms. It has six entries in the Limca Book of Records. In addition, DST supports several static exhibitions, fairs, mobile vans and so on, across the entire length and breadth of the country each year to popularize S&T amongst the masses.

Another agency of the Government of India, which too has been actively engaged in popularizing Science and Technology including inventions by our scientists, is the National Council for Science Museums (NCSM) under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture. A list of Science Museums and Science Centres promoted across the country, in which numerous inventions and innovations by our scientists are displayed and disseminated, is placed below:

Sl. No.	Names of the Science Cities/Museums/Centres under NCSM	State-wise location
1	2	3
1.	Birla Industrial and Technological Museum, Kolkata	West Bengal
2.	Science City, Kolkata	West Bengal
3.	Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai	Maharashtra
4.	National Science Centre, Delhi	New Delhi
5.	Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore	Karnataka
6.	Shri Krishna Science Centre, Patna	Bihar
7.	Regional Science City, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh
8.	Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar	Odisha
9.	Raman Science Centre and Planetarium, Nagpur	Maharashtra
10.	Regional Science Centre, Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh
11.	Regional Science Centre, Guwahati	Assam
12.	Regional Science Centre, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
13.	Regional Science Centre and Planetarium, Calicut	Kerala
14.	Kurukshetra Panorama and Science Centre, Kurukshetra	Haryana
15.	Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman	West Bengal
16.	District Science Centre, Purulia	West Bengal
17.	District Science Centre, Digha	West Bengal
18.	North Bengal Science Centre and Planetarium, Siliguri	West Bengal
19.	Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal and Kapilas Science Park	Odisha

1	2	3
20.	District Science Centre and Planetarium, Dharampur	Gujarat
21.	Goa Science Centre and Planetarium, Panaji	Goa
22.	District Science Centre and Planetarium, Gulbarga	Karnataka
23.	District Science Centre and Planetarium, Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu

Further, NCSM has developed the following Regional/Sub-Regional Science Centres consisting of Science Parks jointly with the respective State Governments/UTs and handed over for operation and maintenance to them under Science Cities Scheme of Ministry of Culture, Government of India:

Sl. No.	Science Centres/Planetarium	Name of State/Union Territory
1	2	3
1.	Science Centre, Port Blair	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2.	Mizoram Science Centre, Aizwal	Mizoram
3.	Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur	Nagaland
4.	Manipur Science Centre, Manipur	Manipur
5.	Itanagar Science Centre, Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Shillong Science Centre, Shillong	Meghalaya
7.	Sikkim Science Centre and Planetarium, Gangtok	Sikkim
8.	Sub-Regional Science Centres, Kalimpong	West Bengal
9.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Solapur	Maharashtra
10.	Regional Science Centre, Ranchi	Jharkhand
11.	Regional Science Centre, Dharwad	Karnataka
12.	Regional Science Centre, Raipur	Chhattisgarh
13.	Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama, Amritsar	Punjab
14.	Kalpna Chawla Planetarium, Kurukshetra	Haryana
15.	Regional Science Centre, Jaipur	Rajasthan
16.	Regional Science Centre, Pune	Maharashtra
17.	ONGC Golden Jubilee Museum, Dehradun	Uttarakhand

1	2	3
18.	Sub-Regional Science Centre, Jodhpur	Rajasthan
19.	Jorhat Science Centre and Planetarium, Jorhat	Assam
20.	Regional Science Centre, Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
21.	Regional Science Centre, Pilikula, Mangalore	Karnataka
22.	Sub-Regional Science Centre and Planetarium, Puducherry	Puducherry
23.	Regional Science Centre, Dehradun	Uttarakhand

Nano Science and Technology Mission

†1060. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nano Science and Technology Mission programme is being run by Central Government to encourage research and development in emerging sector of science and technology, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there has been tremendous progress in fundamental research promotion and in the field of development of research infrastructure in last two years under this Mission and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. Realizing that Nano Science is a knowledge-intensive area of research and that nano technology as an “enabling technology” which influence wide range of products and processes with far reaching implications for national economy and national development, the Government of India launched Nano Science and Technology Initiative (NSTI) in October, 2001 to promote Research and Development (R&D) in Nano Science and Technology, almost at the same time as some of the developed nations of the world. On 3rd May, 2007, the Government of India launched the Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission) as an “umbrella capacity-building programme” for 5 years (Phase-I). Based on the achievements of the Nano Mission, the Government has also approved its continuation in the Twelfth Plan Period (Phase-II).

The Nano Mission has supported a variety of programmes such as Individual Scientist-Centric Projects, Units on Nano Science, Centres of Nano Technology, Thematic Units of Excellence, Joint Institute-Industry linked Projects, Post-Graduate Programmes and Post-Doctoral-Fellowships, International Collaborations, etc. A whole

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

range of sophisticated characterization facilities have been established. Nano Mission has also enabled assured access of Indian scientists to frontline synchrotron radiation facilities in the world. The Government has also set up an Institute of Nano Science and Technology at Mohali, Punjab.

(b) To promote fundamental research promotion and development of research infrastructure, Nano Mission continues to support Individual Scientist-Centric Projects, Thematic Units of Excellence, Joint Institute-Industry linked Projects, Post-Graduate Programmes and Post-Doctoral-Fellowships, International Collaborations, etc. In addition to these activities, Nano Mission has supported the following in last two years:

- 6 Thematic Projects in internationally important, relevant frontier areas such as Energy (artificial Photo synthesis, hydrogen storage, 2-D Materials, Li-ion batteries, supercapacitors, etc.), Health, Agricultural Sensors to give further impetus to scientific research.
- Initiation of collaboration with the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (RAL), UK to access its top-of-the-line neutron facility of the world. This collaboration will help Indian scientists gain much-needed and much sought- after assured access to all the beam lines of ISIS neutron scattering facility at Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (RAL), UK for carrying out research in Nano Science and Technology.
- India motivated beam line has been initiated at PETRA-III Synchrotron Radiation Facility at DESY, Hamburg, Germany.
- India-Japan Beam Line Phase-II has been continued at the Photon Factory, KEK, Tsukuba, Japan.
- 6 Joint-Industry Institute Projects and Proof-of Concept Projects have been supported for development of technology.
- Nano Science and Technology Associateships and Overseas Visiting Fellowships have been launched for development of human resource.

The Government has accorded high priority to Nano Mission activities as described above and has allocated a sum of ₹ 400 crores for the Twelfth Plan period (2012-17) including 95 crores for the financial year 2016-17.

Indiscriminate Filing Indian and foreign patents

1061. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has recently given out a stern message to its laboratories to avoid indiscriminate filing of Indian and foreign patents;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to put in place a system and process so that worthless patents are not filed and demonetization of patents is pursued vigorously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Madam. CSIR has sent out a message to all its laboratories to avoid filing of patents without appropriate techno-commercial evaluation.

(b) In order to align the IP strategy of CSIR with the priorities of socio-economic development including escalating costs of patent filings, this message was sent to exercise utmost due diligence in filing of patents.

(c) CSIR has taken following steps to put in place an appropriate system:

- (i) Establishment of IP Directorate at CSIR to analyse IP (Intellectual Property) life cycle from generation to exploitation. .
- (ii) Preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and guidelines for evaluation of inventions in alignment with National IPR Policy.

Innovative way to fortify rice

1062. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Biotechnology has developed an innovative way to fortify rice with iron and other nutrients, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to take forward the rice fortification model to all parts of the country to deal with nutritional deficiency among the women and children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department of Biotechnology (DBT) through R&D support to IIT-Kharagpur has developed the requisite technology on rice fortification with Iron for addressing the incidence of anaemia. This involves production of Iron fortified rice premix through extrusion process using broken rice kernels. This iron fortified rice kernel premix matches with the normal rice kernel in shape and size, and when mixed with normal rice in the ratio of 1:100 provides 50% of Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA) of Iron. This technology can also be used to fortify rice with other micro nutrients, as well. The incremental cost of fortification has been estimated by IIT-Kharagpur to be upto 80 paise per kg. of rice.

(b) The steps taken by Government to take forward the rice fortification model to all parts of the country to deal with nutritional deficiency among the women and children is as follows:

A Pilot Scale Unit with a capacity of 100 kg/hr/shift has been commissioned at IIT Kharagpur. The technology is ready for demonstration and transfer to prospective entrepreneurs. The same can be commercialised. However, for introduction in the Government programmes such as Mid-day Meal Scheme and ICDS to address micro nutrient deficiencies in children, DBT would be willing to set up pilot scale production unit in States who would be interested. Accordingly, an MoU could be executed between DBT and the respective State Government Departments. This technology was also deliberated in the "National Summit on Fortification of Food" which was an Inter Ministerial meeting convened by FSSAI on 16th and 17th October, 2016, which was attended by State and Central Government Officials, Industry representatives and academia. Further, DBTs' proposal on the above issue has also been shortlisted in the Inter State Council Secretariat for the Eastern Zonal States-Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal under their social outreach programme.

Jobs under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

†1063. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana; and
- (b) the type and number of new jobs likely to be created under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2015-16 was implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) with the objective to enable a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant short term fresh 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.

After successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) during 2015-16, Government has modified its guidelines to make more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. Under modified PMKVY (2016-20), Government runs high employment potential industry relevant courses for prospective candidates. Industries are actively participating as accredited and affiliated training partners/centers in imparting training-cum-placement activities as per National Skill

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Qualification Framework (NSQF) Norms. Scheme incentivizes Training Centers (TCs)/ Training Partners (TPs) for facilitating placement of the trained candidates. TCs are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas every six month with the support of Sector Skill Council. Additionally, there is special provision in the scheme to provide post placement support to women, candidates from special areas and PwDs.

This scheme has provisions for high standard monitoring of TCs/TPs. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate etc. have been ensured. Complete transparency and accountability has been ensured in assessment process by leveraging technology. The assessment agency would adopt various methodologies such as self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits, and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) for continuous monitoring. This scheme has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000.00 crore.

However, under PMKVY (2016-20) in order to address the unique skill requirements of different States, funds are being directly allocated to State Governments through a project based approach, with 25% of the total training targets, both financial and physical. The States are expected to finalize projects based on critical gaps in skilling within their States in terms of sectors, job roles, geography etc. and strictly follow Common Norms for arriving at the project cost.

(b) Under flagship Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), industries are actively participating as training partner/centre in training-cum-placement activities of the candidates. Government has developed and designed dynamic and demand driven curriculum and standards through industry led-Sector Skill Council. SSCs in consultation with sector expert and relevant academia assess skill needs of various job roles and develop job specific standards called Qualification Packs-National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS). Till now, 221 job roles under various Sector Skill Councils are covered under Scheme. These Job roles cover the diverse sectors namely agriculture, Apparels made ups and Home furnishing, automotive, beauty and wellness, Capital goods, constructions, domestic workers, food processing, furniture and fittings, gems and jewellery, green jobs, handicrafts, healthcare, iron and steel, IT/ITes, leather, life science, logistics, media, mining, paints and coatings, plumbing, power, retail, rubber, security, sports, telecom, textiles handlooms, tourism and hospitality etc.

As on 13th Nov, 2016, under PMKVY 2015-16, 18,01,936 candidates under Fresh Training and 1,80,511 for RPL have been trained. Further, under PMKVY (2016-2020), a target to train 70,929 candidates under short term training, 1,42,499 under RPL and 25,242 under Special Projects, have been allocated respectively.

Skill development centre in each constituency

1064. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to set up skill development centres across the country to encourage enthusiastic youth to become entrepreneurs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is planning to establish at least one Skill Development Centre in each of the Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for each constituency and the quantum of funds released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India implements flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for the skill development and entrepreneurship in the country. Under PMKK, Government intends to establish visible aspirational model training centres in every district of the country. This model training centres would create benchmark institution for demonstrating aspirational values for competency based skill development and entrepreneurship training. In every district, one model skill development centre has been allocated for carrying out various skill training activities. Each district has been mapped to the respective parliamentary constituency. Under PMKK, 300 Parliamentary Constituencies across 367 districts have been covered which shall be set up by June, 2017 in two phases.

(c) Under PMKK, the centres are being promoted by private training providers with soft loan support from National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Under State engagement component of PMKVY (2016-20), 75% of the total financial target and corresponding physical targets shall be managed by the Ministry under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) and 25% of the financial and corresponding physical targets shall be allocated to the States under Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) for imparting skill training through PMKVY/PMKK centres.

Apprenticeship under NSDM

1065. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of youths provided training and apprenticeship under National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) till 31st October, 2016, State-wise; and

(b) the name of the States ranking-wise on the basis of their performance of National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Prime Minister has launched the National Skill Development Mission on 15th July, 2015. This Mission provides the overall framework for skill development schemes within the country. There are more than 40 schemes in 20 different Ministries which provide a variety of skill development training programmes. The multiple schemes under different Ministries have their own guidelines and there is no centralized record of all different programmes under different Ministries. The Mission aims to create convergence across sectors and States in terms of skill training activities. The Ministry is also currently running the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY). Under PMKVY a large number of youths are mobilized for taking up skill training [fresh training as well as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)] to become employable and earn their livelihood. Till 31.10.2016, under Fresh training the total number of candidates trained was 1801936. Similarly, under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) the total number of candidates trained was 180511. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, 1101254 and 1010795 youths were provided training during the year 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.10.2016) respectively. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Under the Apprentices Act, 1961, 210783 and 213819 trade apprentices were trained during the year 2015 and 2016 (upto 31.10.2016) respectively. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(b) There are no ranking of States on the basis of their performance.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of the number of candidates provided training under PMKVY scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Candidates Trained under Fresh Training	Total Candidates Trained under Recognition of Prior Learning Training
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	0

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	129226	6514
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1017	0
4.	Assam	31154	2225
5.	Bihar	89166	2738
6.	Chandigarh	4851	181
7.	Chhattisgarh	36488	814
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	0
9.	Daman and Diu	230	0
10.	Delhi	75171	30488
11.	Goa	499	0
12.	Gujarat	43324	675
13.	Haryana	81622	4999
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22738	153
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17779	398
16.	Jharkhand	26518	1903
17.	Karnataka	73523	3390
18.	Kerala	14689	650
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	159216	9161
21.	Maharashtra	84455	24961
22.	Manipur	1328	275
23.	Meghalaya	1701	0
24.	Mizoram	1030	0
25.	Nagaland	1271	0
26.	Odisha	56822	4517
27.	Puducherry	7070	231
28.	Punjab	72531	12093
29.	Rajasthan	112871	20405
30.	Sikkim	886	0

1	2	3	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	151491	17643
32.	Telangana	98653	10819
33.	Tripura	14018	1122
34.	Uttar Pradesh	258419	12985
35.	Uttarakhand	13675	143
36.	West Bengal	118052	11028
TOTAL		1801936	180511

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of the number of youth provided training under craftsmen training scheme

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Year-2015	Year-2016 (upto 31.10.2016)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	292	345
2.	Andhra Pradesh	53444	52757
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	411	486
4.	Assam	3054	904
5.	Bihar	82135	81039
6.	Chandigarh	1029	892
7.	Chhattisgarh	14941	12947
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	112	113
9.	Daman and Diu	222	85
10.	Delhi	8083	8668
11.	Goa	1851	1990
12.	Gujarat	65297	52259
13.	Haryana	45878	36938
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17212	17764
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2545	1238
16.	Jharkhand	28729	28251

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Year-2015	Year-2016 (upto 31.10.2016)
17.	Karnataka	70996	70480
18.	Kerala	28690	28405
19.	Lakshadweep	90	93
20.	Madhya Pradesh	61575	45157
21.	Maharashtra	108765	113427
22.	Manipur	94	79
23.	Meghalaya	479	484
24.	Mizoram	436	458
25.	Nagaland	75	169
26.	Odisha	49183	47835
27.	Puducherry	965	965
28.	Punjab	44143	33295
29.	Rajasthan	132555	111153
30.	Sikkim	219	282
31.	Tamil Nadu	40618	37868
32.	Telangana	34132	32584
33.	Tripura	1144	1590
34.	Uttar Pradesh	176343	171153
35.	Uttarakhand	10307	9117
36.	West Bengal	15210	9525
TOTAL		11,01,254	10,10,795

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of the number of trade apprentices trained under the Apprentices Act, 1961

Sl. No.	State/UT	Apprentices engaged	
		2015-16	2016-17 (up to 31.10.2016)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10977	3081

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4
4.	Assam	606	568
5.	Bihar	916	534
6.	Chandigarh	40	60
7.	Chhattisgarh	1138	1314
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	128	133
9.	Daman and Diu	82	130
10.	Delhi	612	865
11.	Goa	613	741
12.	Gujarat	26598	28653
13.	Haryana	7245	7852
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3036	2573
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1181	900
16.	Jharkhand	4887	3618
17.	Karnataka	24448	25364
18.	Kerala	5925	6001
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2823	4753
21.	Maharashtra	57778	60528
22.	Manipur	50	0
23.	Meghalaya	19	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	31	0
26.	Odisha	5011	8675
27.	Puducherry	569	373
28.	Punjab	5536	2774
29.	Rajasthan	5336	5387
30.	Sikkim	9	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	14098	8533
32.	Telangana	0	6506

1	2	3	4
33.	Tripura	34	2
34.	Uttar Pradesh	23652	30843
35.	Uttarakhand	2286	1974
36.	West Bengal	5093	1068
TOTAL		210783	213819

Modification of PMKVY as skill development component

1066. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) has been modified as Skill Development Component, if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the modification in nomenclature and objectives of PMKVY;

(b) the details of skill areas which are covered under this scheme; and

(c) the details of target and achievements under PMKVY, since its commencement till date State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has modified the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for 4 years from 2016-2020 to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. Modification of the scheme was done on the basis of plethora of suggestions received from various stakeholders and Inter-Ministerial consultations.

The modified PMKVY (2016-20) enables a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training for securing employment and a better livelihood under three key components namely; fresh training Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and special project. The objective of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development by aligning itself with the Common Norms in terms of ensuring standardization and consistency in the structure of skill training across India. The salient features of the scheme includes NSQF based quality assurance framework, market relevant training programmes, recognition of prior learning, curriculum alignment, national certification, employable skills, placements etc. This scheme promotes inclusivity with the objective to safeguard the skilling needs of differently abled persons as well as living in difficult geographical pockets.

In order to enhance transparency and build accountability, changes in the area of center validation, job roles, trainee handbooks, certificate, attendance and finance

have been incorporated. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate etc. have been ensured. Scheme encourages the standalone TCs to voluntarily disclose the features and achievements of their training programmes, such as TC infrastructure, number of trainees trained, passed, certified, placed, and their placement details, on social media (Facebook and Twitter) on periodical basis as a part of the Performance Standards Metrics. The grading points are allocated on the basis of achievements of such parameters and further the level of targets are linked to achievements of grades. This scheme has provisions for high standard monitoring of TCs/TPs. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate etc. have been ensured.

However, under PMKVY (2016-20) in order to address the unique skill requirements of different States, funds are being directly allocated to State Governments through a project based approach, with 25% of the total training targets, both financial and physical. The States are expected to finalize projects based on critical gaps in skilling within their States in terms of sectors, job roles, geography etc. and strictly follow Common Norms for arriving at the project cost.

(b) Under flagship scheme, Industry-led dynamic and demand driven curriculum and standards have been devised through respective Sector Skill Council. SSCs in consultation with sector expert and relevant academia assess skill needs of various job roles and develop job specific standards called Qualification Packs–National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS). Till now, 221 job roles under various Sector Skill Councils are covered under Scheme. These Job roles cover the diverse sectors namely agriculture, Apparels made ups and Home furnishing, automotive, beauty and wellness, Capital goods, constructions, domestic workers, food processing, furniture and fittings, gems and jewellery, green jobs, handicrafts, healthcare, iron and steel, IT/ITes, leather, life science, logistics, media, mining, paints and coatings, plumbing, power, retail, rubber, security, sports, telecom, textiles handlooms, tourism and hospitality etc.

(c) PMKVY (2016-20) has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000.00 crore. As on 13th Nov, 2016, under PMKVY 2015-16, 18,01,936 candidates under Fresh Training and, 1,80,511 for RPL have been trained. Further, under PMKVY (2016-2020), a target to train 70,929 candidates under short term training, 1,42,499 under RPL and 25,242 under Special Projects, have been allocated respectively.

Vocational training programmes under Corporate Social Responsibility

1067. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has met the target of providing vocational training to eligible candidates under National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) programme;

(b) if so, the number of candidates benefited under the said programme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) the number of candidates who passed out and have been employed based on NSDC vocational training in the country during the said period year-wise and State/UT-wise; and

(d) whether Government has tied up with various industrial associations like FICCI, CII to run such vocational training programmes under their mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contributions, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) meets the training targets through its training partners running training programmes across the country. Training targets and achievement along with the placement (year-wise) are as under:

Financial Year	Training Target in fee based model	No. of candidates trained	No. of candidates placed
2013-14	4,00,000	1,005,074	342,006
2014-15	1,000,000	1,233,346	673,033
2015-16	2,622,665	1,355,473	635,156
Q2-2016-17	404,371	410,542	218,688
TOTAL	4,027,036	4,004,435	1,868,883

NSDC is also implementing agency of Government schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) which is the flagship skill development scheme. As on 15th July, 2016, 17.93 lakh persons have been trained under PMKVY.

(d) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with several PSUs and Corporates to promote skill development initiatives under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Most of the MoUs are tripartite agreement between, National Skill Development Fund (NSDF), NSDC and the Companies. Details of MoUs signed are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the MoUs signed by NSDC with various PSUs and Corporates under CSR

Sl. No.	Companies	MoU date	Total Funds Committed (in ₹)	Project Duration in Years
1.	Power Grid	14.01.2015	65296875	1
2.	NTPC-I	08.05.2015	65008125	2
3.	NTPC-II	26.06.2015	300000000	5
4.	CAMS	07.09.2015	2830000	1
5.	CIFCL	31.03.2015	5000000	0.5
6.	HCL	14.09.2015	4818000	1
7.	MECL	01.10.2015	2670000	2
8.	RECL	22.08.2015	100000000	2
9.	NMDC	29.02.2016	12000000	3
10.	CIL	03.05.2015	150000000	2
11.	NALCO	19.11.2015	13000000	2
TOTAL			720623000	

Skill development centres in Jharkhand

1068. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to set up Skill Development Centres in Jharkhand to encourage enthusiastic youth to become entrepreneurs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and released so far; and

(c) the number of centres opened in the State so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) for the skill development and entrepreneurship in the country. Under PMKK, Government intends to establish visible aspirational model training centres in every district of the country. This model training centres would

create benchmark institution for demonstrating aspirational values for competency based skill development and entrepreneurship training. Till now 367 districts including 05 districts of the State of Jharkhand, as mentioned under, have been allocated for PMKK. These five districts in the State of Jharkhand are Hazaribagh, Kodarma, Lohardaga, Ramgarh and Ranchi.

(b) and (c) Under State Engagement Component of PMKVY (2016-20), 75% of the total financial target and corresponding physical targets shall be managed by the Ministry under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) and 25% of the financial and corresponding physical targets shall be allocated to the States under Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM) for imparting skill training through PMKVY/PMKK centres.

The total targets allotted for the State of Jharkhand is of 262156 which includes 1,68,789 for Short Term fresh training and 93,367 for Prior Learning training under State Engagement component of PMKVY (2016-20).

Jobs through Skill India Scheme

1069. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main focus of Skill India Scheme is to create jobs for the youth of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of sectors where jobs are created and number of youth likely to be benefited under the scheme;

(c) the number and details of trades which are available for youth to be trained in and to provide jobs, trade-wise and salary-wise; and

(d) whether any salary or incentive has been paid to trainees and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is implementing more than 40 schemes through 20 different Ministries for providing a variety of skill development training programmes in the country. During last three years *i.e.* 2015-16, 2014-15 and 2013-14, the number of trained persons (in lakhs) is 104.16, 76.11 and 76.37 respectively.

Ministry is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2016-20) to enable a large number of youth for taking up Fresh Training (FT) as well as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for securing better placement and self-employment. Till now, 221 job roles under 35 Sector Skill Councils are covered under Scheme. These Job roles cover the diverse sectors namely agriculture, apparels made ups and home furnishing, automotive, beauty and wellness, capital goods, constructions, domestic workers, food processing, furniture and fittings, gems and jewellery, green jobs, handicrafts, healthcare, iron and steel, IT/ITes, leather, life science, logistics, media, mining, paints and coatings, plumbing, power, retail, rubber, security, sports, telecom, textiles handlooms, tourism and hospitality etc.

PMKVY (2016-20) has targeted to provide skilling to one crore people (60 lakh under Fresh Training and 40 lakh under RPL) over the four years (2016-2020). Under PMKVY (2015-16), about 2,22,349 candidates have been placed as on 12th Nov., 2016.

(c) In PMKVY 2016-2020, placement refers to providing wage-or self-employment to candidates, trained and certified under PMKVY. In case of wage employment, candidate shall be placed in jobs that provide wages at least equivalent to or above the minimum wages prescribed in the Minimum Wage Act. Candidates will be considered as placed if they fulfil the eligibility criteria adhering to the Common Norms. Apprenticeship will also be considered as similar to employment for the purpose of this program. A separate detailed guideline will be circulated in near future with uploading of guidelines on NSDC website. Candidates who are fulfilling the above definition are considered as placed under the scheme.

(d) Under the scheme, a Post placement support of ₹ 1450 per month per trainee for either two of three months subject to placement location is being provided to special groups comprising women, PWD and all candidates in areas designated by the Government of India include the Left Wing Extremism worst affected districts, Jammu and Kashmir, North-East Region (8 States), Lakshadweep, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Skill development programme for urban poor

1070. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started skill development programme for training the urban poor to increase their employment opportunities, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has included private players in this scheme for provision of vocational training to urban poor, 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) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) has been implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY- NULM) to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skill wage employment opportunities, resulting in an appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. Employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST&P) is one of the components of the Mission. The EST&P component is designed to provide skills to the unskilled urban poor as well as to upgrade their existing skills. The programme will provide for skill training of the urban poor to enable them setting up self-employment ventures and for salaried jobs in the private sector. During last financial year 7 States (Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Telangana) implemented EST&P component (partially) through National Skill Development Council (NSDC) affiliated training partners. More than fifty nine thousand urban poor across these 7 States were imparted Skill Training *via* NSDC affiliated training partners.

(b) Yes, Sir. States/UTs may empanel private Skill Training Providers (STPs) through a bidding process. States/UTs may also directly enter into an agreement with Government Institutes such as Industrial Training Institutes (ITI), Polytechnic Colleges, Technical Universities, etc. with details of modalities for mobilization, training, certification, bank linkage, mandatory placement/self-employment setting up and tracking of the successful candidate.

Measures taken by NSDC to enhance soft skills

1071. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that candidates for employment significantly lack soft skills and this worsens their chances of being hired;

(b) what are the measures taken by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and other associated skill development institutes to curb this gap;

(c) whether they have proven to be effective; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Soft Skills add to the prospects of a person in getting employment. The Government has notified Common Norms applicable to all Central skill development schemes/programmes

w.e.f April, 2016 which *inter-alia* provide soft skills (which would include computer literacy, language and workplace inter personal skills relevant for the sector/trade) to be integral part of skill training process and suitably integrated into the course module. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched revised Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in July, 2016 to train one crore person in four years (2016-2020) which is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). All the courses under PMKVY (2016-2020) include entrepreneurship and Soft Skills as part of the training being imparted which will help the trainees in getting employment after completion of the training.

Employment to persons with disabilities

1072. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is focusing on generating or providing employment to persons with disabilities; and

(b) if so, whether schemes are being implemented for skill development and vocational training of persons with disabilities and the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities has been launched on 21st March 2015. In order to implement National Action Plan, a panel of Training Partners has been drawn up comprising 202 organizations, including 14 Government Organizations and 188 Voluntary Organizations. Apart from these Empanelled Training Partners, Skilling of Persons with Disabilities is also being done through the seven National Institutes under the Department and the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities). The details of Empanelled Training Partners, State-wise are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise number of empanelled training partners

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Empanelled Training Partners
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	9
4.	Bihar	3

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Empanelled Training Partners
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Goa	0
7.	Gujarat	3
8.	Haryana	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
11.	Jharkhand	2
12.	Karnataka	12
13.	Kerala	2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	24
15.	Maharashtra	5
16.	Manipur	5
17.	Meghalaya	2
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Odisha	8
21.	Punjab	4
22.	Rajasthan	6
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	6
25.	Telangana	4
26.	Tripura	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22
28.	Uttarakhand	4
29.	West Bengal	24
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
31.	Chandigarh	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Empanelled Training Partners
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	26
35.	Lakshadweep	0
36.	Puducherry	0
TOTAL		202

National action plan for skill training to physically handicapped

†1073. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government cannot deny promotion on the basis of disability, if so, the number of complaints pending regarding promotion of physically handicapped and the number of complaints redressed, the details thereof for the last two years; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that a national action plan was announced in March, 2015 to provide skill training to physically handicapped to improve their job opportunities in public and private sectors, if so, the details of progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) As per section 47 (2) of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, no promotion shall be denied to a person merely on the ground of his disability provided that the appropriate Government may, having regard to the type of work carried on in any establishment, by notification and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in such notification, exempt any establishment from the provisions of this section.

During the last two financial years, the office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities has received grievances/complaints from persons with disabilities in respect of promotion/fixation of seniority in their respective department as per the following details:

Year	Number of cases		
	Received	Disposed off/ Redressed (including backlog)	Pending (including backlog)
2015-16	75	62	26
2016-17	54	39	34

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The National Action Plan for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities has been launched on 21st March 2015. In order to implement National Action Plan, a panel of Training Partners has been drawn up comprising 202 organizations including 14 Government Organizations and 188 Voluntary Organizations. Apart from these Empanelled Training Partners, Skilling of Persons with Disabilities is also being done through seven National Institutes and National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities).

De-addiction centres in all districts

†1074. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to open de-addiction centres in all the districts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of such districts where such de-addiction centres are operational;

(c) whether Government is aware of the fact that voluntary organisations do not take any interest in setting up of such de-addiction centres due to excessive formalities involved therein;

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to relax these formalities; and

(e) whether Government has decided to increase grants to such de-addiction centres which are already operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry does not establish de-addiction centres in the country. However, the Ministry implements a “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse” under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAAs).

The number of de-addiction centres likely to be established in a State/UT depends on the number of proposals received from the State Government/UT Administration. As per the existing guidelines of the Scheme, the proposal for new projects recommended through online portal of this Ministry by the State Governments/UT Administrations are placed before the Screening Committee constituted in the Ministry for consideration. The Committee considers the proposal of those de-addiction centres which are in

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

existence for the last three years *vis-a-vis* their expenditure on de-addiction activities, their memorandum of association etc. the other parameters, *inter-alia*, includes equal geographical spread and the centres mainly concentrating de-addiction activities etc. The cases complete in all respect as per norms of the Scheme are recommended for consideration of Grant-in-aid.

(c) and (d) In order to streamline the process of sanction of Grant-in-Aid and expedite its release, the Ministry has introduced online submission and processing of applications w.e.f. 2014-15. Any discrepancy in the proposals/incomplete papers received in the Ministry is now immediately informed to NGOs through e-mail in the online system, thus facilitating early release of GIA. This has resulted in better coordination between Government of India and the Grantee organizations.

(e) The cost norms of the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse have been revised w.e.f. 01.01.2015 and the enhancement under different components ranges between 80 and 100 per cent.

Survey project of street based drug dependent children

1075. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry funded any survey project of street based drug dependent children in Delhi to Delhi Government;

(b) if so, the interim report of this survey;

(c) the action plan to prevent substance abuse among children in the country; and

(d) how many de-addiction centres are functional in the country exclusively for children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has financially supported the Directorate of Prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of NCT of Delhi for conducting a survey in collaboration with AIIMS, New Delhi on mapping and size estimation of street children who use drugs in Delhi. A mid term report has been received which, *inter-alia*, contains time lines, methodology for the study *i.e.* collaboration with NGOs, development of questionnaire, ethical clearance for the study from the AIIMS, development of field manuals, preparation of data entry templates and facilitation of data entry templates and facilitation of data entry before data

analysis and report writing. Government of NCT of Delhi has informed that they have granted extension till 15.12.2016 to AIIMS for submission of the survey report and no interim report.

(c) The Ministry had issued an advisory to States and Union Territories on 11.8.2016 for taking coordinated action to address the problem of drug abuse which, *inter-alia*, includes prevention of substance abuse among children in the country such as:-

- (i) Conducting Sensitization and Preventive education programmes in schools and colleges throughout the year.
- (ii) Establishing separate and specialized de-addiction treatment centres/facilities for drug dependent children, especially in Government Hospitals/Medical colleges.
- (iii) Providing treatment facilities for those in the Juvenile Justice Systems including Juvenile Homes and Children Homes.
- (iv) Providing appropriate facilities for children including street children.
- (v) Creating awareness generation through Youth organizations like Nehru Yuva Kendra, NSS and through print, electronic and social media.

(d) This Ministry implements a “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (drug) Abuse” which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Government Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institution, Urban Local Bodies, etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres of Addicts to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including child users.

Committee for review of caste-based data

†1076. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any committee has been constituted to review the caste-based data contained in Socio-Economic-Caste Census-2011;

(b) if so, by when the Committee would submit its report; and

(c) whether Government proposes to make the caste-based data public in future, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Formation of a Committee to classify and categorize caste returns generated by Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC)-2011 has been announced by the Government in August, 2015.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The Committee would submit its report after it is fully constituted and the caste return appraised by it.

(c) Publication of caste based data would be consequential to the eventual report of the Committee.

Cost of construction of girls hostel

1077. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 2014-15, State Government of Rajasthan had submitted proposals for Central assistance for construction of hostel buildings for SC, ST and OBC;

(b) if so, whether Government intends to sanction those proposals and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government would bear 100 per cent cost of construction of girls hostel under Babu Jagjeevan Ram Hostel Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Proposals for central assistance for construction of 16 hostel buildings for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 6 hostels for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) were received from State Government of Rajasthan during the year 2014-15.

Complete proposals received for construction of 10 SC girls hostels and 1 SC boys hostel were sanctioned and Central assistance of ₹ 14.76 crore was released to the State Government/Non-Government Organisation (NGO). Proposal received for 5 hostels for SC boys, 4 hostels for OBC boys and 2 hostels for OBC girls were incomplete and the State Government of Rajasthan was informed accordingly.

The State Government of Rajasthan had sent proposal for construction of 25 hostel buildings for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students during 2014-15 under the programme 'Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution'. The proposals were approved and ₹ 29.88 crore has been released by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the Government of Rajasthan.

(c) The Scheme, Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY) provides 100% Central assistance to the State Governments/UT Administrations and Central and State Universities/institutions for construction/expansion of SC girls hostel as per the provisions of the Scheme.

Establishment of Composite Regional Centre

1078. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV.: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had agreed to establish a Composite Regional Centre (CRC) in the State of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Government intends to grant administrative and financial sanction for the CRC; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is setting up a Composite Regional Centre (CRC) at Jaipur, Rajasthan. The CRCs are funded for their functioning under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) by Government of India.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

Fellowship for Divyangs undergoing M.Phil or Ph.D

1079. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that total number of fellowships for Divyangs undergoing M.Phil or Ph.D is mere 200 in a year and many do not get the fellowship considering the length and breadth of the country;

(b) whether Government maintains any data on the number of applications received and those denied the fellowship every year, if so, the details for the last three academic sessions; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to increase the number of fellowships so that none of the eligible Divyang candidates is denied fellowship to pursue higher studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The National Fellowship Scheme for Persons with Disabilities for pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D. was introduced from 2012-13. As per the scheme the number of fellowships that can be awarded every year is 200. During the first two years of its launch, the number of eligible applicants were less than 200. However, the number increased during the subsequent years.

(b) The number of applications received, eligible candidates and selected candidates are as under:-

Selection Year	No. of applications received	No. of eligible candidates	No. of selected candidates
2012-13	203	176	176
2013-14	271	178	178
2014-15	724	584	300*
2015-16	441	298	200

*Total no. of the selected candidates in 2014-15 included the unfilled slots of 2012-13, 2013-14 and also the probable drop out applicants.

(c) No, Sir.

Social security schemes for poor

1080. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is implementing schemes/programmes for providing social security to the poor and most disadvantaged section of the society;

(b) if so, funds allocated, released and utilized for the purpose along with the number of beneficiaries during each of the last three years and the current year for North Eastern Region (NER);

(c) whether Government has discontinued some of the social security schemes, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has evaluated the performance/effectiveness of the schemes/programmes and if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing schemes for social, educational and economic empowerment of specified target groups which, *inter-alia*, include Scheduled Castes (SCs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs), Economically Backward Classes (EBCs), and Persons with Disabilities.

(b) Details of the funds released and the beneficiaries covered during each of the last three years and the current year in North Eastern Region (NER) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No scheme of the Ministry for its target groups has been discontinued.

(d) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment ensures proper implementation of schemes through:-

- Utilization Certificates.
- Review of schemes/programmes by the officers of the Ministry during their visits to the States.
- Monitoring by respective State Governments/UT Administrations.
- Evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, *inter alia*, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementing agencies under various Schemes/Programmes
- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.
- Online processing of NGO proposals and release of funds.

Statement

Details of funds released and number of beneficiaries during last three years including current year for the North Eastern Region.

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Name of State/UT	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		(₹ in lakh)
			Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released	No. of Beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisation Working for Scheduled Castes	Assam Manipur	63.17 50.49	930 980	52.99 30.01	870 280	7.29 4.05	150 30	69.85 88.91	400 820	
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students	Assam Manipur Meghalaya Sikkim Tripura	1346.02 56.27 0.00 0.00 507.84	59823 465 00 *128 10505	673.01 29.13 3.62 0.00 302.13	62560 880 100 *226 9702	0.00 32.49 0.00 5.22 199.10	00 1217 00 209 3366	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 37.59	00 00 00 00 1671	
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to Children of those engaged in occupation involving Cleaning and Prone to Health Hazards.	Assam Mizoram	0.00 7.88	00 197	5.22 12.34	4049 275	0.00 16.71	00 355	0.00 18.17	00 440	

4.	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Scheduled Caste Students	Assam	1216.00	27554	683.28	31145	810.00	31145	0.00	00
		Manipur	0.00	*4969	1193.50	5892	620.32	4041	583.31	6554
		Meghalaya	6.00	107	0.00	*121	0.00	123	0.00	00
		Sikkim	66.64	278	46.95	273	164.53	291	0.00	00
		Tripura	1086.90	16610	1768.59	21177	1625.15	16765	0.00	00
5.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisation Working for Welfare of OBCs	Assam	2.05	40	0.00	00	0.56	40	0.00	00
		Manipur	37.55	910	26.94	530	1.70	30	0.00	00
6.	Scheme for Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	Assam	0.00	00	319.00	36000	0.00.	00	0.00	No. of beneficiaries are provided
		Manipur	0.00	00	100.00	Awaited	0.00	00	0.00	with proposals of subsequent year
		Sikkim	24.00	1000	0.00	0.00	11.60	2000	12.60	
		Tripura	142.00	71000	174.00	70000	142.00	71000	106.50	
7.	Scheme for Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	Assam	0.00	68000	5454.96	68000	0.00	awaited	0.00	No. of beneficiaries are provided
		Manipur	531.00	9000	598.00	5000	602.62	awaited	471.00	with proposals of subsequent year
		Sikkim	128.00	1000	150.00	1000	500.00	1000	140.00	
		Tripura	850.00	30000	1430.00	31000	1532.65	19000	837.00	
8.	Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)	Sikkim	Launched in the Year 2014-15		0.00	00	145.00.	588	91.50	No. of beneficiaries are provided with proposals of subsequent year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls.	Assam	126.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.00	00
		Manipur	112.00	00	0.00	00	237.53	1-Hostel	675.97	4-Hostels
		Sikkim	0.00	00	274.00	2-Hostel	315.00	2-Hostel	315.00	2-Hostels
		Tripura	0.00	00	0.00	00	157.50	1-Hostel	0.00	00
10.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)	Arun. Pradesh	20.06	1926	0.00	00	1.57	963	0.00	0
		Assam	162.31	1098	156.81	3289	102.87	1684	44.62	1178
		Manipur	324.80	4751	225.11	4111	286.40	3898	139.81	2275
		Meghalaya	15.45	243	36.61	710	49.48	1177	39.64	569
		Mizoram	2.03	40	23.93	562	11.25	215	7.38	221
		Nagaland	0.00	00	0.00	00	0.41	29	0.00	00
		Tripura	25.14	188	8.44	89	1.00	30	6.84	129
11.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting Aid/Appliances (ADIP)	Arun. Pradesh	26.40	381	5.22	60	7.92	353	7.86	109
		Assam	757.99	17571	920.25	12962	685.21	9129	394.29	5543
		Manipur	69.09	1049	111.33	2908	42.31	348	365.28	6660
		Meghalaya	18.85	747	36.67	1015	16.26	120	14.49	124
		Mizoram	21.79	487	27.92	415	2.84	31	21.75	572
		Nagaland	0.00	00	41.41	616	2.44	19	0.00	00
		Sikkim	0.00	00	14.66	332	23.11	420	0.00	00
		Tripura	45.62	982	7.77	150	98.30	1888	79.37	1696

* Unspent funds of the previous year were available with State Government

Scheme of pre-matric stipend

†1081. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme of providing pre-matric stipend is run by State Governments for persons engaged in sanitation and other health hazard occupations for which 100 per cent Central assistance is provided, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether States have fully utilized the Central assistance provided under this scheme during the last three years, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Pre-matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards” this Ministry provides financial assistance to children whose parents are Waste pickers, Tanners, Flayers or engaged in manual scavenging. The Scheme is implemented by the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, which receive 100% Central Assistance over and above their respective Committed Liability. The level of Committed Liability for a year is equivalent to the level of actual expenditure incurred by the State/UT during the terminal year of the last Five Year Plan Period. The value of Scholarship is as under:-

	Class	Day Scholars	Hostellers
Monthly Scholarship	I-II	110	-
(₹ per month)	III-X	110	700
Annual Ad-hoc Grant	Day Scholars—	750	
(₹ Per annum)	Hostellers—	1000	

(b) The details of Central Assistance (CA) released and utilized by the States/UTs during the last three years are as under:-

(₹ in lakh)

Year	CA released	CA utilized (As per utilization certificate received from States/UTs)
2013-14	1843.43	698.13
2014-15	89.92	96.52*
2015-16	241.60	432.07*

*unspent balance of previous year has been utilized.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Education problem of people belonging to Nomadic tribe

1082. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people belonging to Nomadic tribe constantly move from one place to other for livelihood and there is serious problem of education of their children because of lack of education the next generation also remains backward and away from general stream;

(b) what steps Government is taking to educate these children; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to make these Nomadic people stable and yet earn livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government notified the constitution of National Commission to study the development aspects of the De-notified Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in February, 2004. The Commission submitted its report in June, 2008. Consequently, the Government decided for:

- (1) Constitution of National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribe (NCDNT), and
- (2) Launching of two Schemes for DNTs *viz.*
 - (i) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs
 - (ii) Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls.

In pursuance thereof the NCDNT Commission has been constituted in February, 2014 and commenced functioning from January, 2015. The NCDNT will evaluate the progress of the development of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and will suggest appropriate measures in respect of these communities to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Government. The Terms of Reference of the Commission are as under:

- (a) To prepare a State-wise list of castes belonging to De-notified and Nomadic Tribes.
- (b) To identify the castes belonging to De-notified and Nomadic Tribes in the List of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List/State List of Other Backward Classes.
- (c) To identify the castes belonging to De-notified and Nomadic Tribes which

have not been included in the Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List of Other Backward Classes and to pursue their case for inclusion in these lists depending on the modalities laid down for the purpose.

- (d) To identify the place where DNTs are densely populated.
- (e) To evaluate the progress of the development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes under the Union and the States.
- (f) To suggest appropriate measures in respect of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes to be undertaken by the Central Government or State Government.
- (g) Any other related work as may be assigned by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Achievements of the Ministry

1083. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of achievements of the Ministry in the last two years;
- (b) whether presentation before the Prime Minister made about the Ministry included last two years' achievements, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) where the Ministry has fallen short of its targets and where it has excelled;
- (d) what are the targets set for the coming three years and roadmap to achieve the same;
- (e) the details of difficulties brought before the Prime Minister and suggestions made to overcome them; and
- (f) the details of core areas, the Ministry is going to focus on in the coming three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The details of achievements of the Ministry in the last two years as also given in the presentation made before the Hon'ble Prime Minister are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Ministry is striving for excellence in all spheres of its activities to achieve its targets.

(d) The target groups of the Ministry include Scheduled Caste (SCs), Other Backward Caste (OBCs), Senior Citizens, Persons suffering from Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse, Transgender Persons, Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs), Economically Backwards Classes, Destitutes/beggars and Persons with

Disabilities. The details of three year financial targets set by the Ministry in respect of the various schemes and programmes for empowerment of the target groups are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

- (e) All efforts are made to meet the targets subject to availability of funds.

The difficulties in meeting the due demands of the States/UTs in Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students during the last two years was brought before the Prime Minister. Necessary efforts have been made to get the required budget to meet the due demand of the States/UTs under the scheme. Difficulty in getting Disability Certificate issued by Authorities for Divyangjan was also brought before the Prime Minister. To overcome the difficulties in getting Disability Certificate by the Divyangjans, the Certificates are now issued on camp mode in coordination with District Authorities during assessment of Divyangjans for distribution of aids and appliances.

- (f) The focus of the Ministry is educational, economic and social empowerment of the target groups in the coming three years through various measures including (i) scholarship schemes (ii) construction of hostels (iii) coaching schemes (iv) schemes for entrepreneurs. (v) skill development programmes (vi) administration of different Acts (vii) support to Voluntary Organisations working for target groups (viii) distribution of high end devices for all types of impairments including cochlear implant programme.

Statement-I

Details of achievements of the Ministry in the last two years

Major Achievements of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in the last two years

(A) Department of Social Justice and Empowerment

- (i) The Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Bill, 2015 was notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary on 01.01.2016. This Amendment Act has been implemented with effect from 26.01.2016.
- (ii) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Rules, 2016 were notified on 14th April, 2016.
- (iii) The Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Caste Entrepreneurs Scheme was launched 16.01.2015 with an allocation of ₹ 200.00 crore. Under this Scheme ₹ 158.00 crore has been sanctioned to 40 entrepreneurs.
- (iv) The Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for Scheduled Castes Scheme was launched on 06.05.2015 with a budget of ₹ 200.00 crore. Under this Scheme four entrepreneurs have been provided guarantee cover of ₹ 12.99 crore.

- (v) Under the Scheme of Self Employment for Manual Scavengers onetime cash assistance of ₹ 41.76 crore was released to 10440 manual scavengers.
- (vi) Under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons ₹ 42.57 crore was released to 41320 beneficiaries.
- (vii) Under the Scheme of Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse ₹ 66.89 crore was released to 2.56 lakh beneficiaries.
- (viii) A National Toll Free drug de-addiction helpline Number 1800-11-0031 *w.e.f.* 07.01.2015 was set up to help the victims of Drug abuse, their family and society at large.
- (ix) Foundation stone, for construction of new building of National Institute for Social Defence, was laid on 05.11.2015.
- (x) Under the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar National Award for meritorious students for Classes X and XII, 563 students of Class X and 940 students of Class XII were awarded by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation.
- (xi) Under the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid to patients of SCs and STs, ₹ 1.62 crore was released to 87 patients.
- (xii) Under the Scheme of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Central Assistance of ₹ 266.46 crore was released to 73489 beneficiaries.
- (xiii) The Government approved setting up of the Dr. Ambedkar International 'Centre' at an approximate cost of ₹ 195 crore at 15 Janpath, New Delhi. The foundation stone of the 'Centre' was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 20.04.2015.
- (xiv) Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial on 21.03.2016.
- (xv) On the occasion of 125th Birth Anniversary Celebration of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar two commemorative coins of the denominations of ₹ 125/- and ₹ 10/- were released by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 06.12.2015.
- (xvi) The Government declared and celebrated the first Constitution Day on 26.11.2015.
- (xvii) A Commemorative Postal Stamp on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was released on 30.9.2015.
- (xviii) The Dr. Ambedkar Foundation has printed the Audio CDs and Braille Edition of the Collected Works of Baba Saheb Ambedkar (CWBA) volumes with the help of National Institute for Visually Handicapped (NIVH), Dehradun on 29.10.2014. Seven volumes of Audio CD have been released on 3rd February, 2016.

- (xix) Hon'ble Prime Minister announced development of five places related with the life of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- (xx) Hon'ble Prime Minister inaugurated a conference of Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry on 29.12.2015.
- (xxi) Government announced establishment of SC/ST Hub with a budget of ₹ 500 crore.
- (xxii) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for Celebration of Birth/Death Anniversary of Great Saints was revised by including two more Saint's name *i.e.* Savitri Bai Phule and Mahatma Phule to provide grant-in-aid to the recognized Colleges/Universities/Institutions and Registered NGOs for celebrating Birth Anniversary of Great Saints. During the last two years an amount of ₹ 8.99 lakh was released to 18 organisations under the Scheme.
- (xxiii) Under the Dr. Ambedkar National Essay Competition Scheme, 36 candidates were awarded during the last two years.
- (xxiv) "Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes/Economically Backward Classes" for promoting higher studies in foreign universities, Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes/Economically Backward Classes was launched in 2014-15.
- (xxv) National Commission for De-notified Tribes was constituted in 2014-15, to prepare State-wise list of De-notified Tribes communities who are not included in Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes.
- (xxvi) A Non Government Organization (NGO) Portal was introduced from financial year 2014-15 for online processing of grant-in-aid applications of Non Government Organizations/Voluntary Organizations.
- (xxvii) For economic empowerment of the target group the Central Assistance (CA) released and beneficiaries covered under the various Schemes of the Department are as follows:

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	Target Group	2014-15 and 2015-16	
			CA Released (₹ in crore)	Beneficiaries (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Post-Matric Scholarship	SCs	4177.25	117.71
		OBCs	1603.89	50

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarship	SCs	1038.73	49.24
		OBCs	230.35	50
3.	Pre-Matric and Post-Matric	DNTs	8.00	6.81
4.	Upgradation of Merit	SCs	49.15	0.03476
5.	National Fellowship	SCs	358.39	0.04
		OBCs	27.74	0.009
6.	Hostel for Boys and Girls	SCs	72.10	0.03828 seats
		OBCs	70.51	0.0575 seats
7.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for children are those persons engaged in cleaning and prone to health hazards.		3.32	3.53

(xxviii) Under the various Schemes of the Corporations of the Department, the loans disbursed, beneficiaries and trainees covered are as follows:

Sl. No.	Corporations	Loans disbursed (₹ in crore)	Beneficiaries (in lakhs)	Trainees
1.	National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation	649.20	1.43	28063
2.	National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation	611.92	3.55	26556
3.	National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation	290.58	0.38768	18350

(B) Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities

- (i) Under the Scheme of Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, 256 Centres have been established and 310 Districts identified for setting up DDRCs.
- (ii) Under Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme, ₹ 100.27 crore was released to 3.91 lakh beneficiaries.
- (iii) Under ADIP Scheme, *grant-in-aid* of ₹ 252.44 crore was released to 4.35 lakh beneficiaries. Under this Scheme, Cochlear Implant Programme was

launched on 03.12.2014 for first the time in the country. In this Scheme, 350 Cochlear Implant Surgeries have been completed in 140 empanelled hospitals. 1100 motorized tricycles have also been distributed to eligible persons with disabilities.

- (iv) Under the SIPDA Scheme grant-in-aid for ₹ 112.51 crore was released to 129 States/Organizations. Under this Scheme, 36572 disabled persons were provided skilled development training with an assistance of ₹ 34.02 crore.
- (v) The State Spinal Injuries Centre Scheme was launched on 31.03.2015. Under this Scheme, the Department has approved setting up of a Spinal Injury Centre at S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur with an assistance of ₹ 50 lakh. In principle approval for opening another Centre at Government Medical College was also given.
- (vi) The Government has approved establishment of Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre, to be located at Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Institute for Physically Handicapped New Delhi on 20.09.2015.
- (vii) A Centre for Disability Sports is proposed to be established at the cost of ₹ 20 crore.
- (viii) The Accessible India Campaign was launched on 03.12.2015.
- (ix) For economic development of disabled students, the Central assistance and number of beneficiaries covered are as follows:

Sl. No.	Schemes/Programmes	2014-15 and 2015-16	
		CA Released (₹ in crore)	Beneficiaries
1.	Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes	4.81	5933
2.	Top Class Education	0.24	14

- (x) The Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for students with disabilities was launched during 2014-15.
- (xi) The National Fellowship for Persons with Disabilities Scheme was launched on 01.12.2014 for M.Phil/Phd. courses.
- (xii) Under the various Schemes for National Handicapped Financial Development Corporation, ₹ 232.75 crore was released as loan to 35255 number of beneficiaries. The Corporation has also provided skill training to 27034 persons with disabilities during the last two years.

- (xiii) Ten Braille Press were sanctioned during 2014-15 at the cost of ₹ 3.86 crore.
- (xiv) Under the National Action Plan for skill development of persons with disabilities ₹ 42.14 crore was released for skill development training to 28934 beneficiaries.
- (xv) In order to create a common platform for the employers and the employment seekers who are differently abled and trained for jobs, a job portal has been launched on 27.01.2016 for facilitating skilled persons.

Statement-II

The details of three year financial targets set by the Ministry in r/o various schemes and programmes for empowerment of target groups.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Department	Financial Targets		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	9361.70	7370.17	4948.13
2.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	1247.64	1058.45	1313.87
TOTAL		10609.34	8428.62	6262.00

Deployment of rover on lunar surface

1084. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is bracing to deploy rover on lunar surface, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the wheeled rover would be useful in pursuing multiple applications by collecting soil and rock sediments; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the ISRO has not yet finalized the timing of its launch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is planning to deploy a rover on the lunar surface in the Chandrayaan-2 mission. The Chandrayaan-2, India's second mission to the Moon, is a totally indigenous mission comprising of Orbiter, Lander and Rover. After reaching the 100 km lunar orbit, the Lander will soft land on the lunar surface at a specified site and deploy a rover.

(b) The six-wheeled rover will move around the landing site in semi-autonomous mode as decided by the ground commands. The payloads on the rover will observe the lunar surface and send back data, which will be useful for chemical analysis of the lunar soil. Collection of soil and rock sediments is not planned in this mission.

(c) ISRO is working towards the launch of Chandrayaan-2 during the first quarter of 2018.

Objectives of second Indian Mars Orbiter Mission-2

1085. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Second Indian Mars Orbiter Mission MOM-2 and by what time, it would be achieved;

(b) what are additional experiments that would be undertaken in MOM-2, and what is the payload limit; and

(c) in what way, it would be different from MOM-1, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The main objective of Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), as a technology demonstration mission, is to demonstrate India's capability to insert MOM in Martian Orbit and operating Mars Orbiter spacecraft for 6 months. MOM has completed 25 months in its Orbit around Mars and is presently functioning satisfactorily.

A call for proposals through an Announcement of Opportunity (AO) has been made within India to seek proposals for scientific experiments for Mars Orbiter Mission-2. The configuration, objectives and scientific experiments of Mars Orbiter Mission-2 is yet to be formulated.

ISRO conducting critical bailout test

1086. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is gearing up to conduct a critical crew bailout test to see how fast and effectively the crew module of an intended space mission could be punched out from the spacecraft in the event of an emergency; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that while the overall aim is to master the technology that aims at rescuing the crew if a launch is aborted at any stage, the present test would try out the scenario of aborting a launch at the pad itself, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Crew bailout test is not planned. However, as part of development of critical technologies, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is planning to conduct a Pad Abort Test.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Pad Abort Test will demonstrate the effectiveness of the Escape System for safe escape in case the launch is aborted at the launch pad. In this test, the test article consists of an Unoccupied Module and an Escape System, with a height of 14 meter and lift-off mass of 12.5 ton. It will be propelled with the help of quick-acting solid motors and upon reaching a safe altitude and range, the unoccupied module separates and safely lands in the sea with the help of a parachute based deceleration system. The test will be conducted at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota.

Funds for dengue vaccine trials

1087. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is not committing to the required fund balance for dengue vaccine trials despite the fact that there is a national crisis with dengue cases at their peaks, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government proposes to take any measures to provide necessary funding for the project given the gravity of the situation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) to (c) Sir, Department of Biotechnology (DBT), Ministry of Science and Technology has been supporting the research on Dengue vaccine in a major way under the aegis of Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme (VAP) and the Vaccine Grand Challenge Programme (VGCP). Efforts have been supported for the development of safe efficacious and inexpensive tetravalent dengue vaccine and continued support will be provided based on review of the programme and the milestones achieved.

A major project on “Development of envelope domain III-based dengue virus-like particle (VLP) vaccine candidates” has been implemented at International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), New Delhi at a total cost of ₹ 429.41 lakhs in March, 2010. Under this promising candidates were developed that elicited protective immune response in mice. The Dengue Subunit Vaccine Tetravalent

(DSV⁴) vaccine candidate have been transferred to Industry for further development. Also the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a not-for-profit Section 8, Schedule B, Public Sector Enterprise, of DBT supported project on 'Optimization and Characterization of a Virosome Vaccine for Dengue' with a total cost of ₹ 89.19 lakhs for a period of two years. to induce a balanced immunity against all four dengue virus serotypes. The project will go to further studies subsequent to establishment of immunogenicity for the tetravalent vaccine in the present proposal.

As and when the candidates are ready for the dengue vaccine trials, the Government will explore the possibility of supporting the trials through inter-Ministerial sources and other international agencies.

Inconsistencies in data compilation

1088. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether even after reworking and re-basing of many key statistical indicators recently, there still have been rampant contradictions and inconsistencies on sets of data compiled, reflecting poorly on the credibility of methodology;

(b) whether Government has proposed to overhaul the process of economic data gathering to facilitate a realistic review of the Gross Domestic product (GDP); and

(c) whether China having faced a similar situation earlier, now relies more on data such as electricity consumption, railway freight and bank loans than GDP estimates?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) In every base revision exercise of national accounts undertaken *inter-alia* to estimate Gross Domestic Product (GDP), a comprehensive review of methodology and datasets is made to take into account the changing structure of the economy. This is a usual process.

(c) Information is not available.

Survey for average family income in the country

†1089. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) when was the last survey carried out on average family income in the country, and the details of average family income of rural and urban regions, including Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, State-wise;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the increase or decrease in average income of rural and urban families in last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the programmes being run by Government to increase average income in rural regions, the details of new employment generated in rural regions in last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) No survey has been conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) on average family income in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is implementing a number of programmes to increase average income in rural areas. These include *inter alia*: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Aajeevika-National Rural Livelihoods Mission. In agriculture, Union Government supplements the efforts of State Governments through various schemes for increasing production, productivity and profitability. The Government is implementing various Schemes to increase the income of farmers, *viz.*

- (i) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.
- (ii) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.
- (iii) National Agriculture Market Scheme (e-NAM) was launched on 14.04.2016 in 8 States *viz.* Gujarat, Telengana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jharkhand covering 21 markets. As of now 250 markets have been integrated.
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented from Kharif 2016 season. PMFBY has addressed all the shortcomings in the earlier schemes and is available to the farmers at very low rates of premium. This Scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (v) The Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2015-16, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the

first year on the restructured amount. The benchmark for initiating relief measures by banks has also been reduced to 33% crop loss in line with the National Disaster Management Framework.

- (vi) In addition, the Government is implementing several Centrally Sponsored Schemes viz. National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- (vii) MSP is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission collects and analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends Minimum Support Price (MSP).
- (viii) Further the Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

The Government has taken various measures to revive the growth of the economy and thereby increase Per Capita Income. These measures include fillip to industry and infrastructure through fiscal incentives and concrete measures for transport, power, and other urban and rural infrastructure; promotion of Foreign Direct Investment in selected sectors; Make in India Initiative; labour reforms, mainly related to inspection and apprenticeship; amendments in the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 2013; financial inclusion and boost to saving through Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana; initiatives under Skill India and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), having a direct bearing on the income of the people.

No information is available on new employment generated in rural regions in last three years.

Monitoring of basic infrastructure mega projects

1090. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cost of basic infrastructural mega projects such as rail and road projects has gone up due to delays in their completion;

(b) if so, the number of years since when such projects have remained in the pipeline, project-wise along with the total cost overruns so far;

(c) the total number of such mega projects which have been scrapped due to increase in their costs with details; and

(d) the steps taken by Government so far to monitor and expedite completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) and (b) Government through the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors on-going Central sector infrastructure projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns through its Online Computerization Monitoring System (OCMS) on the basis of information provided by the project implementation agencies. As on 01.09.2016, a total of 1167 projects are on the monitor of this Ministry. Of these, 339 mega projects [costing ₹ 1000 crore and above] are on the monitor of this Ministry. Out of 339 mega projects, 21 mega projects pertaining to Rail and Road sectors are showing both time and cost overruns with respect to their original project implementation schedules. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) There is no such information on the OCMS of this Ministry in respect of any specific projects.

(d) The major steps undertaken to ensure completion of Central sector infrastructure projects without time and cost overruns include: rigorous project appraisal; On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) for better monitoring; setting up of Standing Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

Statement

Details of central sector projects costing ₹ 1000 crore and above showing both time and cost overruns (as on 01.09.2016)

Sl. No.	Project	Implementing Agency	Date of Approval (Month/Year)	Original Date of Commissioning (month/year)	Anticipated Date of Commissioning (month/year)	Cost Original (₹ in crore)	Cost Anticipated (₹ in crore)	Cost Overrun^ (%)	Time Overrun ^s (Months)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Railways									
1.	Koderma-Ranchi <i>Via</i> Barkakana (NL), ECR	ECR	03/1999	07/2005	06/2018	2957.21	3020.95	2.16	155
2.	Mandarhill-Dumka-Rampurhat (NL), ER	ER	04/1995	12/2011	03/2020	900.05	1125.89	25.09	99
3.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase-II	M RTP	04/2008	03/2014	03/2019	5300.00	7986.04	50.68	60
4.	Dholpur-Sirmuttra with Extension to Gangapurcity and Mohari-Tantpur and Tanpur-Bansi Paharpur	NCR	04/2010	02/2019	12/2022	622.41	2030.50	226.23	46

5.	Gwalior-Seopurkala with Extension to Kota (GC)	NCR	04/2011	02/2020	12/2022	1176.09	3845.60	226.98	34
6.	New Maynaguri to Jogighopa <i>Via</i> Changrabandha (NL), NEFR	NFR	04/2000	12/2008	03/2019	733.00	3010.00	310.64	123
7.	Bputra Bridge at Bogibil and Link Lines NEFR	NFR	09/1997	04/2008	06/2017	1500.00	5000.00	233.33	110
8.	Jiribam to Imphal (Tupui)(NL) (NEFR)	NFR	04/2003	03/2011	03/2019	727.56	9658.00	1227.45	96
9.	Lumding-Silchar Jiribam, Badarpur-Baraigram Kumarghat National Project	NFR	04/1996	03/2009	03/2017	1676.31	7000.00	317.58	96
10.	Agartala Sabroom, NL, NEFR	NFR	04/2008	03/2014	03/2020	813.34	3451.00	324.30	72
11.	New Line from Dimapur to Zubza (Kohima) National Project (NEFR)	NFR	04/2006	03/2015	03/2021	850.00	3000.00	252.94	72
12.	Bhairabi Sairong, NL, NEFR	NFR	04/2008	04/2014	03/2020	619.34	4600.00	642.73	71

Written Answers to

[24 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 217

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Sevok Rangpo, NEFR	NFR	04/2008	12/2015	03/2020	1339.48	4084.69	204.95	51
14.	Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla (NL), NR	NR	03/1995	11/2002	12/2018	2500.00	19565.00	682.60	193
15.	Utratia-Zafrabad, NR (Line Doubling)	NR	04/2006	03/2010	03/2017	325.00	1581.53	386.62	84
16.	Gondia-Jabalpur (GC), (SECR)	SECR	02/1997	03/1998	12/2019	386.30	1776.81	359.96	261
17.	Lalitpur-Satna-Rewa-Singruli NL, (NCR)	WCR	09/1998	05/2008	03/2023	247.66	5050.00	1939.09	178
18.	Ratlam-Mhow-Khandwa-Akola (GC)	WR	04/2008	03/2012	03/2022	603.04	1421.25	135.68	120
Road Transport and Highways									
1.	Panipat-Jalandhar 6 Lane (Km 96 to 387.1 Km)	NHAI	05/2009	11/2011	12/2016	1108.00	2288.00	106.50	61
2.	Indore-Jhabua-Gujarat/MP	NHAI	10/2010	04/2013	12/2016	1175.00	1206.10	2.65	44
3.	Four Laning of Gwalior-Shivpuri	NHAI	05/2013	11/2015	12/2016	1055.00	1601.77	51.83	13

^ Cost Overrun = (Anticipated - Original Cost.)/Original Cost *100

\$ Time overrun = Anticipated Date of Commissioning minus Original Date of Commissioning

Allotment of land to consumer cooperative societies

1091. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

- (a) the land allotment policy of Government;
- (b) whether it is the policy of Government to allot land at subsidized rates to consumer cooperative societies for commercial purposes without auction in Delhi: if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Secretary (Urban Development) has discretionary power to allot Central Government property and shops to cooperative societies for commercial purposes without inviting tenders and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) There are guidelines for screening of application for allotment of Government lands to various institutions/organizations including consumer cooperative societies. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). The land is allotted to notified Government land rates on the recommendations of the Land Allotment Screening Committee and after approval of the Competent Authority.

- (c) No. Does not arise.

Statement***Guidelines for Screening of applications for allotment of Government land***

The Screening Committee should keep the following aspects in view, while examining the applications received for allotment of Government land from various institutions/organizations:

- (i) Availability of land as per approved layout plan and the prescribed land use of the plot as per the layout plan/zonal plan/Master Plan. Allotment of a plot should be considered only when the land use is permissible for such activities for which allotment has been requested.
- (ii) The plot of land should be free from any encroachment/litigation and the requisite infrastructure such as power, water supply, drainage facilities etc., should be available in the area.
- (iii) The organization seeking allotment of land should be a registered Society/Trust, registered for at least 5 years at the time of application. The Society/Trust should have persons of professional and representative character on the Management Committee, which should not consist of family members.
- (iv) The Society/Trust should submit the certificate of Registration, Memorandum

and Articles of Association, Balance Sheet and audited accounts for 5 years, immediately preceding the date of application.

- (v) The Society/Trust should submit the Certificate of Exemption from Income Tax under Section 80G of Income Tax Act.
- (vi) The recommendation of the concerned Ministry of the Government of India for allotment of land should be considered. The following specific information of the applicant should be sought from the Administrative Ministry:
 - (a) The status of the Society, nature of its activity and work performance. The item will cover whether the Society is charitable and what benefit it gives to the common man by its activities.
 - (b) Analysis of Certificate of Registration, Memorandum and Articles of Association, Balance Sheet and Auditors Report for the past 5 years.
 - (c) Whether the organization is already working in Delhi and, if not, why it needs to set up an office in the National Capital.
 - (d) Details of the project that the Society wants to implement, while asking for the land.
- (vii) In Case of educational institutions, a valid sponsorship certificate for the area and the type of school for which allotment of land is sought should be obtained from the Directorate of Education, GNCTD in respect of middle and higher level schools and from the local body concerned (MCD/NDMC) in respect of nursery/primary schools.
- (viii) The antecedent of the Society/Trust should be verified through the Government of NCTD and if necessary through the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (ix) Permanent Account Number (PAN) for Income Tax purposes should be furnished.
- (x) An assessment should be made as to whether the organization would be in a position to pay the cost of the land as well as construction of the building. It should be seen whether the institution/organization already owns and land in Delhi and in case it does the activity for which such land is being put to use should be looked into. In case the organization has been allotted land by L&DO/DDA earlier, it should be ascertained whether the land is being used properly and whether the organization need further land for carrying out its activities. It should also be considered as to whether the actual quantum of land being sought for is sufficient or excessive or inadequate while recommending for allotment of land.
- (xi) The applicant Society/Trust should furnish proof of having fixed deposit/ equivalent' liquid investment covering the cost of land + 10% more, to

ensure payment of land cost without seeking any special dispensation and should produce a 'No Loan Certificate' in respect of the above mentioned investment.

- (xii) In case of consideration of request for allotment of land for any institution wholly owned or assisted by Government of India or any State Government, the stipulations above could be suitably relaxed/waived, for reasons that would be recorded in writing.

Plan to transfer markets to MCD

1092. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to transfer markets of Delhi under the Land and Development Office, Directorate of Estate and CPWD to MCDs in contravention of the Gazette notification dated 24th March, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof, market-wise; and

(c) the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir. As per Gazette notification dated 24th March, 2006, the markets under purview of Land and Development Office already stands transferred to the concerned local bodies (*i.e.* MCD and NDMC) on "as is where basis".

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

Modification in freehold schemes by DDA

1093. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many times and on which dates did DDA modify the scheme of conversion from leasehold to freehold and how many times converted flats to freehold flats were changed, date-wise and year-wise;

(b) what was the need to modify the scheme;

(c) when was the scheme last modified;

(d) the number of registrants who got converted their flats from leasehold to freehold; and

(e) the details of DDA's SFS and NPRS 1979 flats whose location and floor have been changed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that no change has been made in the conversion scheme approved by the Ministry of Urban Development. After the conversion of flat from leasehold to freehold, the title in the flat is transferred to the allottee and DDA cannot change the title of the property thereafter.

(d) DDA has informed that 1,39,900 flats have been converted from leasehold to freehold, so far.

(e) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that there was a policy dated 18.08.1992, which provided for change in locality/floor of Self Financing Scheme (SFS) and New Pattern Registration Scheme (NPRS) flats, in deserving cases on medical ground and age consideration, with the approval of LG. However, the change of locality has been banned by Authority's Resolution No. 108/92. Both these schemes have since closed w.e.f. 31.03.2002 and 27.09.2007, respectively

Selection of model cities

1094. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

- (a) the number of Model cities selected, the details of their names, State-wise; and
- (b) the source of money released and its impact on ground?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Development has not selected any model cities.

Latest position of smart cities

†1095. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA:

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest position of the smart cities announced, State-wise in the country and the measures taken so far, to make them smart, including financial resources provided for the same; and
- (b) the concept of 'Smart' with reference to infrastructure, road, power, drinking water, health, education and transport in relation to (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Smart Cities Mission was launched on 25 June, 2015. So far, 60 cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Mission in Round 1, Fast Track Round and Round 2. Details of these Smart Cities are given in the Statement-I, II and III (See below). Implementation of the Mission is to be done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created and incorporated by the City/State under the Companies Act, 2013. So far, 34 Smart Cities have created SPVs. In terms of Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government will 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. Since the launch of the Mission, during 2015-16 and 2016-17, ₹ 4,572.20 crore have been released for development of Smart Cities under the Mission.

(b) Smart Cities Mission does not follow a 'one-size-fits-all' approach. Each city has to formulate its own concept, vision, mission and plan for smart city to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life by enabling local area development and harnessing technology. Area based development is envisaged through provision of core infrastructure including adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation, including solid waste management, efficient urban mobility and public transport, affordable housing, especially for the poor, robust IT connectivity and digitalization, good governance, especially e-Governance and citizen participation, sustainable environment, safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly, and health and education, etc.

Statement-I

State-wise list of Smart Cities in the country

Winning Cities in Round 1

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
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

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
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*State-wise list of Smart Cities in the country**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
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
10.	Manipur	Imphal
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Tripura	Agartala
13.	Haryana	Faridabad

Statement-III*State-wise list of Smart Cities in the country**Winning cities in Round 2*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Punjab	Amritsar
2.	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivali
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati
5.	Maharashtra	Nagpur
6.	Karnataka	Mangaluru
7.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
8.	Maharashtra	Thane
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
11.	Maharashtra	Nashik
12.	Odisha	Rourkela
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
14.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
15.	Karnataka	Tumakuru
16.	Rajasthan	Kota
17.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
18.	Sikkim	Namchi
19.	Punjab	Jalandhar
20.	Karnataka	Shivamogga
21.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
22.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
24.	Nagaland	Kohima
25.	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad
26.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
27.	Gujarat	Vadodara

Completion of developmental work in smart cities

1096. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) total number of smart cities in which development work is complete; and
- (b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Smart Cities Mission was launched on 25th June 2015. The duration of the Mission is five years (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20). Total 60 cities have been selected so far to be developed into Smart Cities. The implementation of the Mission would be done by the city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) created and incorporated by City/State under Companies Act, 2013. The details of projects with their timelines for the Smart Cities vary and are given in their Smart City Proposals which are available on the Mission website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

Funds spent on developing smart cities

1097. SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) total amount of funds allocated and funds spent on developing smart cities during the Financial Year 2016-17; and
- (b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Smart Cities Mission was launched on 25th June, 2015. So far, 60 cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Smart Cities Mission. During the financial year 2016-17, the budget allocation for Smart Cities Mission was ₹ 3,205 crore, out of which ₹ 3,097 crore have been released to States/Union Territories for development of selected Smart Cities. The city-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

*City-wise details of the Funds released under Smart City Mission
for the year 2016-17*

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Names of States	Names of Cities	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam	8

Sl. No.	Names of States	Names of Cities	Funds released
		2. Kakinada	6
2.	Assam	1. Guwahati	189
3.	Delhi	1. New Delhi Municipal Council	194
4.	Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad	194
		2. Surat	194
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala	186
6.	Karnataka	1. Belagavi	194
		2. Davangere	194
7.	Kerala	1. Kochi	194
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal	8
		2. Indore	8
		3. Jabalpur	194
9.	Maharashtra	1. Solapur	194
		2. Pune	194
10.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar	6
11.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana	194
12.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur	8
		2. Udaipur	34.8
13.	Tamil Nadu	1. Coimbatore	186
		2. Chennai	186
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Lucknow	66.2
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair	194
16.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	71
TOTAL			3,097

Opening of phase-3 of Delhi Metro

1098. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of Delhi Metro's Phase-3 project and when it will be opened for public in phases;

(b) whether line from Janakpuri West to Botanical Garden would be operational by January, 2017 as per the original schedule, if so, the details thereof;

(c) what would be the increase in the number of commuters after Phase-3 and what is the total number of commuters in Phase-1 and Phase-2 lines, in the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to cope up with increase in the number of commuters, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that the overall progress of Phase-3 of Delhi Metro Rail Project is 79.21%. The extension of metro line from Jahangirpuri to Badli and from Central Secretariat to ITO (part of the Central Secretariat to Kashmere Gate section) have been commissioned. The train trials for Janakpuri West to Botanical Garden line are targeted in December 2016; thereafter certification of Commissioner of Metro Rail Safety will be sought for opening. The target for opening of Majlis Park to Shiv Vihar metro line will be worked out when land pockets at few locations on this section is made available to DMRC.

(c) DMRC has informed that as per Detailed Project Reports, there would be an increase in the daily ridership by about 15 lakhs after completion of sanctioned Delhi Metro Rail Project Phase-3 and the extensions. The approximate number of commuters in Phase-1 and Phase-2 lines of Delhi Metro network during the last three years are as below:

(Figures in crores)

Phase	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Phase-I	40.09	42.44	44.77
Phase-II	40.08	44.38	48.02

(d) DMRC has informed that they have taken following steps to cater to increase in the number of commuters:

- (i) 304 coaches have been inducted since March 2013.
- (ii) Further induction of 256 new coaches has started.
- (iii) Numbers of Automatic Fare Collection Gate, Ticket Vending Machine, Automatic Vending Machine, Point of Sale Machine, Lifts and Escalators have been enhanced.
- (iv) Smart Card recharge through web and SMS has been done.
- (v) 9 stations have been remodelled for improving commuter movement.

Slow work on Kochi metro

1099. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether is it a fact that the work on Kochi Metro has slowed down after the present Government came to power in that State; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Doesn't arise.

Resource transfer to urban centres

1100. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no clear-cut mechanism or regular resource transfers to urban centres in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in the light of absence of clear-cut mechanism how would Government go ahead with creation of Smart City projects; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) There exist mechanisms for regular resource transfers to various Urban Local Bodies in the country in the form of Grants-in-aid. This is in the form of (i) Grants-in-aid from State/Central Governments through various programmes/schemes, (ii) devolution from respective State Government as well as from Government of India as per recommendations of State Finance Commissions or Central Finance Commission.

The resources tied up with various programmes/schemes of Central Government/ State Government and devolution from 14th Central Finance Commission are transferred to cities through prescribed mechanism. Details of guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance regarding the grants under 14th Finance Commission are given in the Statement-I (See below). The quantum of grants for Urban Local Bodies as per recommendations of 14th Finance Commission are give in the Statement-II (See below).

(b) and (c) Do not arise as grants as well as Urban Local Bodies own resource generation is dovetailed to implement various schemes and programs including Smart City Mission and its projects.

Statement-I

*Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance regarding the grants
under 14th Finance Commission*

No. 13(32)FFC/ FCD/2015-16
Government of India
Ministry of Finance
Department of Expenditure
(Finance Commission Division)

11th Block, 5th Floor,
CGO Complex, Lodi Road,
New Delhi- 110003.

Dated, the 8th October, 2015

To

The Chief Secretary,
Government of.....
(All State Governments)

Subject: Issue of Guidelines for the implementation of recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIV) with regard to Local Bodies grant (RLB and ULB)-regarding.

Sir,

The recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission for the award period 2015-20 include, *inter-alia*, release of grant-in-aid to State Governments for Rural and Urban Local Bodies.

Kindly find enclosed herewith a copy of the guidelines for release and utilization of Grants recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIV) for Rural and Urban Local Bodies (Local Bodies grant) for information and further necessary action. Guidelines are also available on this Ministry's website: <http://www.finmin.nic.in/FFC/guidelines.asp>

Yours faithfully,

Encl.: as above

(Gopal Prasad)
Director (FCD)
Tel.: 011-2436 0647

Copy to:-

Principal Secretary (Finance),

All State Governments.

Statement-II

***Quantum of grants for Urban Local Bodies as per recommendation
of 14th Finance Commission***

No. 13(32)FFC/FCD/2015-16

Government of India

Ministry of Finance

Department of Expenditure

(Finance Commission Division)

Guidelines for Release and Utilization of Grant recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) for Rural and Urban Local Bodies (Local Bodies Grant).

Introduction

1. The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) was constituted by the President on January 2, 2013 to give recommendations on specified aspects of Centre-State fiscal relations during 2015-20. The Commission submitted its Report to the President on December 15, 2014.
2. The FFC was, *inter-alia*, mandated to recommend measures needed to augment the Consolidated Funds of the States to supplement the resources of the Panchayats and Municipalities based on the recommendations of the respective State Finance Commissions (SFCs).
3. As per the Constitutional provisions, the explanatory memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations made by the FFC in its report submitted to the President was laid in the Parliament on February 24, 2015. The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the FFC in respect of the Local Bodies.

Grants recommended

4. The FFC has recommended assured transfers to the Local Bodies for planning and delivering of basic services smoothly and effectively within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations. It has taken a view that the measures recommended, including the grants to the local bodies, should go towards supporting and strengthening their primary functions to deliver basic services, as improvements in the quality of basic services are likely to lead to

an increase in the willingness of citizens to pay for the services. Therefore, it is advised that all expenditure incurred by Panchayats and Municipalities on basic services within the functions devolved to them under the State Laws may be incurred after proper plans are prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities, in accordance with the relevant rules, regulations, processes and procedures applicable in the State.

5. The FFC has worked out the total size of the grant to be ₹ 2,87,436 crore for the award period of 2015-20. Of this, grant recommended to Panchayats is ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore and to Municipalities is ₹ 87,143.80 crore. The Grant-in-aid recommended is fixed for the Award period. The year-wise and State-wise distribution is given in Annex-I and II.

Grant Components

6. The FFC has recommended Grant-in-aid to duly constituted Panchayats (Rural Local Bodies) and Municipalities (Urban Local Bodies) in two parts, namely-(i) a Basic Grant and (ii) a Performance Grant. In case of Gram Panchayats, 90% of the Grant will be the Basic Grant and 10% will be the Performance Grant. In case of Municipalities, the division between Basic and Performance Grant will be on 80:20 basis. The shares of the States for these Grants are given in the Statement-A and B (*See below*).

Note: A duly constituted Panchayat or Municipality means a Panchayat or a Municipality as the case may be where elections have been held and an elected body is in place as provided in Part IX and IX A of the Constitution.

Basic Grant

7. The FFC has recommended Basic Grant to the Local bodies with the purpose of providing a measure of unconditional support to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and Municipalities for delivering basic services. The Grants provided are intended to be used to support and strengthen the delivery of basic civic services including water supply, sanitation including septic management, sewage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths, street-lighting, burial and cremation grounds and any other basic service within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations. The FFC has not distinguished between O & M and capital expenditure within the components of basic services. However, it is advised that the cost of technical and administrative support towards O&M and capital expenditure should not exceed 10% of the allocation to a Gram Panchayat or Municipality under any circumstance and the expenditure can be incurred only by the local body concerned.

8. It is emphasized that no expenditure will be incurred out of the FFC grants except on basic services as provided in para 7 above.

Basic Grants for Rural Local Bodies (Gram Panchayats)

9. The FFC has recommended a Basic Grant of ₹ 1,80,262.96 crore for the GPs for the period 2015-20. State-wise and year-wise distribution of basic grant is in Annex-I. The grant released by the Centre should be distributed among GPs only without any share for other levels. The Basic Grant will be distributed by using the formula prescribed by the respective SFCs for the distribution of resources. However, in case the SFC formula is not available, then the share of each GP as specified above should be distributed across the entities using 2011 population with a weight of 90 per cent for population and a weight of 10 per cent for area.

Basic Grants for Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities including Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats).

10. The FFC has recommended a Basic Grant of ₹ 69,715.03 crore for the Municipalities for the period 2015-20. State-wise and year-wise distribution of basic grant is in Annex I. The Basic Grant for Urban Local Bodies will be divided into tier-wise shares and distributed across each tier, namely the Municipal Corporations, Municipalities (the tier-II Urban Local Bodies) and the Nagar Panchayats (the tier-III Local Bodies) using the formula given by the respective SFCs. In case the SFC formula is not available in respect of Urban Local Bodies, the share of each of the three tiers will be determined on the basis of population of 2011 with a weight of 90 per cent for population and a weight of 10 per cent for area, and then distributed among the entities in each tier in proportion to the population of 2011 and area in the ratio of 90:10.

Performance Grant

11. The FFC has observed that *"it has been more than twenty years that Municipalities and Panchayats were sought to be empowered, through a Constitutional amendment, to act as institutions of local self-governance and also to provide certain basic services to citizens. It is inconceivable, and certainly not desirable, that local bodies seek an ever increasing share of public moneys and yet continue to keep themselves beyond the ambit of accountability and responsibility for the public money placed with them."* It has stated that proper accounts are the starting point for financial accountability. Non-maintenance or delayed compilation of annual accounts

means compromised accountability and implies that reliable financial data for determining the need for resources for local bodies is not available.

It has also noted that on account of the efforts of the past Finance Commissions, there has been progress in the keeping of accounts and audit under the technical guidance and support of the C&AG but further progress in this regard is needed. Accordingly it is of the opinion that it is necessary to continue the efforts initiated by past Finance Commissions for improving the maintenance of accounts, their audit and disclosure. The Performance Grants are designed to serve the purpose of ensuring reliable audited accounts and data of receipts and expenditure and improvement in own revenues. This will enable initiation of action at the grassroots level for compilation of data so that all stakeholders have access to reliable information for decision making and at the same time, it will enhance accountability of the local self-Government institutions to the public.

12. The FFC has recommended Performance Grant amounting to ₹ 20,029.22 crore for Gram Panchayats and for Municipalities ₹ 17,428.76 crore for the period 2015-20 as given in Statement-B (*See* below). The performance grants are to address the following issues: (i) making available reliable data on local bodies receipt and expenditure through audited accounts; and (ii) improvement in own revenues. In addition, the urban local bodies will have to measure and publish service level benchmarks for basic services. These grants are to be disbursed from the second year of the Award Period, *i.e.* 2016-17 onwards, so as to give sufficient time and enable the State Governments and Local bodies to put in place a scheme and mechanism for implementation of the guidelines attached with these grants.

Eligibility for Performance Grant

13. The FFC has recommended that detailed procedure and the operational criteria, including quantum of incentives to be given, for disbursement of performance grants to Gram Panchayats and Municipalities will be decided by the State Governments concerned, subject to the eligibility conditions as described below.

For Gram Panchayats (GPs):

- (i) The Gram Panchayats will have to submit audited accounts that relate to year not earlier than two years preceding the year in which the Gram Panchayats seeks to claim the performance grant.
- (ii) The Gram Panchayats will have to show an increase in their own revenues over the preceding year as reflected in the audited accounts.

For Municipalities:

- (i) The Municipality will have to submit audited accounts that relate to year not earlier than two years preceding the year in which the Municipality seeks to claim the performance grant.
- (ii) The Municipality will have to show an increase in its own revenues over the preceding year as reflected in the audited accounts. The improvement in revenues will be determined on the basis of these audited accounts and on no other basis. For computing the increase in own revenues in a particular year, the proceeds from octroi and entry tax must be excluded.
- (iii) The Municipality must measure and publish the Service Level Bench Marks relating to basic urban services each year for the period of the award and make it publically available. The Service Level Bench Mark of the Ministry of Urban Development may be used for this purpose.

Note: For the purpose of determining the eligibility of a Gram Panchayats or Municipality (including Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats) to the Performance Grant, the audited accounts required for Performance Grants in 2016-17 will be for the year 2014-15; for Performance Grants in 2017-18, the audited accounts will be for the year 2015-16; for Performance Grants in 2018-19, the audited accounts will be for the year 2016-17 and for Performance Grants in 2019-20, the audited accounts will be for the year 2017-18.

14. In this regard, the FFC has recommended that books of accounts prepared by the local bodies should distinctly capture income on account of own taxes and non-taxes, assigned taxes, devolution and grants from the State, grants from the Finance Commission and grants for any agency functions assigned by the Union and State Governments. In addition to the above, the State Government must continue with the arrangement of the Technical Guidance and Support by the C&AG and the States should take action to facilitate local bodies to compile accounts and have them audited in time. Accordingly, the State Governments must ensure compliance of the above recommendations by incorporating these features in the procedures and operational guidelines for availing Performance Grants for the Gram Panchayats and Municipalities (*including Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats*).

Distribution of undisbursed Performance Grants

15. In case some amount of Performance Grant remains after disbursement to the eligible Gram Panchayats or Municipalities (as the case may be), this

undisbursed amount should be distributed on an equitable basis among all the eligible Gram Panchayats or Municipalities (as the case may be) that had fulfilled the conditions for getting the performance Grant.

Release of Grants

16. The grants shall be released in two instalments, in June and October every fiscal year. While 50 per cent of the Basic Grant for the year will be released to the State as the first instalment of the year, the remaining Basic Grant and the full Performance Grant for the year is to be released as the second instalment for the year. However, the Performance Grant will be released from 2016-17 onwards as recommended by the FFC and noted in para 11-12 above.
17. The States should release the Grants to the Gram Panchayats and Municipalities within fifteen days of it being credited to their account by the Union Government. There should not be any deductions at source from the grants due to the local bodies. In case of delay, the State Government must release the installment along with interest at the Bank rate of Reserve Bank of India paid from its own funds and a certification to this effect will be reflected in the Utilization Certificate (UC) to be furnished by the State Government. Release of second and subsequent instalments of grants (both Basic and Performance) will be subject to receipt of UC for the previous installment in the prescribed format given in Statement-C (*See below*) and compliance to the stipulated guidelines.
18. The Performance Grant due to be released in October 2016 (FY 2016-17) will be considered for release only when the procedures and the operational criteria described in para 12-13 above are duly received from the State.

Modalities for release of Grants

19. The recommendations of the FFC that no additional conditions or directions other than those recommended by them for releasing these grants be imposed either by the Union or the State Government is reiterated. However, keeping in view the financial regulations and the need for accountability, the following prerequisites are to be followed for the release of grants to local bodies.
 - (i) First installment of Basic Grant for both duly constituted Gram Panchayats and Municipalities for the year 2015-16 will be released in June, 2015 unconditionally. Further instalments of the grant for duly constituted local bodies would be released by the Finance Commission Division in the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance after receipt of the UC for the previous installment in the prescribed format as provided in Annex-III.

- (ii) The States will have to design a detailed procedure for disbursement of the Performance Grant (including quantum of incentive to be given and operational criteria) keeping in perspective the parameters and conditions as described in para 11-13 above. The scheme for disbursement of the Performance Grant will be notified by the State Governments latest by March, 2016, in order to enable the preparation of the eligibility list of Local Bodies entitled to these grants. The concerned line Ministries of the Union Government namely, the Ministry of Urban Development (in respect of Urban Local Bodies), the Ministry of Panchayat Raj (in respect of Gram Panchayats) and the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Finance Commission Division) will also be informed by the State Government in order to facilitate release of the instalment of Performance Grant.
- (iii) Performance Grant for both Gram Panchayats and Municipalities from the year 2016-17 onwards will be released in October, 2016 subject to receipt of the scheme for operationalizing the Performance Grants from the State Governments.
- (iv) The Performance grant for the year 2015-16 will be released by the Department of Expenditure in October 2016 on certification of the MoPR/MoUD that the finalized scheme in this regard has been received from the States and it conforms to the recommendations of the FFC. Performance grant for the subsequent years of the award period will be released along with the release of the 2nd instalment of the basic grant on furnishing of the UC to MoPR/MoUD and to the Department of Expenditure and also furnishing a certificate from the MoPR/MoUD to this effect for release of the installment.

Budget Provision

20. Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) will make budget provision in Demand No.37 and release grants to eligible States.

Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General

21. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India will audit the release and transfer of the grant-in-aid. C&AG may also conduct audit of expenditure in selected Panchayats and Municipalities in accordance with Technical Guidance and Support (TG&S).

Monitoring and concurrent evaluation

22. The FFC has recommended that no further conditions or directions other than those indicated by the Commission should be imposed either by the Union

or the State Government for release of funds. Central to the trust-based approach adopted by the FFC is the understanding that the local bodies will discharge their statutory functions with all due care. The publishing of service level data and preparation and audit of accounts will provide the necessary transparency and accountability in this regard. However, the FFC *vide* para 9.82 of its report has recommended that stern action should be ensured if irregularities in the application of funds are noticed or pointed out, for the prevention of which appropriate third party audit mechanism may be put in place by March, 2017.

23. The State Governments will develop State-specific, time bound action plans to address the issues highlighted by the FFC for which the States may work closely with Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). The States may constitute a High Level Monitoring Committee headed by the Chief Secretary and including the Finance Secretary and other concerned departmental Secretaries to monitor and carry out concurrent evaluation of the Local Bodies receiving the grants to ensure that funds are utilized for the purpose recommended by the FFC.
24. At the level of the Union Government two Committees are being constituted, one each under the Ministry of Panchayat Raj and the Ministry of Urban Development to provide guidance and support to the State Governments and Local Bodies on implementation of the recommendations of the FFC that are listed below:
 - (i) Strengthening SFCs which would involve timely constitution, proper administrative support and adequate resources for smooth functioning and timely placement of the SFC report before State legislature, with action taken notes.
 - (ii) Improve revenues from own sources of local bodies by taking steps as recommended by the respective SFCs and the FFC.
 - (iii) Ensure property tax reforms including objective determination of the base and its regular revision to adjust for inflation, strengthening of mechanisms for assessment, levy and collection and improving billing and collection efficiency; review and amplify existing rules to facilitate the levy of property tax and minimize the granting of exemptions; assessment of properties every four or five years; and introduce the system of self-assessment by urban local bodies.
 - (iv) Action to be taken by the States to share information regarding property tax among the municipalities, State and Union Governments.

- (v) Levy of vacant land tax by peri-urban panchayats and sharing a part of land conversion charges by State Governments with municipalities and panchayats.
- (vi) Steps to empower local bodies to impose levy of betterment tax and advertisement tax to improve own revenues from these sources.
- (vii) Review the structure of entertainment tax and take action to increase its scope to cover more and newer forms of entertainment.
- (viii) Assignment of productive local assets to the panchayats by States, and putting in place enabling rules for collection and instituting systems so that they can obtain the best returns while leasing or renting common resources.
- (ix) Rationalise service charges in a way that they are able to at least recover the operation and maintenance cost from the beneficiaries.
- (x) Sharing of the income from royalties of mines with local body in whose jurisdiction the mining is done to help the local body ameliorate the effects of mining on the local population.
- (xi) Compensate local bodies for the civic services provided by them to Government properties including enacting suitable legislation, in this regard.
- (xii) Empower the local bodies to collect tax and non-tax receipts through necessary legislations as appropriate. In some cases, the State Governments may need to frame rules and fix rates of levy to allow the local bodies to effectively tap the existing sources of revenues. Alternatively, the local bodies may be given powers to decide the rates themselves, subject to a floor and ceiling rate set by the State. Besides, the State Government should not provide exemptions to any entity from the tax and non-tax levies that are in the jurisdiction of local bodies. In cases where the grant of such an exemption becomes necessary, the local bodies should be compensated for the loss.
- (xiii) Explore the issuance of municipal bond as a source of finance with suitable support from the Union Government. The States may allow the larger municipal corporations to directly approach the markets while an intermediary could be set up to assist medium and small municipalities who may not have the capacity to access the markets directly.

The composition of the Committees is given in the Statement-D and E (See below). The Committees which will include representatives of the State Governments will have the following broad terms of reference:

- (i) Suggest measures to facilitate that all the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission relating to local bodies are operationalized.
- (ii) Sort out operational issues which are brought to the notice of the committees by the State Governments.
- (iii) Facilitate inter-Ministerial coordination at the Central level.
- (iv) Monitor the progress of expenditure of the grants by the local bodies and suggest remedial measures, if needed.

(Gopal Prasad)

Director (FCD)

Tel.: 011-2436 0647

Fax: 011-2436 0174

Statement-A*Grants to local bodies**State-wise share-basic grants*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
Rural Local Bodies							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	934.34	1293.75	1494.81	1729.23	2336.56	7788.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	122.58	141.62	163.83	221.38	737.93
3.	Assam	584.80	809.76	935.60	1082.32	1462.45	4874.92
4.	Bihar	2269.18	3142.08	3630.39	4199.71	5674.70	18916.05
5.	Chhattisgarh	566.18	783.98	905.81	1047.86	1415.89	4719.72
6.	Goa	14.44	20.00	23.10	26.73	36.12	120.39
7.	Gujarat	932.25	1290.86	1491.47	1725.36	2331.33	7771.26
8.	Haryana	419.28	580.57	670.80	775.99	1048.53	3495.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	270.56	312.60	361.63	488.64	1628.82
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	373.96	517.81	598.29	692.11	935.19	3117.36
11.	Jharkhand	652.83	903.96	1044.45	1208.24	1632.59	5442.07
12.	Karnataka	1002.85	1388.62	1604.42	1856.02	2507.88	8359.79
13.	Kerala	433.76	600.62	693.96	802.78	1084.73	3615.85
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	2026.62	2341.57	2708.78	3660.14	12200.72
15.	Maharashtra	1623.32	2247.77	2597.10	3004.37	4059.55	13532.11
16.	Manipur	22.25	30.80	35.59	41.17	55.63	185.44
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	955.52	1323.09	1528.71	1768.44	2389.54	7965.28
21.	Punjab	441.70	611.61	706.66	817.48	1104.58	3682.02
22.	Rajasthan	1471.95	2038.17	2354.92	2724.22	3681.01	12270.27
23.	Sikkim	16.03	22.20	25.65	29.67	40.09	133.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	947.65	1312.19	1516.12	1753.87	2369.86	7899.69
25.	Telangana	580.34	803.58	928.47	1074.07	1451.30	4837.75
26.	Tripura	36.24	50.18	57.98	67.07	90.63	302.11
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3862.60	5348.45	6179.65	7148.74	9659.47	32198.90
28.	Uttarakhand	203.26	281.45	325.19	376.19	508.31	1694.42
29.	West Bengal	1532.21	2121.61	2451.33	2835.75	3831.70	12772.60
TOTAL		21624.46	29942.87	34596.26	40021.63	54077.80	180262.96

Urban Local Bodies

1.	Andhra Pradesh	348.92	483.14	558.23	645.77	872.57	2908.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23.42	32.43	37.47	43.34	58.56	195.22
3.	Assam	93.14	128.97	149.01	172.38	232.92	776.43
4.	Bihar	256.83	355.63	410.90	475.34	642.28	2140.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	152.39	211.01	243.80	282.04	381.09	1270.33
6.	Goa	21.10	29.21	33.76	39.05	52.76	175.88
7.	Gujarat	614.91	851.45	983.77	1138.05	1537.74	5125.91
8.	Haryana	199.61	276.39	319.35	—	499.18	1663.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19.36	26.81	30.98	35.84	48.42	161.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	125.30	173.50	200.46	231.90	313.35	1044.51
11.	Jharkhand	183.74	254.42	293.95	340.05	459.48	1531.64
12.	Karnataka	562.08	778.29	899.25	1040.27	1405.62	4685.50
13.	Kerala	351.66	486.94	562.61	650.84	879.42	2931.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	496.79	687.89	794.80	919.44	1242.36	4141.27
15.	Maharashtra	1191.24	1649.49	1905.83	2204.70	2979.02	9930.29
16.	Manipur	16.57	22.95	26.52	30.67	41.45	138.16
17.	Meghalaya	3.03	4.19	4.84	5.60	7.57	25.22
18.	Mizoram	11.54	15.97	18.46	21.35	28.85	96.17

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
19.	Nagaland	12.23	16.94	19.57	22.64	30.59	101.98
20.	Odisha	170.10	235.54	272.14	314.82	425.39	1417.98
21.	Punjab	235.41	325.96	376.62	435.68	588.69	1962.35
22.	Rajasthan	433.12	599.73	692.93	801.60	1083.13	3610.50
23.	Sikkim	4.79	6.63	7.66	8.86	11.98	39.92
24.	Tamil Nadu	790.04	1093.95	1263.96	1462.18	1975.71	6585.85
25.	Telangana	325.23	450.33	520.32	601.92	813.32	2711.12
26.	Tripura	21.41	29.65	34.25	39.63	53.54	178.48
27.	Uttar Pradesh	983.60	1361.97	1573.63	1820.41	2459.76	8199.37
28.	Uttarakhand	78.29	108.41	125.26	144.90	195.79	652.66
29.	West Bengal	637.21	882.33	1019.45	1179.32	1593.51	5311.81
TOTAL		8363.06	11580.12	13379.78	15108.59	20914.05	69715.03

Statement-B*Grants to local bodies**State-wise share-performance grants*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-20
Rural Local Bodies						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	169.70	192.04	218.09	285.57	865.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.08	18.20	20.66	27.06	81.99
3.	Assam	106.22	120.20	136.50	178.74	541.66
4.	Bihar	412.15	466.41	529.67	693.55	2101.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	102.84	116.37	132.16	173.05	524.41
6.	Goa	2.62	2.97	3.37	4.41	13.38
7.	Gujarat	169.32	191.61	217.60	284.93	863.47
8.	Haryana	76.15	86.18	97.87	128.15	388.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35.49	40.16	45.61	59.72	180.98
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.92	76.86	87.29	114.30	346.37
11.	Jharkhand	118.57	134.18	152.38	199.53	604.67
12.	Karnataka	182.15	206.13	234.08	306.51	928.87
13.	Kerala	78.78	89.16	101.25	132.57	401.76
14.	Madhya Pradesh	265.84	300.83	341.63	447.34	1355.64

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-20
15.	Maharashtra	294.84	333.66	378.91	496.15	1503.57
16.	Manipur	4.04	4.57	5.19	6.80	20.60
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	173.55	196.40	223.04	292.05	885.03
21.	Punjab	80.23	90.79	103.10	135.00	409.11
22.	Rajasthan	267.35	302.55	343.58	449.89	1363.36
23.	Sikkim	2.91	3.30	3.74	4.90	14.85
24.	Tamil Nadu	172.12	194.78	221.20	289.64	877.74
25.	Telangana	105.41	119.28	135.46	177.38	537.53
26.	Tripura	6.58	7.45	8.46	11.08	33.57
27.	Uttar Pradesh	701.57	793.92	901.60	1180.57	3577.66
28.	Uttarakhand	36.92	41.78	47.45	62.13	188.27
29.	West Bengal	278.30	314.93	357.64	468.31	1419.18
TOTAL		3927.65	4444.71	5047.53	6609.33	20029.21

Urban Local Bodies

1.	Andhra Pradesh	142.59	161.36	183.25	239.95	727.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.57	10.83	12.30	16.10	48.81
3.	Assam	38.06	43.07	48.92	64.05	194.11
4.	Bihar	104.96	118.78	134.89	176.62	535.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	62.28	70.47	80.03	104.80	317.58
6.	Goa	8.62	9.76	11.08	14.51	43.97
7.	Gujarat	251.29	284.37	322.94	422.87	1281.48
8.	Haryana	81.57	92.31	104.83	137.27	415.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.91	8.95	10.17	13.32	40.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51.21	57.95	65.81	86.17	261.13
11.	Jharkhand	75.09	84.97	96.50	126.35	382.91
12.	Karnataka	229.70	259.94	295.20	386.54	1171.38
13.	Kerala	143.71	162.63	184.69	241.83	732.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	203.02	229.75	260.91	341.64	1035.32
15.	Maharashtra	486.82	550.91	625.63	819.21	2482.57

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-20
16.	Manipur	6.77	7.66	8.70	11.40	34.54
17.	Meghalaya	1.24	1.40	1.59	2.08	6.30
18.	Mizoram	4.71	5.34	6.06	7.93	24.04
19.	Nagaland	5.00	5.66	6.43	8.41	25.50
20.	Odisha	69.52	78.67	89.34	116.98	354.50
21.	Punjab	96.20	108.87	123.63	161.89	490.59
22.	Rajasthan	177.00	200.30	227.47	297.85	902.62
23.	Sikkim	1.96	2.21	2.52	3.29	9.98
24.	Tamil Nadu	322.87	365.37	414.92	543.31	1646.46
25.	Telangana	132.91	150.41	170.81	223.66	677.78
26.	Tripura	8.75	9.90	11.24	14.72	44.62
27.	Uttar Pradesh	401.97	454.88	516.58	676.42	2049.84
28.	Uttarakhand	32.00	36.21	41.12	53.84	163.17
29.	West Bengal	260.41	294.69	334.66	438.20	1327.95
TOTAL		3417.71	3867.62	4392.22	5751.21	17428.77

Statement-C

*Utilisation certificate for the grant received for local bodies recommended by
fourteenth finance commission during its award period 2015-2020*

Name of State:-

Rural Local Body/Urban Local body(*I)

1.	Whether elections to PRIs/ULBs have been held?				(Yes/No)		
2.	Total no. of Gram Panchayats/ULBs in the State				Remarks (if any):-		
3.	Total no. of Gram Panchayats/ULBs to which elections held				Remarks (if any):-		
4.	Date and year of next elections due to Gram Panchayats/ULBs				Remarks (if any):-		
5.	Details of Basic Grant received:	Year	Instalment	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Date of receipt		
6.	Details of Basic Grant transferred:	Year	Instalment	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Date of Transfer	No. of days of delay	If delayed, amount of interest

						transferred (with rate of interest)
7.	Details of Performance Grant received: Grant for the received:	Grant received for the year.	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Date of receipt		
8.	Details of Performance Grant transferred:	Year	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Date of Transfer	No. of days of delay	If delayed, amount of interest transferred (with rate of interest)

*1. Strikeout whichever is not applicable.

*2. Use separate pages for RLBs and ULBs

3. Certified that the Local Bodies Grants have been electronically transferred to the elected local bodies within 15 days of receipt of grant from the Central Government.

Signature with seal of

Countersigned:

Secretary i/c

Signature with seal of the Finance Secretary

(Panchayati Raj/Urban Development)

Statement-D

Committee for Panchayats on Follow up of Recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission

1. Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India..... Chairperson

Government of India

2. Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj

3. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development

4. Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation

5. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development

6. Financial Advisor, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India

7. Joint Secretary (PF-I), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance

State Governments

8. Secretaries of Panchayati Raj of five State Governments, one each drawn from each zone, by rotation for two years.

Others

9. Representative of Comptroller and Auditor General of India

10. Director General, NIRD and PR, Hyderabad

Note: Chairperson may induct Secretaries of Panchayati Raj of a State other than co-opted in the Committee and such experts as considered necessary as Special Invitees from time to time.

Statement-E

*Committee for Municipalities on Follow up of Recommendations of
the Fourteenth Finance Commission*

1. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India.....
Chairperson

Government of India

2. Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development
3. Secretary, Department of Urban Housing and Poverty Alleviation
4. Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
5. Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
6. Financial Advisor, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India
7. Joint Secretary (PF-I), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance

State Governments

8. Secretaries of Urban Development of five State Governments, one each drawn from each zone, by rotation for two years.

Others

9. Representative of Comptroller and Auditor General of India

10. Director General, National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi

Note: Chairperson may induct Secretaries of Urban Development of a State other than co-opted in the Committee and such experts as considered necessary as Special Invitees from time to time.

Identification of 500 cities under AMRUT

1101. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), 500 cities were to be identified by Government in 2015 for improving water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage, pedestrian, non-motorized and public transport facilities, parking spaces, and creating and upgrading green spaces, etc;

(b) which are the cities identified under the Mission and funds earmarked during 2015-16 and 2016-17 including the expenditure incurred during 2015-16; and

(c) the physical progress achieved under the scheme so far and the target date fixed for completion of works initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 500 cities have been selected for coverage under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). The list of cities is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) approved and funds released against them during 2015-16 and 2016-17 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Under AMRUT, the Centre approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States. The State Governments concerned have been empowered to prepare, appraise and approve the DPRs and thereafter implement the projects. The dates for completion of individual projects are as per the contracts signed by the State Government with implementing agencies/contractors. The Mission period is upto March, 2020 which is the target date for achievement of Mission objectives.

Statement-I

List of Cities covered under AMRUT

Name of State: Andhra Pradesh Number of Cities: 33

Adoni	Eluru	Kadapa	Narasaraopet	Tadepalligudem
Anantapur	Gudivada	Kakinada	Nellore	Tadpatri
Bhimavaram	Guntakal	Kurnool	Ongole	Tenali
Chilakaluripet	Guntur	Machilipatnam	Proddatur	Tirupati
Chittoor	GVMC	Madanapalle	Rajahmundry	Vijayawada
Dharmavaram	Hindupur	Nandyal	Srikakulam	Vizianagaram
Amravati	Srialahasti	Kavali		

Name of UT: Andman and Nicobar Islands

Number of Cities: 1

Port Blair

Name of UT: Arunachal Pradesh

Number of Cities: 1

Itanagar

Name of State: Assam

Number of Cities: 4

Dibrugarh	Guwahati	Naogaon	Silchar
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Name of State: Bihar

Number of Cities: 27

Arrah	Biharsharif	Dinapur Nizamat	Katihar	Patna
Aurangabad	Buxar	Gaya	Kishanganj	Purnia
Bagaha	Chapra	Hajipur	Motihari	Saharsa
Begusarai	Darbhanga	Jamalpur	Munger	Sasaram
Bettiah	Dehri	Jehanabad	Muzaffarpur	Siwan
Bhagalpur	Bodh Gaya			

Name of UT: Chandigarh

Number of Cities: 1

Chandigarh

Name of State: Chhattisgarh

Number of Cities: 9

Ambikapur	Bhilai Nagar	Bilaspur	Durg	Jagdalpur
Korba	Raigarh	Raipur	Rajnandgaon	

Name of UT: Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Number of Cities: 1

Silvasa

Name of UT: Daman and Diu

Number of Cities: 1

Daman

Name of UT: Delhi

Number of Cities: 4

East DMC	N.D.M.C.	North DMC	South DMC
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Name of UT: Goa

Number of Cities: 1

Panji

Name of State: Gujarat

Number of Cities: 31

Ahmadabad	Botad	Jamnagar	Nadiad	Surat
Amreli	Deesa	Jetpur Navagadh	Navsari	Surendranagar Dudhrej
Anand	Gandhidham	Junagadh	Palanpur	Vadodara
Bharuch	Gandhinagar	Kalol	Patan	Valsad
Bhavnagar	Godhra	Mahešana	Porbandar	Vapi
Bhuj	Gondal	Morvi	Rajkot	Veraval
Dwarka				

Name of State: Haryana

Number of Cities: 20

Panipat	Bahadurgarh	Hisar	Karnal	Rohtak
Sonipat	Bhiwani	Jagadhri	Palwal	Sirsa
Ambala	Faridabad	Jind	Panchkula	Thanesar
Ambala Sadar	Gurgaon	Kaithal	Rewari	Yamunanagar

Name of State: Himachal Pradesh

Number of Cities: 2

Shimla	Kullu
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Name of State: Jammu and Kashmir

Number of Cities: 5

Anantnag	Jammu	Srinagar	Leh Ladakh	Kargil
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Name of State: Jharkhand

Number of Cities: 7

Adityapur	Chas	Deoghar	Dhanbad	Giridih
Hazaribag	Ranchi			

Name of State: Karnataka

Number of Cities: 27

Bagalkot	Bijapur	Gangawati	Kolar	Ranibennur
BBMP	Chikmagalur	Gulbarga	Mandya	Robertson Pet
Belgaum	Chitradurga	Hassan	Mangalore	Shimoga
Bellary	Davanagere	Hospet	Mysore	Tumkur
Bhadravati	Gadag-Betigeri	Hubli-Dharwad	Raichur	Udupi
Bidar	Badami			

Name of State: Kerala

Number of Cities: 9

Alappuzha	Kannur	Kochi	Kollam	Kozhikode
Palakkad	Thiruvananthapuram	Thrissur	Guruvayur	

Name of UT: Lakshadweep

Number of Cities: 1

Kavaratti

Name of State: Madhya Pradesh

Number of Cities: 34

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	

Name of State: Maharashtra

Number of Cities: 44

Achalpur	Bhusawal	Jalna	Nashik	Solapur
Ahmadnagar	Bid	Kalyan Dombivali	Navi Mumbai	Thane
Akola	Chandrapur	Kolhapur	Osmanabad	Udgir
Ambarnath	Dhule	Latur	Panvel	Ulhasnagar
Amravati	Gondiya	Malegaon	Parbhani	Wardha
Aurangabad	Greater Mumbai	Mira Bhayandar	Pimpri	Vasai-Virar
			Chinchwad	City
Badlapur	Hinganghat	Nagpur	Pune	Yavatmal
Barshi	Ichalkaranji	Nanded Waghala	Sangli-Miraj	Shirdi
			Kupwad	
Bhiwandi	Jalgaon	Nandurbar	Satara	

Name of State: Manipur

Number of Cities: 1

Imphal

Name of State: Meghalaya

Number of Cities: 1

Shillong

Name of State: Mizoram

Number of Cities: 1

Aizawl

Name of State: Nagaland

Number of Cities: 2

Dimapur Kohima

Name of State: Odisha

Number of Cities: 9

Bhadrak	Baleshwar Town	Baripada Town	Bhubaneswar Town	Brahmapur
Cuttack	Puri	Raurkela Town	Sambalpur Town	

Name of UT: Puducherry

Number of Cities: 3

Ozhukarai Puducherry Karaikal

Name of State: Punjab

Number of Cities: 16

Amritsar	Abohar	Barnala	Batala	Bathinda
Firozpur	Hoshiarpur	Jalandhar	Khanna	Ludhiana
Malerkotla	Moga	Muktsar	Pathankot	Patiala
S.A.S. Nagar				

Name of State: Rajasthan

Number of Cities: 29

Ajmer	Bhiwadi	Ganganagar	Jodhpur	Sikar
Alwar	Bikaner	Gangapur City	Kishangarh	Sujargarh
Baran	Bundi	Hanumangarh	Kota	Tonk
Beawar	Chittaurgarh	Hindaun	Nagaur	Udaipur
Bharatpur	Churu	Jaipur	Pali	Jhalawar
Bhilwara	Dhaulpur	Jhunjhunun	Sawai Madhopur	

Name of State: Sikkim

Number of Cities: 1

 Gangtok

Name of State: Tamil Nadu

Number of Cities: 33

Alandur	Dindigul	Kurichi	Pudukkottai	Tiruchirappalli
Ambattur	Erode	Madavaram	Rajapalayam	Tirunelveli
Ambur	Hosur	Madurai	Salem	Tiruppur
Avadi	Kancheepuram	Nagapattinam	Tambaram	Tiruvannamalai
Chennai	Karaikkudi	Nagercoil	Thanjavur	Tiruvottiyur
Coimbatore	Kumbakonam	Pallavaram	Thoothukkudi	Vellore
Cuddalore	Velankanni	Rameshwaram		

Name of State: Telangana

Number of Cities: 12

Adilabad	GHMC	Karimnagar	Khammam	Mahbubnagar
Miryalaguda	Nalgonda	Nizamabad	Ramagundam	Siddipet
Suryapet	Warangal			

Name of State: Tripura

Number of Cities: 1

 Agartala

Name of State: Uttar Pradesh

Number of Cities: 61

Agra	Budaun	Gonda	Loni	Pilibhit
Akbarpur	Bulandshahar	Gorakhpur	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Aligarh	Chandausi	Hapur	Mainpuri	Rampur
Allahabad	Deoria	Hardoi	Mathura	Saharanpur
Amroha	Etah	Hathras	Maunath Bhanjan	Sambhal
Azamgarh	Etawah	Jaunpur	Meerut	Shahjahanpur
Bahraich	Faizabad	Jhansi	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	Shamli

Ballia	Modinagar	Kanpur	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	Shikohabad
Banda	Fatehpur	Kasganj	Moradabad	Sitapur
Baraut	Firozabad	Khurja	Mughalsarai	Sultanpur
Bareilly	Ghaziabad	Lakhimpur	Muzaffarnagar	Unnao
Basti	Ghazipur	Lalitpur	Orai	Varanasi
Ayodhya				

Name of State: Uttarakhand

Number of Cities: 7

Dehradun	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	Hardwar	Kashipur	Roorkee
Rudrapur	Nainital			

Name of State: West Bengal

Number of Cities: 60

Asansol	Basirhat	Haldia	Krishnanagar	Rajarhat Gopalpur
Ashoknagar Kalyangarh	Bhadreswar	Halisahar	Kulti	Rajpur Sonarpur
Baharampur	Bhatpara	Haora	Madhyamgram	Raniganj
Baidyabati	Bidhan Nagar	Hugli-Chinsurah	Maheshtala	Rishra
Bally	Bongaon	Jalpaiguri	Medinipur	Santipur
Balurghat	Chamdani	Jamuria	Nabadwip	Serampore
Bankura	Chandannagar	Kalyani	Naihati	Siliguri
Bansberia	Darjiling	Kamarhati	North Barrackpur	South Dum Dum
Baranagar	Dum Dum	Kanchrapara	North Dum Dum	Titagarh
Barasat	Durgapur	Kharagpur	Panihati	Uluberia
Bardhaman	English Bazar	Khardaha	Puruliya	Uttarpara Kotrung
Barrackpur	Habra	Kolkata	Raiganj	Jangipur

Statement-II

Funds released under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total size of SAAP approved		Level of Central Assistance		Central Assistance released	
		2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662.86	877.05	300.41	351.6	60.08	70.32
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.18	3.6	3.18	3.6	0.64	0.72
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.94	-	36.84	-	7.37	-
4.	Assam	188.16	218.67	169.34	196.8	33.87	39.36
5.	Bihar	664.20	775.2	332.10	387.6	66.42	77.52
6.	Chandigarh	15.04	18	15.04	18	3.01	3.6
7.	Chhattisgarh	573.40	740.38	276.47	308.58	55.29	61.72
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.41	3.6	3.41	3.6	0.68	0.72
9.	Daman and Diu	4.56	5.75	4.56	5.75	0.91	1.15
10.	Delhi	223.07	-	223.07	-	44.61	-
11.	Goa	59.44	69.6	29.71	34.8	5.94	6.96
12.	Gujarat	1204.42	1401	564.30	599.18	112.86	119.84
13.	Haryana	438.02	525.4	219.01	254.4	43.80	50.88
14.	Himachal Pradesh	88.23	101.33	79.41	91.2	15.88	18.24
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.00	197.33	153.87	177.6	30.77	35.52
16.	Jharkhand	313.36	376.8	137.95	165.81	27.59	33.16
17.	Karnataka	1258.54	1624.72	592.29	771.6	118.46	154.32
18.	Kerala	587.48	796.06	287.98	386.4	57.60	77.28
19.	Lakshadweep	0.68	1.2	0.68	1.2	0.14	0.24
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1655.81	2050.9	672.03	862.8	134.41	172.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Maharashtra	1989.41	2489.91	914.92	1176	182.98	235.2
22.	Manipur	51.43	60	46.29	54	9.26	10.8
23.	Meghalaya	22.81	26.67	20.53	24	4.11	4.8
24.	Mizoram	40.56	46.67	36.50	42	7.30	8.4
25.	Nagaland	34.98	40	31.48	36	6.29	7.2
26.	Odisha	461.30	530.4	228.14	265.2	45.63	53.04
27.	Puducherry	18.97	21.6	18.97	21.6	3.79	4.32
28.	Punjab	709.66	857.02	318.86	400.8	63.77	80.16
29.	Rajasthan	919.00	1072.8	459.50	526.11	91.90	105.22
30.	Sikkim	13.43	13.33	12.09	12.00	2.42	2.40
31.	Tamil Nadu	3249.23	3834.49	1372.41	1582.8	274.48	316.56
32.	Telangana	408.51	554.77	204.25	277.2	40.85	55.44
33.	Tripura	36.62	49.33	32.96	44.4	6.59	8.88
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3287.27	3895.16	1409.07	1638	281.81	327.6
35.	Uttarakhand	269.93	197.33	133.68	177.6	26.74	35.52
36.	West Bengal	1104.86	1393.69	552.43	642	110.49	128.4
TOTAL		20773.77	24869.76	9893.73	11540.23	1978.74	2308.00005

NAM summit in Venezuela

1102. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Ministers did not attend this year's Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) Summit at Venezuela; and

(b) if so, the reasons for giving it a miss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) The Vice-President Shri M. Hamid Ansari led the high level Indian delegation to the 17th NAM Summit held at Margarita Island in Venezuela from 17-18 September, 2016. As a founder member of NAM, India remains strongly committed to the principles and objectives of the movement and continues to actively contribute to its deliberations with the aim of strengthening NAM's capabilities to deal with contemporary challenges faced by developing countries.

As customary Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Prime Ministers and Ministers from NAM member countries attended the recently concluded summit in Venezuela.

Increase in traffic jams in Delhi

1103. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal on mitigation of traffic on the Ring roads/main roads in view of increasing jams in Delhi, is under consideration of Government, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any special study/research has been conducted by CRRI in order to decongest the roads, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make Delhi roads similar to those of mega cities of the world and to manage the increasing traffic, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Central Road Research Institute (CRRI) has informed that they have submitted a project proposal on “Sustainable Traffic Plan and Transportation System for the National Capital Territory of Delhi” to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India. The project proposal is focussed on managing congestion and proposing sustainable transportation system for the city of Delhi.

(c) Urban Transport is inter-twined with Urban Development which is a State subject. As such, the initiatives including planning and execution of urban transport systems are taken up by the State/Union Territories and Urban Local Bodies. However, Ministry of Urban Development constituted a High Powered Inter-Ministerial Committee on “Decongesting Traffic in Delhi” which has suggested four-pronged strategic approach to improve the traffic condition in Delhi. These are: (i) Improving Public Transport and disincentivizing use of private vehicles; (ii) Road safety and Traffic management; (iii) Enhancing institutional capacity and (iv) Transit Oriented Development. The detailed report submitted by the Committee is available at http://moud.gov.in/sites/upload_files/moud/files/Decongesting_TrafficDelhi.pdf. The report has been sent to Government of NCT of Delhi for implementation.

Further, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRT&H) has informed that it has assigned a consultancy services for “Traffic Performance Evaluation and Optimization of Highways in Delhi using simulation analysis” to Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE). The scope of the project covers 840 kilometres of selected

road network in National Capital Territory of Delhi involving 918 intersections. An area of 1480 sq. km of NCT of Delhi is considered for urban transport evaluation with extension towards National Highway 24 till Dasna (Uttar Pradesh). One of the expected benefits from the study is short, medium and long term solutions for the major bottlenecks appearing on corridors in the study area.

Non-implementation of cadre review in CPWD

1104. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after introduction of cadre review in the year 2012, CPWD has failed to promote its staff of the Ministerial cadre against the total sanctioned strength *in toto*;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the cadre review after a lapse of four years resulting in stagnation and agonies to the staff; and

(c) the time-frame proposed for complete implementation of cadre-review to achieve the full strength in different categories of ministerial cadre of CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Cadre review has been implemented and promotion against vacant posts under different categories of Ministerial cadre of CPWD is carried out every year. Promotion of officials against vacancies arising on account of death, retirement, promotion etc., is a continuous and an ongoing process.

Multi-sectoral actions under BBBP scheme

1105. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the multi-sectoral actions focussed under 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' (BBBP) scheme; and

(b) how many districts have been selected from Tamil Nadu under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. It is a joint initiative of Ministry of Women and Child

Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Sectoral interventions under the programme include the following:

- (i) Ministry of Women and Child Development: Nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action in selected 161 districts, Promote registration of pregnancies in first trimester in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs); Undertake training of stakeholders; Community mobilization and sensitization; Identify and involve Gender Champions; Reward and recognition of institutions and frontline workers.
- (ii) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: Monitoring for effective implementation of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCP&DT) Act, 1994 includes strengthening PNDT Cells and setting up monitoring committees; Increase institutional deliveries; Promoting registration of births, Setting up Monitoring Committees.
- (iii) Ministry of Human Resource Development: To ensure universal enrolment of girls; achieve decreased drop-out rate; Implement girl child friendly standards in schools; Strict implementation of Right to Education (RTE); Construction of functional toilets for girls.

(b) Cuddalore District of Tamil Nadu is one of the selected district under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme.

Ujjawala scheme

1106. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of Ujjawala scheme; and
- (b) the number of beneficiaries under this scheme so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched Ujjawala—A comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation primarily for the purpose of preventing trafficking on the one hand and rescue and rehabilitation of victims on the other. The scheme with revised norms and revised funding pattern is under implementation w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 onwards.

The number of beneficiaries covered under this scheme during the last 3 years *i.e.* 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 were 5765, 6275 and 6175 respectively.

Nutritional guidelines for children

1107. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there exists considerable vagueness with regard to nutritional guidelines for children in India;

(b) whether the Ministry has ever issued any such authenticated nutritional guidelines for children, if so, the steps to make the general masses aware of the same; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The nutritional guidelines for all age groups of the population including children have been formulated by the National Institute of Nutrition (NIN), Indian Council for Medical Research in the country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has issued the guidelines for Supplementary Nutrition under the ICDS Scheme to bridge the gap between Actual Daily Intake and the Recommended Dietary Allowances recommended by NIN. Further, the nutritional standards for children in the age group of 6 months to 6 years required to be met under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme have been prescribed under Schedule-II of the National Food Security Act, 2013. The above guidelines have been placed in the public domain and also shared with all the States/UTs for compliance.

Report on children living in extreme poverty

1108. SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government agrees with a report compiled by World Bank and UNICEF that, India is the home to over 30 per cent of almost 385 million children living in extreme poverty all over the world; and

(b) if not, what are the alternate views of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The record of number of children living in poverty is not maintained by this Ministry. However, as per the report of World Bank and UNICEF entitled "Ending Extreme Poverty: a Focus on Children", 30.3% of 385 million children living in extreme poverty all over the world are in India.

Number of Anganwadi buildings with all facilities

†1109. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of Anganwadi buildings constructed and taken on rent in the country and dimensions and type of constructed building with arrangement of facilities of playground, drinking water, toilet etc.;

(b) with reference to above, the cost of construction of Government Anganwadi buildings and the State-wise number of Government buildings which will be made available for providing all the facilities in the remaining Anganwadi buildings and the time by when it will be made available; and

(c) the honorarium and facilities provided to Anganwadi workers, helpers in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme did not have provision for construction of AWC buildings, as this was envisaged to be provided by the community, except for the North Eastern (NE) States for which financial support was being provided at a unit cost of ₹ 1.75 lakh for construction of AWC buildings since 2001-02. Government *vide* letter dated 10.03.2011 has provided suggestive models/layouts of Anganwadi Centre Buildings to the States/UTs. According to this, AWC building must have a separate sitting room for children/women, separate kitchen, store for storing food items, child friendly toilets and space for playing of children (indoor and outdoor activities) with safe drinking water facilities with covered area of not less than 600 sq. feet.

The number of Anganwadi buildings constructed including Government Buildings and taken on rent in the country and type of constructed building with arrangement of facilities of drinking water and toilet etc. as on 30.09.2016 are as under:

Sl. No.	Total number of Anganwadi Centres in the country	Number
1.	sanctioned	14,00,000
2.	operational	13,49,153
3.	having drinking water facilities	9,32,783 (69.13%)
4.	having toilet facilities	8,45,226 (62.64%)

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

Total number of Anganwadi Centres Buildings:

Category of Building	Type of Building		
	Kutcha	Pucca	Total
Total AWCs reporting			1245642
Government Own Building	289	383221	383510
Rented			
AWWs/AWHs House	25462	60851	86313
Others	164443	164124	328567
Community			
School	5538	257938	263476
Panchayat	3152	59533	62685
Others	33811	76923	110734
Open Space	7255	3102	10357
TOTAL	239950	1005692	1245642
	19.25%	80.75%	

State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Ministry of Women and Child Development to construct 4 lakh AWC buildings during the next 4 years @ 1 lakh unit per year in convergence with Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Rural Development. Joint Guidelines in this regard were issued on 17.02.2016. States/UTs have been advised to construct toilets and provide drinking water facilities at AWCs by leveraging grants sanctioned to the States/UTs under the 14th Finance Commission.

The States/UTs have also been advised to leverage funds for Construction of AWC buildings from other schemes such as MPLADS, MLALADS, Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI), Multi Sectoral Development Programme (MSDP) of Ministry of Minority Affairs etc.

(c) Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Helpers (AWHs) are paid honoraria of ₹ 3000/- per month and ₹ 1500/- per month respectively w.e.f. 01.04.2011. Anganwadi Workers of Mini-Anganwadi Centres are being paid honoraria of ₹ 2250/- w.e.f. 04.07.2013. Apart from these, additional amount of honoraria is also paid by most of the State Governments/UT Administrations from their own resources. State-wise details are given in Statement-III (*See below*).

The following facilities are provided to AWW/AWHs under the ICDS Scheme:

- (i) Maternity Leave for a period of 180 days;
- (ii) Insurance cover under Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana;
- (iii) Awards at State and National Level to Anganwadi Workers;
- (iv) A set of two Uniform and a name badge to each AWW and AWH;
- (v) 50% of vacancies in the posts of Supervisors to be filled by promotion amongst AWW and 25% of vacancies of honorary posts of AWW to be filled by promotion amongst Helpers.

Statement-I

Number of Anganwadi Centres sanctioned, operational in the country and those having drinking water, toilet facilities as on 30.09.2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Anganwadi and mini-Anganwadi Centres			
		Sanctioned by GoI	Operational	having drinking water facilities	having toilet facilities
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55602	23997	29810
2.	Telangana	35700	35634	14329	7593
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6028	1775	3043
4.	Assam	62153	62153	39085	29356
5.	Bihar	115009	91677	45734	63951
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	49963	17367	22079
7.	Goa	1262	1254	1160	671
8.	Gujarat	53029	52092	50225	45117
9.	Haryana	25962	25962	12008	16681
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925	16432	16691
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599	13057	13057
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432	25407	11689
13.	Karnataka	65911	64558	25548	35241
14.	Kerala	33318	33115	21850	25330
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	92210	79530	59209
16.	Maharashtra	110486	109779	59335	58553

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Manipur	11510	9883	2418	3114
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5870	4591	4945
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	2007	2188
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455	3455	3455
21.	Odisha	74154	71288	70849	32824
22.	Punjab	27314	26656	26656	18118
23.	Rajasthan	62010	60801	31000	19712
24.	Sikkim	1308	1290	1048	1287
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439	44818	51033
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	8691	7610
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997	187347	134908
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	20067	7096	12807
29.	West Bengal	119481	114781	82883	102341
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	498	414
31.	Chandigarh	500	500	500	500
32.	Delhi	11150	10897	10827	10877
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	268	147
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107	97	94
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	107	107
36.	Puducherry	855	855	788	674
ALL INDIA		1400000	1349153	932783	845226

Statement-II*(A) Type of Anganwadi buildings in the country as on 16.09.2016*

Sl. No.	State	No. of AWCs for which data is available	Government Building		Rented			
					AWWs/AWHs House		Others	
			Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	86164	0	16691	0	0	55144	0
2.	Telangana*							
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6028		3002	3026	0		
4.	Assam	58629	0	34748	0	775	0	0
5.	Bihar	80211		4828			75383	
6.	Chhattisgarh	43560	0	24327				15604
7.	Goa	1253	0	156	5	53	33	744
8.	Gujarat	52090	0	37092	0	1301	0	11692
9.	Haryana	25905	0	4924	0	0		7743
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18342	0	816	440	108	2815	7073
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	28636	33	716	8987	16735	949	933
12.	Jharkhand	37655		8088		27995		0

13.	Karnataka	64518	0	38686		10954	0
14.	Kerala	33114	223	21301	138	1893	6962
15.	Madhya Pradesh	83248	0	17181	3265	2180	12221
16.	Maharashtra	84854		45041			15769
17.	Manipur	9805	0	3524	2770	2782	0
18.	Meghalaya	3290		1615		8	
19.	Mizoram	2244	0	1980		0	264
20.	Nagaland	3455	0	0	3011	0	444
21.	Odisha	70849	0	17518	3336	2261	1257
22.	Punjab	26798	29	1101	0	535	1
23.	Rajasthan	60689		20158	334	1393	1809
24.	Sikkim	748	0	748	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	0	33641	0	0	0
26.	Tripura	9911	0	9320	0	0	256
27.	Uttar Pradesh	187730		16074	0	47	0
28.	Uttarakhand	9182		1108		2657	0
29.	West Bengal	89247		18000			1000
							8000

Written Answers to

[24 November, 2016]

Unstarred Questions 265

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	714	4	170	21	97	23	174
31.	Chandigarh	500		129		14		350
32.	Delhi	10577	0	29	0	0	0	10515
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	260	0	129	129	0	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	102		76		17		
35.	Lakshadweep	107	0	19	0	0	0	88
36.	Puducherry	788	0	285	0	0	12	377
TOTAL		1245642	289	383221	25462	60851	164443	164124

(B) Type of Anganwadi buildings in the country as on 16.09.2016

Sl. No.	State	Community							
		School		Panchayat		Others		Open Space	
		Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca	Kutcha	Pucca
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh*	0	14329	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Telangana*								

3.	Arunachal Pradesh			0	0				
4.	Assam	0	20463	0	53	2590	0	0	0
5.	Bihar								
6.	Chhattisgarh						3629		
7.	Goa	0	168	0	28	6	60	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	515	0	347	0	1143	0	0
9.	Haryana	0	2536	0	0	0	10702	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1692	0	694	258	4446	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	241	3	14	2	9	7	0
12.	Jharkhand		1154		0		418		0
13.	Karnataka	4379	0	1473	0		9026	0	0
14.	Kerala	17	518	14	541	54	703	1	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1135	8487	1520	12116	3487	8306	0	0
16.	Maharashtra		12918				8081		3045
17.	Manipur	0	31	3	20	514	161	0	0
18.	Meghalaya		999		342	51	275		
19.	Mizoram								

1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
20.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0		
21.	Odisha	0	18252	0	7198	1440	10961	0	0
22.	Punjab	0	7759	94	6639	37	7891	0	0
23.	Rajasthan		12485		866		4516		57
24.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	7083	0	1490	0	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	335	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	122123	0	21961	0	4280	0	0
28.	Uttarakhand		3257		1412		748		0
29.	West Bengal		30000			25000		7247	
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	3	45	124	37	16	0	0
31.	Chandigarh		1		0		6		
32.	Delhi	0	1	0	6	0	26	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

268 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

34. Daman and Diu		0		4		5		
35. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Puducherry	0	6	0	83	0	25	0	0
TOTAL	5538	257938	3152	59533	33811	76923	7255	3102

* The figures of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have been given together.

Statement-III

*Details of additional monthly honorarium paid to AWWs/AWHs by the States/UTs
from their own resources*

As on 31.10.2016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (in ₹)	
		AWW	AWH
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	1000	500
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1000	500
8.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	2000	1000
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000
12.	Gujarat	1750	900
13.	Haryana	2500	1000
14.	Himachal Pradesh	300	200
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	700	350
17.	Karnataka	2000	1000
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshadweep	1600	1000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2000	1000
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	200	100
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil
34.	Tamil Nadu	5940 (non-standardized scale of pay that includes pay-2500, GP-500, HRA-500, CCA-180, MA-100 and DA-2160)	3532 (non-standardized scale of pay that includes pay-1300, GP-300, HRA-500, CCA-180, MA-100 and DA-1152)
35.	Telangana	4000 (w.e.f. 1.3.2015)	3000 (w.e.f. 1.3.2015)
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

*Depending on the qualification and number of years of service

Linking of Aadhaar with schemes on children

1110. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to link Aadhaar with a number of major schemes focused on children:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for implementing the plan and for enrolment of children under Aadhaar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Aadhaar Act has been notified in the Gazette of India *vide* notification dated 26.03.2016 conferring legal status upon the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to issue Aadhaar to the residents of India. The Authority shall take special measures to issue Aadhaar

number to women and children. Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Aadhaar enrolment of children below 5 years has been taken up with States/Union Territories. As per information available from UIDAI, Aadhaar saturation among children below 5 years of age is 30.7% as on 15.11.2016.

States/UTs have been requested to organise special enrolment camps at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) twice a year in coordination with the Registrar/Enrolment Agencies active in States/UTs for enrolment of children below 5 years under Aadhaar.

Vacant posts of members in NCPCR

1111. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to fill all the posts of Members in the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Out of 6 posts of Members, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, three posts are lying vacant. In order to fill these posts, Ministry of Women and Child Development had published two advertisements in national dailies on 22.04.2016 and on 31.08.2016 inviting applications from the candidates. Interviews have been conducted on 06.09.2016 and 03.10.2016.

Training and sensitisation of anti human trafficking units

1112. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill covers all forms of trafficking including bonded labour and labour trafficking and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether this legislation would provide legal mandate for Anti Human Trafficking Units to have powers for rescue and prosecution; and

(c) if so, the details on training and sensitisation of Anti Human Trafficking Units on labour trafficking and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposed Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill covers various forms of trafficking including bonded labour or forced labour.

(b) and (c) The proposed legislation provides for the State Government to establish for each district or a group of districts, an Anti Human Trafficking Unit for attending to all matters in prevention, rescue, protection and care of victims and witnesses and for the investigation and prosecution of offences mentioned under the Act.

Mechanism to monitor the functioning of NGOs

1113. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for empowerment of women and child development through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in various States, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government has put in place any mechanism to monitor the functioning of NGOs working in this field and if so, the details thereof?

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 various schemes/programmes for empowerment of women and child development through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) across the country. These are as follows:

- (i) Swadhar Greh Scheme to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress;
- (ii) Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) to ensure sustainable employment and income generation for marginalized and asset-less rural and urban poor women across the country;
- (iii) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme to provide day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women who are employed.
- (iv) Ujjawala a Comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.
- (v) Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) to extend micro-finance services to bring about socio-economic upliftment of poor women;
- (vi) Working Women Hostels for ensuring safe accommodation for women working away from their place of residence;

The year-wise and scheme-wise details of schemes implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development are available in the Annual Reports of the respective

years of the Ministry that are available in the Library of Rajya Sabha. The details are also available in the public domain *i.e.* on the Ministry's website *viz.* www.cd.nic.in.

(b) Review Meetings with Women and Child Development Departments of State Governments/UT Administrations are held to discuss the issues for effective implementation of the programmes and schemes to expedite beneficiary coverage and proper fund utilization. Regional level consultations are also held to discuss issues concerning implementation of schemes. The monitoring reports received from States are analysed in the Ministry. The problem areas are communicated to concerned States/UTs for taking corrective actions. In addition, regular State visits are conducted by the Ministry's officials in order to understand the implementation problems being faced by States/UTs. The Schemes which are being implemented have inbuilt monitoring mechanism, are also periodically reviewed for their proper and better implementation.

Study on the impact of Domestic Violence Act

1114. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any study on the impact of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken note of many false cases filed by wives against husbands and their relatives to settle score and if so, the total number of such cases during the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop misuse of this Act; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to amend the Act to stop its misuse and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) No study on the impact of implementation of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has been carried out by Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(b) As per National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), details of cases registered and ended as Final Report False (FRFAL) under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (started collecting data since 2014) and cruelty by husband or his relatives (Section 498A IPC) are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Adequate safeguards are available under existing laws to deal with misuse of legal provisions, if any. There is no proposal under consideration to amend the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR) and Cases ended as Final Report False (FRFAL) under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during 2014-15

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014		2015	
		CR	FRFAL	CR	FRFAL
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	112	4	161	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	2	0
6.	Goa	2	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	2	0	2	0
8.	Haryana	4	2	11	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	15	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	1	0
13.	Kerala	140	7	132	8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	0	91	0
15.	Maharashtra	4	0	8	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	0	2	1
22.	Rajasthan	17	5	14	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	0	4	0
25.	Telangana	1	0	6	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66	0	4	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1	0	2	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	2	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	7	0	4	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		426	18	461	10

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Cases Reported (CR) and Cases Ended as Final Report False (FRFAL) under Cruelty by Husband or his Relatives (Section 498A IPC) during 2013 to 2015

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013		2014		2015	
		CR	FRFAL	CR	FRFAL	CR	FRFAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15084	-	6362	367	6121	374
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	-	42	0	66	6
3.	Assam	8636	-	9626	168	11225	5
4.	Bihar	4533	-	4672	184	3792	243
5.	Chhattisgarh	1181	-	964	0	620	3
6.	Goa	40	-	35	0	19	0
7.	Gujarat	7812	-	5991	9	4133	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	3617	-	3478	827	3525	979
9.	Himachal Pradesh	328	-	325	30	226	21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	428	-	467	42	400	44
11.	Jharkhand	2084	-	1462	33	1654	16
12.	Karnataka	3276	-	3025	179	2732	200
13.	Kerala	4820	-	4919	109	3668	123
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4988	-	6451	5	5281	4
15.	Maharashtra	8542	-	7696	49	7640	19
16.	Manipur	29	-	41	0	39	0
17.	Meghalaya	23	-	42	1	44	1
18.	Mizoram	5	-	8	0	9	0
19.	Nagaland	4	-	3	0	4	0
20.	Odisha	2792	-	3114	35	3605	25
21.	Punjab	1741	-	1681	189	1583	215
22.	Rajasthan	15094	-	15905	5098	14383	4767
23.	Sikkim	5	-	5	0	2	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2471	-	2103	43	1900	0
25.	Telangana		-	6369	700	7329	304
26.	Tripura	827	-	702	3	501	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	8781	-	10471	7	8660	36
28.	Uttarakhand	435	-	301	5	407	0
29.	West Bengal	18116	-	23278	0	20163	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	-	14	0	14	0
31.	Chandigarh	92	-	141	0	126	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	6	0	2	0
33.	Daman and Diu	2	-	1	0	3	0
34.	Delhi UT	3033	-	3173	61	3521	67
35.	Lakshadweep	0	-	0	0	2	0
36.	Puducherry	8	-	4	0	4	0
TOTAL		118866	-	122877	8144	113403	7458

Report of rapid survey on children

1115. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that malnutrition is one of India's most serious development challenges;

(b) if so, the report of the Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC) commissioned therefor; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that India loses over 1.2 billion dollars in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) due to vitamin and mineral deficiencies among the age group between 0 to 59 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, malnutrition is one of the challenges faced by the country. However, as per Rapid Survey on Children (RSOC), 2013-14, commissioned by Ministry of Women and Child Development, there is a reduction in level of underweight among children under 5 years of age from 42.5% in NFHS-3 (2005-06) to 29.4%, stunting from 48% in NFHS-3 to 38.7% and wasting from 19.8% in NFHS-3 to 15.% in RSoC.

(c) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition in the country; however, this Ministry has not examined the issue in this perspective.

Data on child marriage

1116. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is year-wise data available on number of child marriages in the last three years, if so, what are the numbers;

(b) if not, whether Government is planning to collect year-wise data of the same; and

(c) what further steps have been taken other than that of the previous Government to end child marriage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) and (b) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 222, 280 and 293 cases have been registered under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) 2006 in the year 2013, 2014 and 2015 respectively. The States/UTs-wise details of number

of cases registered under Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 during 2013 to 2015 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Government of India has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in order to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them. The States/UTs from time to time are being regularly pursued for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. The practice of Child Marriages is a social evil promoted by social customs, tradition, illiteracy, poverty, low status of women in society and lack of awareness. These issues cannot be tackled by legislative interventions alone. This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaigns and outreach programmes to address this.

Statement

No. of Cases Registered (CR) under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	16	15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	4	14
4.	Bihar	1	10	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	2	6
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	12	16	9
8.	Haryana	17	15	14
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	4	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	1	1	1
12.	Karnataka	26	44	35
13.	Kerala	11	19	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	15	9
15.	Maharashtra	16	14	24
16.	Manipur	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013	2014	2015
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	1
21.	Punjab	0	2	5
22.	Rajasthan	5	5	6
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	56	47	77
25.	Telangana	-	13	15
26.	Tripura	1	1	2
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5	10	4
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	43	37	40
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	1
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	1	2	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	3	0
TOTAL		222	280	293

Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana

1117. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the beneficiaries under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana since, 2010, State and UT-wise;

(b) the steps taken by Government to create awareness of the scheme for improving the enrolment ratio;

(c) by when Government is planning to introduce this scheme in districts which are yet not covered; and

(d) what are the reasons for delay in its expansion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The details of State and UT-wise number of beneficiaries covered since 2010 under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana is implemented through State Government and UT Administrations. The Scheme guidelines provides for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities at Sector, Project, District level and State and UT level for spreading awareness about the scheme and sensitizing all concerned. As per the guidelines, States and UT Administrations organise joint community mobilisation activities, especially during Breastfeeding Week (1-7 August), National Nutrition Week (1-7 September) etc.

(c) and (d) The scheme is to be expanded in all the districts of the Country in phased manner.

Statement

*Details of State and UT-wise number of beneficiaries covered since 2010
under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of beneficiaries covered since 2010 (As on 21.11.2016)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	212078
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2762
3.	Assam	60528
4.	Bihar	215190
5.	Chhattisgarh	31547
6.	Goa	11544
7.	Gujarat	100686
8.	Haryana	15233
9.	Himachal Pradesh	18642
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	50130
11.	Jharkhand	34179
12.	Karnataka	109421
13.	Kerala	100502
14.	Madhya Pradesh	293554

1	2	3
15.	Maharashtra	158015
16.	Manipur	3247
17.	Meghalaya	3735
18.	Mizoram	2522
19.	Nagaland	2249
20.	Odisha	185188
21.	Punjab	29150
22.	Rajasthan	182034
23.	Sikkim	2483
24.	Tamil Nadu	171251
25.	Telangana	87141
26.	Tripura	15813
27.	Uttar Pradesh	34112
28.	Uttarakhand	41838
29.	West Bengal	147859
30.	Delhi	45156
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5345
32.	Puducherry	2815
33.	Chandigarh	11649
34.	Daman and Diu	631
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2538
36.	Lakshadweep	0
TOTAL		2390767

Setting up of 'One Stop Centre'

1118. SHRI C. M. RAMESH:

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is in the process of setting up of 'One Stop Centre' (OSC) for women in every State under Nirbhaya Fund;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that OSCs have not been established in some of the States; if so, the details thereof, and the reasons for delay, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry envisages to have OSC in each district in the coming days; and

(d) if so, what action plan it has prepared for this purpose and the expected expenditure involved in this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development formulated the scheme of Setting up One Stop Centre (OSC) to support women affected by violence to be funded under Nirbhaya Fund. The Scheme is being implemented since 1st April, 2015. Under the Scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centres would be set up across the country in a phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. The Ministry has approved all the proposals received from States/UTs. Out of which 20 Centres have become operational. The total cost of the scheme is ₹ 119.71 crore for the year 2015-16 (actual expenditure) and 2016-17.

Measures undertaken on prevention of trafficking

1119. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate measures have been undertaken on Prevention of trafficking at source district/areas;

(b) if so whether these measures have been elaborated under the Draft Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016;

(c) if so, under which schemes have measures of prevention been outlines/ addressed; and

(d) if so, what measures have been adopted to ensure that adequate budgetary allocations are made, ensuring that these reach the district/village level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The proposed Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill' 2016 has taken adequate measures for prevention, investigation of trafficking crimes at the National, State and District level. The proposed legislation provides for establishment of a National Anti-Trafficking Bureau at the National level exclusively for prevention,

investigation, protection of victims of trafficking. At the State level, it provides for a State Police Nodal Officer to be responsible for activities in the prevention and combating human trafficking in the State/UT concerned. For each District or a group of districts, it proposes establishment of Anti-Human Trafficking Units to attend all matters in prevention, rescue, protection and care of victims and for investigation and prosecution of Officers under the Act. It also provides for creation by the Central Government of a fund called the Rehabilitation Fund for the welfare and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking. It also has a provision for interim relief to the rescued victims after taking into consideration of all aspects, including physical, mental trauma and requirements of the victim.

Quality testing of foods under ICDS scheme

1120. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the mechanism put in place to check the quality of supplementary foods provided to States under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme;

(b) whether Government has issued guidelines to the States to conduct periodical test of the food supplements in laboratories to ensure their quality; and

(c) if so, the number of laboratories notified for the purpose by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. States/UTs are responsible for the implementation of Scheme including provision of Supplementary Nutrition to children (6 months to 6 years), pregnant women and lactating mothers as per the nutritional norms and guidelines of the Scheme. The Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of this Ministry in collaboration with the State Governments/UTs carries out periodic checks to ensure prescribed standards with reference to nutritional norms are adhered to. The States/UTs have also been advised to identify and involve Government Food Analysis Laboratories to get the SNP samples analysed.

(b) The Operational Guidelines for Food Safety and Hygiene in ICDS have been issued by the Ministry to all the States/UTs on 24.12.2013, followed by a circular dated 26.09.2014. The guideline dated 24.12.2013 provide for periodical test checking of the food so as to ensure quality.

Further, the Government has introduced a 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels for which guidelines were issued on 31.3.2011. Under these guidelines, monitoring of quality of supplementary nutrition is one of the roles of the State, District, Block and Anganwadi Level Committees.

(c) The supplementary food provided under ICDS is analyzed through four quality control laboratories of FNB located at Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. Further, the States/UTs have also been advised to identify and involve Government Food Analysis Laboratories to get the SNP samples analyzed.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at one minute past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

**RE. DEMAND FOR CALLING THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE HOUSE
REGARDING THE DISCUSSION ON DEMONETIZATION
OF CURRENCY — Contd.**

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: क्या है?

सुश्री मायावती: मैं आपकी इजाजत से सरकार से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ, रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूँ, मैं अपनी बात रख रही थी कि लंच ब्रेक हो गया, जिसकी वजह से मेरी बात पूरी नहीं हो पाई थी। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, लंच से पहले, इधर हाउस में मौजूद थे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You could not complete. Now, you say.

सुश्री मायावती: उपसभापति जी, एक मिनट, मेरी बात पूरी नहीं हो पाई थी। मैंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह कहा था ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है, अभी complete कीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती: मैं complete कर रही हूँ। मैंने उनसे request की थी कि आप लंच के बाद भी हाउस में मौजूद रहें और वे माननीय सदस्य, जिन्होंने अपनी बात नहीं रखी है, वे चाहे सत्ता पक्ष के हों, चाहे विपक्ष के हों, उनको सुनें और इस समय देश में जो विकट समस्या पैदा हो गई है, ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार ने पूरी तैयारी किए बिना नोटबंदी का जो फैसला लिया है, ...(व्यवधान)... उसको लेकर जो विकट समस्या पैदा हो गई है, उसके बारे में सरकार जवाब दे। पूरा विपक्ष सरकार से यह चाहता है। हमने उनसे ऐसी request की थी, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी लंच के बाद हाउस में नहीं पहुंचे हैं। मैं एक बात ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has come. Now, you complete.

सुश्री मायावती: एक मिनट। मैं सरकार के लोगों से यह जरूर कहना चाहती हूँ कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो डिजीजन लिया है, वह पूरी तैयारी किए बिना लिया है, उनका वह तरीका गलत था, कच्चा था, जिससे पूरे देश की लगभग 90-95 फीसदी जनता बहुत दुखी है।

[सुश्री मायावती]

उपसभापति जी, दुख की बात यह है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी सर्वे कराते हैं और सर्वे कराकर कल मीडिया में दिखाते हैं कि जो 90 प्रतिशत जनता है, वह उनके फैसले के पक्ष में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन सही बात तो यह है कि जो 90 प्रतिशत जनता है, वह दुखी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं नेता सदन से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह बात कहें। यदि उनका यह कहना है कि उनका फैसला सही है ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो मेरा यह कहना है कि आप लोक सभा को भंग कराएं, देश में चुनाव कराएं, उसके जो नतीजे आएंगे, उनसे मालूम हो जाएगा कि आपका फैसला सही है या नहीं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, it is not a debate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

सुश्री मायावती: मेरा नेता सदन से यह कहना है कि आप प्रधान मंत्री जी को बुलाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनको हाउस के अंदर बुलाएं और जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने नहीं बोला है, वे उनको सुनें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, the next speaker is ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: हम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का जवाब चाहते हैं, उसके बिना हाउस नहीं चलेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey. ...**(Interruptions)**...

सुश्री मायावती: हम प्रधान मंत्री जी को सदन में चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I have to say ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; we are continuing the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... The next speaker is Mr. Dilip Kumar Tirkey. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I want to say something on this issue only. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are continuing the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... We have to continue the discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**... The discussion was started. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, my appeal through you to the Government is that the hon. Prime Minister came; we had a good one hour discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. So, let us continue.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, please let him come here and listen to everything. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; let us continue. How can you say that he should always be here? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the latest information that we have ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you say that he should always be here? ...(Interruptions)... He was here for one hour, I believe. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the latest information is that four lakh people have lost their job. ...(Interruptions)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, 12 बजे ...(व्यवधान)...
† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): آئریبل ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، 12 بجے
---(مداخلت)---

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us start the discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, four lakh people have lost their jobs. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very serious issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I got your point. Let us resume the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... It has already started. ...(Interruptions).. Let us continue it. ...(Interruptions)... Yechuryji, you cannot insist that the Prime Minister should always be here. ...(Interruptions)... He came. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमारे पूरे विपक्ष की डिमांड यह थी कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोल चुकी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: जब इस नोटबंदी के मुद्दे के ऊपर बहस हो, तब प्रधानमंत्री जी मौजूद रहेंगे और इसका जवाब देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मौजूद थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How can you do that? ...(Interruptions)... What does the LoP want to say? ...(Interruptions)... The LoP, please. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: हमने लंच से पहले रिक्वेस्ट की थी कि प्रधानमंत्री जी लंच के बाद भी मौजूद रहें, सबको सुनें और चर्चा का जवाब दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: हो गया, आप बोल चुकीं। ...(व्यवधान)... LoP, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने सुना है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: प्रधानमंत्री जी क्यों नहीं हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: यह कैसे हो सकता है? ...(व्यवधान)... प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमेशा इधर कैसे बैठ सकते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... वे भी human being हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... You cannot ask him to be here...(Interruptions)... Hon. LoP, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सुबह 12 बजे अपोजिशन की तरफ से जब मैं खड़ा हुआ था, अपनी पार्टी और अपोजिशन की तरफ से, उस वक्त ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी आए हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां रहेंगे, सबके भाषण सुनेंगे और उत्तर देंगे, तो अभी से सदन की कार्यवाही शुरू हो जाएगी। हमें उस वक्त यकीन दिलाया गया था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी रहेंगे और उत्तर भी देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन अभी प्रधान मंत्री, ...(व्यवधान)... अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं माननीय Leader of the House से request करूंगा कि वे बताएँ, प्रधान मंत्री जी आएंगे या नहीं आएंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... हमने यह भी पूछा था कि क्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री सिर्फ Question Hour के लिए आए हैं और यदि सिर्फ Question Hour के लिए आए हैं, तब सदन नहीं चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... This is part of the record. ...(Interruptions)... सर, आप रिकॉर्ड देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने यह भी कहा था कि अगर Question Hour के लिए नहीं आए हैं, डिबेट के लिए आए हैं, तो हाउस चलेगा और उसी promise पर हाउस चला। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: آنریبل ڈپٹی چیئرمین سر، صبح بارہ بجے اپوزیشن کی طرف سے جب میں کھڑا ہوا تھا، اپنی پارٹی اور اپوزیشن کی طرف سے، اس وقت آنریبل چیئرمین کا دھیان اس طرف دلایا تھا کہ پردھان منتری جی آئے ہیں، بہت اچھی بات ہے، لیکن اگر پردھان منتری جی یہاں رہیں گے، سب کے بھاشن سنیں گے اور جواب دیں گے، تو ابھی سے سدن کی کاروائی شروع ہو جائے گی۔ ہمیں اس وقت یقین دلایا گیا تھا کہ پردھان منتری جی رہیں گے اور جواب بھی دیں گے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ لیکن ابھی پردھان منتری،۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ اگر پردھان منتری جی،۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں مان گئے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس سے ریکویسٹ کروں گا کہ وہ بتائیں، پردھان منتری جی آئیں گے یا نہیں آئیں گے؟۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہم نے یہ بھی پوچھا تھا کہ کیا مان گئے پردھان منتری صرف کوئشنز اور کے لئے آئے ہیں اور اگر صرف کوئشنز اور کے لئے آئے ہیں، تب سدن نہیں چلے گا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ This is part of the record۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ سر، آپ ریکارڈ دیکھئے۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ہم نے یہ بھی کہا تھا کہ اگر کوئشنز اور کے لئے نہیں آئے ہیں ڈیپٹ کے لئے آئے ہیں، تو ہاؤس چلے گا اور اسی promise پر ہاؤس چلا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to the hon. Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the House will respond.

श्री अरुण जेटली: सर, सरकार पिछले कुछ दिनों से आरम्भ से ही कह रही है कि पहले दिन जो चर्चा आरम्भ हुई थी, वह चर्चा continue करे। विपक्ष की तरफ से कहा गया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी उस चर्चा में आएँगे या नहीं आएँगे। आज यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया गया कि उस चर्चा में वे भाग लेंगे। मुझे शक था और वह शक अब यकीन में prove हो रहा है कि विपक्ष चर्चा से भागना चाहता है ...(व्यवधान)... और अब भागने के लिए तरह-तरह के कारण ढूँढ़ रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह एक नया तरीका है ...(व्यवधान)... यह एक नया तरीका है उस चर्चा से भागने का। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए चर्चा चल रही है, चर्चा को continue करवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री जी चर्चा में भाग लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... इस सदन की परंपरा के अनुकूल प्रधान मंत्री जी सदन में आएँगे और चर्चा में भाग लेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... यह कोई परंपरा नहीं है कि 15 घंटे चर्चा चलेगी, तो वे 15 घंटे सदन में बैठेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This is wrong.

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: This has to be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After I speak ...(Interruptions)... Let me have my say. ...(Interruptions)... I will allow you. ...(Interruptions)... Listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यह arrangement हुआ था कि अगर प्राइम मिनिस्टर यहां रहेंगे, तो ही सदन चलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप तो back out कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार अपनी commitment से back out कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: یہ arrangement ہوا تھا کہ اگر پرائم منسٹر یہاں رہیں گے تو ہی سدن چلے گا --- (مداخلت) --- آپ تو back out کر رہے ہیں۔ --- (مداخلت) --- سرکار اپنی commitment سے back out کر رہی ہے --- (مداخلت) ---

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You are charging the Prime Minister for not wanting to participate ...(Interruptions)... So, why can't I charge you for running away from the debate? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What the Leader of the House is ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Yechuryji, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am sorry, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... In the beginning, when Pradhan Mantri ji was there, we had a debate. Why is he not here? Why is he running away? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yechury, listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Your condition that the Prime Minister should sit for the whole discussion...(Interruptions)... It has never happened. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: We are not running away from the debate. ...(Interruptions)... We want the debate. And we want the Prime Minister here. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What the Leader of the House has said is that the Prime Minister will come and participate in the discussion. ...(Interruptions)... What more do you want? ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: What did they do when they were in the Opposition? ...(Interruptions)... In 2G, they made it a point that the House would not run unless the Prime Minister sat throughout ...(Interruptions)... The Prime Minister sat throughout the two days. ...(Interruptions)... Yes. Yes. You cannot have double standards when you are in the Opposition and when you are in the Government. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Azad sahib, do you want to start the debate? ...(Interruptions)... Or, is it that you don't want to start the debate? The answer has to be in 'yes' or 'no'.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: The debate is going on. ...(Interruptions)... The Prime Minister is running away from the debate. This is utter contempt. ...(Interruptions)... This is utter contempt of this House. ...(Interruptions)... This is showing utter contempt of this House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Naqviji, please. ...(Interruptions)... Don't do that. ...(Interruptions)... I am saying only one thing. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... If you demand that the Prime Minister should come and participate, it is genuine. ...(Interruptions)... The Leader of the House says that the Prime Minister will come and participate. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, let us start. ...(Interruptions)... That is up to the Prime Minister. You cannot ask him to be here now. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... This is unfair. ...(Interruptions)... Please do not do that. ...(Interruptions)... It is very unfair. ...(Interruptions)... The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

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

*The House reassembled at three of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Members,....(*Interruptions*)... आप लोग बैठिए। Hon. Members, I have a request. Now that the hon. Leader of the House has announced in the House that the Prime Minister will come and participate in the discussion and intervene, in the light of that, why not we start? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): ऐसा कहाँ हो रहा है?

महोदय, यही तो हमारा कहना है कि हाउस में, आपने और चेयरमैन साहब ने एश्योरेंस दिया कि the P.M. will participate in the discussion. But he is not participating. ...(*Interruptions*)... अब वे यहां नहीं हैं। वे यहां से चले गए हैं। क्वेश्चन ऑवर में वे आए थे। एक घंटे के बाद वे चले गए। पार्टिसिपेशन तब होता, जब वे यहां मौजूद होते। वे यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं। यहां से चले गए हैं। यदि वे यहां रहते, तब पार्टिसिपेशन होता। ऐसे पार्टिसिपेशन थोड़े ही होगा। He has to be here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): उपसभापति महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां आएंगे। वे पार्टिसिपेट करेंगे, इंटरवीन करेंगे और जवाब भी देंगे। ...(*व्यवधान*)... विपक्ष के लोगों का इस प्रकार का व्यवहार ठीक नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(*Interruptions*)... All what I said is that the Leader of the House himself said that the Prime Minister is coming. More than that, what assurance do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज विपक्ष के करीब-करीब सभी नेता इकट्ठे हुए थे और सब नेताओं की बैठक में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि यदि पूरे डिस्कशन में प्रधान मंत्री जी रहेंगे, ...(*व्यवधान*)... और यदि जेपीसी बनाने की मांग उन्होंने स्वीकार कर ली, तो सदन चलने देंगे, नहीं तो सदन नहीं चलेगा, यह तय हुआ था। ...(*व्यवधान*)... इस निर्णय से सभी लोग सहमत थे। कोई ऐसा नेता नहीं था, जो इससे असहमत हो। ...(*व्यवधान*)... इसलिए अब सवाल यह है कि जब एक चीज तय हो गई और हाउस को यही एश्योर किया गया, तब सदन में चर्चा शुरू हुई, तो फिर अब इसमें क्यों बाधा आ रही है?...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us start the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह सारा अपोजिशन ने तय किया था। अब तो फिर दुबारा बैठक करनी पड़ेगी। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(*Interruptions*)... What I am saying is that since the Leader of the House has assured that the Prime Minister will be coming, let us start the discussion. He will be coming. He has said. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, Mr. Naqvi. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, जैसा आपने कहा कि जिस समय चर्चा दुबारा शुरू हुई, जिस समय चर्चा रिज्यूम हुई, उस वक्त आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी पूरे समय यहां बैठे हुए थे। उसके बाद अभी मेरी समझ से लगभग 24 या 25 ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स इस चर्चा में पार्टिसिपेट करने वाले हैं। अभी यह चर्चा खत्म नहीं हुई है। इसलिए हमें लगता है कि चर्चा शुरू करें और चर्चा में जो ऑनरेबल मैम्बर्स बोलना चाहते हैं, वे बोलें। ऑनरेबल फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस यहां पर मौजूद हैं। उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा है कि ऑनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर इस चर्चा में इंटरवीन करेंगे और पार्टिसिपेट भी करेंगे। इसके बाद भी आपको और क्या चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके बाद भी यदि चर्चा को रोकने का प्रयास किया जाए, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बहानेबाजी से ज्यादा और कुछ नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: What time? ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, what do you want more than that? ...**(Interruptions)**... Tell me. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, can I respond to him with your permission?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, in this very House, on 30th August, 2013, there was a discussion. A matter was raised by the then Leader of the Opposition, now the Leader of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me. Let me speak. I was just referring to what was discussed in this House. There was a demand from the Opposition that the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, must come to the House. Dr. Manmohan Singh came to the House. That is what they said; "We would like the Prime Minister to come to the House and discuss this very important issue and then only we can proceed further. Otherwise, we will be failing in our responsibility." Sir, these are the words of Shri Venkaiah Naidu. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, now, the Prime Minister has come. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please allow me. I have not completed. Then, the then Prime Minister came. After that the then Prime Minister came, sat in the House, listened and then left, like how it happened today.

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): He has not left. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't interrupt. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to do the same thing? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): वे लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, after that, the then Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs pointed it out that the Prime Minister was sitting here for one hour and it was pointed out to the Opposition then that the Prime Minister would come back again. There was a response, first from Shri Venkaiah Naidu ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; the point is..(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He said, "So what!" ...(Interruptions)... He said, "So what!" ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did you justify it at that point of time? ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Did you? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am saying, there cannot be dual standards and double standards. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But did you justify it at that point of time?.. (Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: They insisted that the Prime Minister should be here throughout. ...(Interruptions)... आप हाउस में नहीं थे। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you emulating that? ...(Interruptions)... That means you are emulating them? ...(Interruptions)... Are you emulating them then? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is a precedent they set. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is a precedent they set. ...(Interruptions)... Now, they should respect what they demanded. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But then, did you agree with that? ...(Interruptions)... At that point of time, you criticized that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You cannot have ...(Interruptions)... There was one set of rules for my Prime Minister and there is a different standard and yardstick for their Prime Minister. It has to be the same. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is okay. It is all politics here. ...(Interruptions)... I want to start it. ...(Interruptions)... Is Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey there? No. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप उनको बुलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उनको समझाकर लाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप उनको जाकर बताइए कि इस सदन में मैंने यह कहा था, कृपा करके आइए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें आपका भी तो है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप इस हाउस में नहीं थे, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... सेहत खराब हो जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप इतना चिल्लाएँगे, तो आपका डॉक्टर नाराज हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, I have called the name. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: नहीं, सर। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, it is not possible. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri A.U. Singh Deo. ...(Interruptions)... ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... आनन्द शर्मा जी, उस समय because the then Opposition said something, do you want to emulate that? ...(Interruptions)... You tell me...(Interruptions)... One second...(Interruptions)... See, do you want to emulate the then Opposition? ...(Interruptions)... That is not correct. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry...(Interruptions)... See, we should debate and discuss. ...(Interruptions)...

The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 25th November, 2016.

*The House then adjourned at nine minutes past
three of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 25th November, 2016.*