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Thursday

2 February, 2017

13 Magha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail	:	rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 2nd February, 2017/13th Magha, 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Papers to be laid on the Table.

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of UCIL and related Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), Singhbhum, Jharkhand, 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.6397/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various universities and related papers.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the University of Hyderabad Act, 1974:—

- (a) Forty-first Annual Report of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.6323/16/17]

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

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of South Bihar, Patna, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of South Bihar, Patna, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.6320/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

- (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.6319/16/17]

III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Assam University Act, 1989:—

- (a) Twenty-third Annual Report of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T.6321/16/17]
- IV. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the English and Foreign Languages University Act, 2006:—
- (a) Annual Report of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T.6322/16/17]

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 31st of January 2017 has allotted time for Government Business which is as follows:—

BUSINESS	TIME ALLOTTED
1. Discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.	Twelve hours
2. General discussion on the Union Budget, 2017-18.	Sixteen hours

RE. PAYING RESPECT TO FORMER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I have to make a point of observation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Mr. Deputy Chairman, the privileges of the Members include respect to former Members. And passing away of any former Member will have an emotional attachment with the House. Shri Puttapaga Radhakrishna, who was a Member of this House, passed away in the second week of January. So far, the House has not taken note of his passing away and no condolence has been observed. In this regard, I seek ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Let the system from Police to Revenue communicate to you within 48 hours of passing away of a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will be taken note of. ...*(Interruptions)*... If it has not been brought to the notice of the Secretariat. ...*(Interruptions)*... It must have missed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Since you have brought it to the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... it is taken care of. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: For this, an administrative mechanism has to be adopted for the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your suggestion is noted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your suggestion is noted. Sit down.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Thank you, Sir.

RE. DEMAND TO STOP VENDETTA POLITICS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take note of that. Shri Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, it was our concern when the debate on demonetisation was happening between the 16th of November. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is this about your notice under Rule 267?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir. Between the 16th of November and the 16th of December, the entire Opposition, consisting of 15-16 political parties, was meeting every day and there was a joint effort to highlight the pain caused by demonetisation. There were deaths caused. As of now, 135 people have died. There were other very serious issues relating to the economy and the people were suffering. Sir, there were 15

Opposition Parties. If you check the record of the Rajya Sabha, on the 24th of November at 2.40 p.m., it was mentioned in the speech that we can oppose demonetisation in a democratic way because we have different views. The Opposition had different view and the Government had a different view. At that time, we said that because we are opposing demonetisation, that cannot be made an excuse to send your agencies after us to scare us. Sir, we mentioned this on 24th of November that political vendetta cannot be used against the Opposition. And exactly what we feared had happened. On 24th of November, we said, "Don't do political vendetta, because we are opposing you." The Leader of the Trinamool Congress in the Lok Sabha with 46 MPs was called and arrested on 3rd of December. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, within one month of speaking, this is happening. Today, it has happened to the Trinamool Congress. Tomorrow, it can happen to any Member of any of the 15 Opposition Parties. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, this is a very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we can have political differences. There is no problem with political differences. But we flagged this on the 24th of November. Ms. Mamata Banerjee was the first person to flag it just one and a half hours after the announcement was made by the hon. Prime Minister on the 8th of November. Not only Trinamool Congress, all Opposition parties were united on this. Why is this political vendetta happening? What are we coming to, Sir?

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no. Sir, it is not about okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I will make a request. There are two notices today. ...*(Interruptions)*... 135 people have died. There is not even a word from this Government, not even one word. When we said that, the hon. Prime Minister was sitting there, the Leader of the House was sitting there, and we made it very clear that please do not do political vendetta. The more you do political vendetta, the more we will firm our resolve to fight you on demonetisation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Derekji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN (Odisha): Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ

जाइए, I have not permitted you. You sit down. I have not allowed you.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the hon. Member from Odisha wants to speak. Let him speak. ...(Interruptions)... He is on the same issue. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have not allowed him on the same issue. ...(Interruptions)... Listen, I allowed you only. ...(Interruptions)... Let me make it clear. I allowed you because you have given notice under Rule 267. I have not admitted that notice. I have only allowed you to speak about your notice so that I can take a decision whether to admit it or not. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. I have not allowed you to move it. You can move it only if I allow it. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. Have you said all that you had to say on this? ...(Interruptions)... I have to take a decision.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I only have to say one more thing.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after this. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. Only he can speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are yielding, but I am not allowing.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me read the motion. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have not allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Let me read the motion.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, स्कैम या करप्शन के मामले में अगर कोई इन्वॉल्व है तो उसमें सरकार कहां से बीच में आ गई? यह तो कोर्ट का फैसला है, सरकार का क्या मामला है? ...(व्यवधान)... अगर कोई दूसरा मामला होगा तो उस पर चर्चा हो सकती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed you. Please sit down.
...(Interruptions)... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions)... Naqviji, sit down.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have not allowed this. It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed you to move the motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Sir, in protest against witch-hunting indulged by the Government, we are staging a walkout. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(At this stage, some Hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. That's over. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: अगर मैं जवाब नहीं दूंगा तो देश में गलत मैसेज जाएगा। करप्शन और स्कैम के मामले में कोर्ट का निर्णय है, सरकार का निर्णय नहीं है और करप्शन और स्कैम के मामले में पूरा देश जीरो टॉलरेंस नीति के तहत काम कर रहा है। जो भी करप्शन, स्कैम या चिट फंड के मामले में दोषी हैं, कानून अपना काम करेगा। इसमें सरकार का या पोलिटिकल वैंडेटा कहां से आ जाता है?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Zero Hour submissions. Shri A.K. Selvaraj.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Alleged illegal construction of check dams across river Bavani by Government of Kerala

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Respected Sir, I wish to raise a matter of illegal and unauthorized construction of six check dams by Kerala Government across River Bhavani. River Bhavani is a major tributary of River Cauvery. Our hon. Chief Minister, Thiru O. Panneerselvam, had taken up this issue with the hon. Prime Minister through a communication dated 24.01.2017 and urged the Union Government to intervene and stop the construction activities of check dams by Kerala Government.

Sir, the construction work of check dams is going on across River Bhavani at Thekkuvattai and ground works are at full swing at Manjikandi and Padavayai areas which will affect the natural flow of River Bhavani to Tamil Nadu. The States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka have filed Special Leave Petitions before the hon. Supreme Court against the order of the Tribunal. The case is fixed for hearing on 7.2.2017. Further, Cauvery Management Board has not yet been constituted by the Union Government for

the effective implementation of the final order of the Cauvery Tribunal. Therefore, the entire matter is *sub judice* before the hon. Supreme Court.

The Kerala Government has not informed the Tamil Nadu Government about the details of the schemes and has not even obtained prior concurrence of the Government of Tamil Nadu, violating the final order of the Tribunal before construction. This is against the Order of the Cauvery Tribunal.

Sir, several lakhs of people along River Bhavani in major districts like Coimbatore, Tirupur, Erode and other districts, who are entirely dependent for drinking water and irrigation on Rivers Bhavani and Cauvery, are affected.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to direct the Kerala Government to stop immediately the illegal and unauthorized construction activities of six check dams across Rivers Bhavani at Thekkuvattai, Manjikandi, Padavayal, etc. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Do no construct the dams across River Bhavani. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you associating or opposing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. You are all supporting! ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. All the names, who support, will be included. They may be added. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. आप सबका नाम लिस्ट में आएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Okay. All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

DR. R. LAKSHMANAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I want to raise a point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; Mr. C.P. Narayanan also supports! ...*(Interruptions)*... No? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, there is an agreement to share the Cauvery water. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you opposing or supporting? ...*(Interruptions)*... No? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: There is an agreement to share the Cauvery water. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, you say, whether you support or oppose. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, there is an agreement to share the Cauvery water. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no provision to oppose. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: You can take 8 MLD of water. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are taking only that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, in the Zero Hour, you can only associate. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no provision to oppose. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: When there is a misrepresentation of facts ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, your name will be written as associating. Sit down. Give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, okay. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Tiruchi Siva is also associating. Shrimati Kanimozhi is also associating. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you associating? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I have no problem. Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ला. गणेशन (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ एसोसिएट करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please include his name also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you also want to be included? ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

Serious threat to the environment, marine life and livelihood of fishermen due to oil spill near Chennai Kamarajar Port

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this House about an oil spill which has happened near Kamarajar Port in North Chennai on the 29th January, 2017. On the 29th of January, after the spill, the Port Authority had given a press release saying that there is no damage to the environment like oil pollution and no casualty or injury to the people. On the 31st January, there was another press release by the Port Authority saying that the Chennai Port has taken up measures for cleaning of oil spillage on the aftermath of two vessels which collided near the Kamarajar Port. This was three days back.

So, I would like to bring to the notice of this House that different organisations of the Government are not coming together when a damage like this happens. There are reports which indicate that around 35 kilometres of the Chennai Coastline has been polluted and marine life organisms, including turtles and fish, have died and the ecosystem has been irreparably damaged. The livelihood of fishermen and their health and safety are of concern. There is a confusion whether the Coast Guard or the Kamarajar Port Authority should lead the cleaning operation. Initially, the Coast Guard used two submersible pipes to remove the oil. At some point, the workers of the Port and locals were scooping out oil using buckets. There is a clear lack of coordination between the Coast Guard, Kamarajar Port Authorities and the Fishing Ministry. We don't have enough trained personnel to manage situations like this. In the 2013 Coast Guard Report, it was said, "There is a lack of preparedness on the part of the port officials because they cannot respond to the Tier 1 and Tier 2 situations. There are only 10 people who are trained." The news reports have also shown that lack of trained personnel and specialized equipments have slowed down the efforts. Citizens, local fishermen and volunteers are trying to help in the situation which demands an urgent intervention by the Union Government. The Coast Guards who are overseeing the cleanup work were saying that the oil spill is limited to 1500 metres and initially they said that it was just one tonne of oil but now environmentalists are saying that it is no less than 20 tonnes at least.

I would also like to bring to the notice that this is actually the time of nesting by the Olive Ridley Turtles, that is, from December to May.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I started a little late.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. What can I do?

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I started a little late.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. No, it will not go on record then. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record because that is the rule. What do I do? That is the rule. All those who associate, their names should be added.

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

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Concern over suicide by students taking coaching classes in Kota, Rajasthan

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज मैं इस सदन में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाने जा रही हूँ। यह विद्यार्थियों के जीवन का सवाल है। यहाँ भारत में जो कोचिंग सेंटर चल रहे हैं विशेषकर कोटा, राजस्थान में, जहाँ पर एम.बी.बी.एस. के विद्यार्थियों के लिए, आई.आई.एम. के लिए, एम.बी.ए. के लिए और कम्प्यूटर साइंस वगैरह के लिए कोचिंग सेंटर चलाए जा रहे हैं। इन सेंटर्स द्वारा बच्चों के ऊपर इतना स्ट्रेस डाला जा रहा है कि उनके जो इनीशिएटिव हैं, उनको खत्म किया जा रहा है। आगे बढ़ने के लिए, फर्स्ट क्लास डिविजन लेने के लिए, distinction लेने के लिए उनके ऊपर इतना भार डाला जा रहा है कि जो बच्चे हैं उनके पेरेंट्स भी उसमें उन इंस्टीट्यूशंस का, कोचिंग सेंटर्स का साथ देते हैं जिससे कि बच्चे आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर हो रहे हैं। आज 18-18 साल का बच्चा, 19-19 साल का बच्चा जिसने जिंदगी में कुछ नहीं देखा है, जिसको एक ही ऑब्जेक्ट दिया जा रहा है कि तुमको पढ़ना है, नम्बर लाने हैं और कोचिंग लेकर इन इंस्टीट्यूशंस में जाना है, जहाँ की परसेंटेज 99 परसेंट जा रही है, 90 परसेंट जा रही है, तो मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि वह कैसे हो रही है? हमारे बच्चे उस ambition के लिए चाहे वह पेरेंट्स की ambition है, चाहे वह उन कोचिंग सेंटर्स की ambition है, उनके ऊपर इतना भार डाल दिया जाता है कि वे अंडर स्ट्रेस suicide commit कर रहे हैं। कोटा में विशेषकर न्यूजपेपर में आया है कि लगभग 100 बच्चों ने suicide commit की है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी को इसके बारे में गौर करना चाहिए। हमें अपनी शिक्षा का जो स्तर है, वह बदलना पड़ेगा। ठीक है, आज कम्पीटीटिव जमाना है, आज कम्पीटीशन में ही आगे बढ़ा जा सकता है, लेकिन उसको इतना महत्व नहीं देना चाहिए कि हमारे जो भोले-भाले बच्चे हैं, जिनको जिंदगी में अभी आगे बढ़ना है, कुछ देखना है, उनको मरने के लिए कम्पेल किया जा सके, उनके मन पर इतना भार पड़े। लेकिन वे बच्चे सोचते हैं कि अगर हमने नम्बर नहीं लिए तो हम कहाँ जाएंगे, हमारे मां-बाप क्या कहेंगे, हमारे जो कोचिंग सेंटर्स के लेक्चरर्स हैं, प्रोफेसर हैं, वे क्या कहेंगे? तो वे उसी चिंता में आकर आत्महत्या कर लेते हैं। तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी तथा सदन का इस ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ कि हमें इसके ऊपर गौर करना है, इसके लिए कुछ ऐसा कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए, जिससे कोचिंग सेंटर्स के बारे में रिव्यू होना चाहिए, उनके ऊपर एक तरह की इक्वायरी होनी चाहिए कि वे किस तरह के कोर्सेज देते हैं, कितने-कितने घंटे बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं, उनकी एक्टिविटीज को रोक देते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ... इसलिए मैं चाहूंगी कि ... (व्यवधान) ...

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

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA (Uttarakhand): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. HRD Minister is not here but Venkaiah Naiduji is here. It is a matter of very serious concern. The parents put a lot of psychological stress on the children and then the children are being sent into such institutions. The students cannot bear the stress and they commit suicide. I think the Government should look into it and do something about it.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, these coaching centres are spread across the country. ...(*Interruptions*)... Such incidents have been reported in the

media also. About the concerns expressed by the hon. Member, I will convey it to the HRD Minister and ask him to do the needful.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please. That is very important. Thank you very much. Okay, the Government will take action on this. Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

Situation of severe drought in Southern States

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, my Zero Hour submission is regarding the situation faced by Southern States of India. The South Indian States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, parts of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Puducherry are facing severe drought. Tamil Nadu is facing a serious drought situation ever known in the history of the State. Excepting Chennai metro city, the whole of Tamil Nadu is in the grip of worst drought. Both the Monsoons, South-West and North-East, failed to the deficit extent of more than 62 per cent rainfall. Lakhs and lakhs of acres of cultivable lands remain fallow due to scarcity of water. Crops, which were cultivated on lands with the limited water, had withered. Paddy, groundnut, cotton, corn, sugarcane, banana including other crops withered in a few lakh acres.

Sir, Kerala is experiencing a historic low rainfall with the South-West Monsoon season, June to September, 2016, reporting 34 per cent below normal rainfall and the North-East Monsoon season, October to December, 2016, reporting 61 per cent below normal. The State Government of Kerala declared the entire State as drought-affected in the month of October. In Kerala, the overall storage has depleted to 47 per cent, while 90 per cent was expected. Ground water depletion is reported even from water rich segments. Karnataka received 20 per cent below normal South-West Monsoon rainfall and 62 per cent below normal North-East Monsoon rainfall.

Sir, the Kerala and Karnataka Governments have already declared their States as drought-affected States. The Government of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and the Government of Union Territory of Puducherry should immediately declare their States as drought-affected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): They have already declared. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have already declared. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already declared as a drought-prone State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JHARNADAS BAIDYA: The Government of India should immediately release the amount of additional assistance requested by the respective States from

the National Disaster Response Fund relaxing the norms of additional assistance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is supporting you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should appreciate her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Considering the unprecedented crisis and the deficit of rainfall in two seasons, all farmers should be provided twice the amount of approved rates of assistance under the National Disaster Response Fund. Special Assistance Package for agricultural and animal husbandry sectors should be declared. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jharna Das Baidyaji, time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Time is over.

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

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

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Baidyaji, my dear sister, please. Your time was over. ...*(Interruptions)*... She should be appreciated. She is from the North-East but she raised the issue of Southern States. So you should all support her. Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House regarding severe drought situation in Tamil Nadu which has caused total crop failure in the entire Tamil Nadu. This has resulted in about 200 farmers losing their lives either due to heart attacks or by committing suicides.

The State has recorded an average rainfall as 59 per cent with a deficit of 41 per cent, which is the lowest in the last 140 years. Thanjavur and Nagapattinam districts

which are considered granaries of Tamil Nadu received only 20 per cent rainfall. There is no rainfall, there is no Cauvery water and there is no ground water also. With samba and kuruvai crops failing, this is the worst situation for the farmers which they have never faced in the past 65 years.

Many farmers in their anxiety have somehow earned a living by taking loans at very high interest rate; and many of them have pledged their jewellery. With this amount, some farmers started deepening their wells. Some have purchased fertilizers, etc., but the entire investment has gone waste. Added to their misery is the demonetization whereby they could not pay daily wages to the farm workers.

While the Tamil Nadu Government has declared all the 32 districts as drought hit, the compensation declared by them is inadequate. In this grim situation the Centre has to come forward to help the State with adequate compensation with a special financial package.

Therefore, I request the Central Government to immediately release substantial amount to the Government of Tamil Nadu so that they can pay compensation to the affected farming community. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by my hon. friend.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by my hon. friend.

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Vivek Gupta, not present. Next, Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

Need for justice to cargo handling private pool workers at Visakhapatnam port

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the apathy towards the private pool workers engaged by the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board; and the manner in which their lives have been ruined by the concerned authorities, by the Ministry of Shipping, by the Dock Labour Board and the Visakhapatnam Port Trust is very unfortunate.

Sir, in 1985, the import of coal had gone up by leaps and bounds, and the Dock Labour Board had some permanent employees, and the number of permanent employees was inadequate to meet the requirements.

Therefore, the Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam has decided with the concurrence of the Ministry of Shipping to engage private workers to handle the unloading requirement at the Visakhapatnam Port Trust. The total number of temporary workers engaged, at that time, were 1000. In 1985 the number of temporary employees had gone up to 1000, it was decided to form an Association with an understanding between the Union and the Stevedores Association and with the consent of the Ministry of Shipping, namely, Private Pool Workers Employees Union.

Sir, in 1994, an agreement also had been executed between the Union and the Association. In 2002, some of the members of the Stevedores Association have formed a Trust. Here the crux of the problem lies. From the wages of the private pool workers, the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board used to make some deduction under the guise of taking welfare of the temporary employees. In 2002, the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, in consultation with the Ministry of Shipping, had decided that Dock Labour Board had got nothing to do with the private employees who have been engaged and they have to be entrusted to the Trust that had been formed by the Stevedores Association. Sir, here the problem has started. After forming the Trust and which is managed by the Stevedores Association.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by-the hon. Member, Shri V.Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri V.Vijayasai Reddy. Sir, not only in this port, but in other ports also, this is a chronic problem being faced by the contract and casual workers. Their blood is being sucked, but the operation is continuing. So, the Government must seriously intervene on the basis of principle of same wage for same work on which the Supreme Court has given a judgment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; thank you. Now, Smt. Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*... Vijayasai Reddyji, it is not going on record. Then, what is the point? Whatever you said, is already on record. You have said it well and the Government has also noted it.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I request the Government of India to do the needful.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay; that is fine. You have already said it, It is there. Now, Smt. Rajani Patil.

**Alleged lathi-charge by Delhi Police on Marathi youth demanding
reservation in railways**

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेलवे में apprentice के तौर पर काम करने वाले दो हजार से ढाई हजार बच्चों पर कल हुए लाठीचार्ज और अन्याय को उजागर करने की कोशिश करूंगी।

सर, परसों राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण हुआ और हर साल 50 लाख कौशल रोजगार निर्मित करने का अभिवचन दिया गया, लेकिन जमीनी हकीकत यह है कि रेलवे में काम करने वाले बच्चों, जिन्हें apprenticeship का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है, उन्हें भी नौकरी से हटा दिया गया है और जब वे इस अन्याय को दूर करने के लिए रेल मंत्री जी श्री सुरेश प्रभु से निवेदन करने के लिए गए, तो उन बच्चों पर लाठीचार्ज कर के इस सरकार ने अपनी नाकामयाबी का प्रदर्शन किया है।

सर, यूपीए के कार्यकाल में पूरे देश में कौशल रोजगार विकास कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत बच्चों को apprentice का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया था और इन बच्चों को रेलवे में भर्ती किया जाता था। ये बच्चे, चाहे पंजाब के हों या गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के हों, ऐसे सभी बच्चों को रेलवे की नौकरी में शामिल किया जाता था, लेकिन वर्ष 2013 में जब मोदी जी की सरकार कार्यरत हुई तो रेलवे में ये भर्ती बंद कर दी गयी और इस कारण वेस्टर्न रेलवे, जहां पर सब से ज्यादा महाराष्ट्र के दो से ढाई हजार बच्चे हैं और बाकी यूपी./पंजाब के बच्चे हैं, उनको skilled होते हुए भी बेरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सर, ये बच्चे जब रेल मंत्री श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी को निवेदन करने गए, तो हमने जी टीवी, मराठी पर देखा कि लड़कियों पर भी लाठीचार्ज किया गया। महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री जी के गांव का एक लड़का जो कि apprentice बना है, उसके ऊपर भी लाठीचार्ज किया गया। सर, नोटबंदी के कारण वैसे भी हजारों लोग बेरोजगार हो गए हैं। एक तरफ सरकार बात करती है कि 2 करोड़ बेरोजगारों को रोजगार दिया जाएगा, लेकिन जो प्रशिक्षित और skilled बच्चे हैं, उनसे भी अगर नौकरी का हक छीन लिया गया, तो यह उनके साथ अन्याय है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री श्री सुरेश प्रभु से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी और कौशल विकास मंत्री श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी और साथ ही गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि वे इन बच्चों को न्याय दिलाने की कोशिश करें।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं श्रीमती पाटिल द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री महेन्द्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri C.P. Narayanan.

Serious situation in ration distribution in Kerala

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the House a very difficult situation that is faced by the Kerala people because Kerala is deficient in the production of foodgrains because we are traditionally concentrating on horticultural crops. Even the previous Central Governments used to help us by making available foodgrains for distribution among the people, and in 1960, statutory rationing was introduced in the State of Kerala, and then, we used to get more than 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per month for distribution. Later, when the Food Security Act was introduced, it was reduced to 16.4 lakh tonnes. Now, it has been reduced by another 2 lakh tonnes. We are getting only 14.4 lakh tonnes. This is not sufficient for distribution of per head availability of five kg. per month. Because of this, in the public market, the price of rice has gone up to more than Rs.40 to 45 per kg. Our Chief Minister and the concerned Minister of Civil Supplies had represented to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Ministers should listen, please. This is the Kerala problem. Every problem should be listened to. Now you are talking!

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: They had represented to the Prime Minister and the concerned Minister to make available the necessary quantity of grains so that there can be price stability in the open market as also all those who are considered below poverty-line can be given at least five kg. of food grains per month. This is not being made available. Because of that, all sections of the people, particularly the BPL sections, are up in arms. So, I request to the Government to immediately make available two more lakh tonnes of food grains to the State, every month. Thank you.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY (Kerala): Sir, it is a very, very serious issue for Kerala. It is a pending issue. A Committee set up by the Government of India said that the Government of India should provide sufficient quantities of food grains to Kerala. Now, that promise is broken. I request the Government of India to take it seriously and find a solution to the representation made by the Kerala Government, for the Kerala people.

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

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

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

श्री उपसभापति: यह खाने की प्रॉब्लम है।

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Sir, it is a very important issue, raised by our friends from Kerala in this august House. The distribution under PDS in adequate measures is an important issue. I will bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister of Public Distribution and will see to it that Kerala gets adequate quantity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister for the prompt reaction.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Thank you, Sir.

Country-wide strike on 3rd February by medical and sales representatives

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am fortunate that the hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers is present here. My issue partially refers to his Ministry as well. About a lakh medical and sales representatives of the country are going on strike tomorrow, the 3rd February at the call of FMRAI. Their demand is two-fold. Firstly, capping the medicine price based on its cost plus reasonable return and to make the medicines affordable to the people, as the Union Finance Minister yesterday also repeated in his Budget Speech. In the name of regulation, for affordability, don't leave the medicine price to be determined by the market. It must be based on cost plus reasonable return. On that basis, the medicine price should be fixed. That is the first demand of the striking one lakh medical and sales representatives.

Secondly, the tax or excise duty burden on essential medicines must be made nil. Thirdly, the aggression of the multinational companies to monopolise the supply of essential medicines must be contained and controlled. Fourthly, they have been demanding since long that medical and sales representatives' service conditions be guided by the Sales Promotion Employees Act. But, unfortunately, after the enactment, no rules have been made to define the service conditions of the medical and sales representatives. They have been pursuing this since the last two years. A tripartite committee is in place. But, the committee is not doing anything. It is just sitting on the papers. They are not defining the service conditions. Their whole inspiration of doing so is to ensure the Ease of Doing Business for the pharma companies, leaving the entire medical and sales representatives to the anarchy of the employers. Now the 'medical and sales representatives' is an expanding horizon of employment in our country. In production, not many jobs are there. So, in this expanding horizon the Labour Ministry should not remain so much unresponsive and insensitive by allowing the workers to be squeezed by their employers absolutely in an anarchic manner. So, this is also one of the major issues for which one lakh workers are going on strike tomorrow. I urge upon the hon. Minister who is sitting over here to take a call on the issue of medicine prices. He has made a statement in the matter of stents. I request him to intervene in this matter also. Thank you.

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

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

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

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

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We also associate ourselves with the issue raised by Shri Sen.

**RE. ISSUE RAISED ABOUT THE FATE OF THE MATTERS
RAISED BY THE MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE**

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why a point of order now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Okay.

MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, my point of order relates to the Business transacted in this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can raise when that Business is taken up. Now it is Zero Hour.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, my point is this. Whatever matters are referred to here again and again -- I raised it in the last Session -- that यहाँ पर जो मुद्दे उठाए जाते हैं, उन मुद्दों का बाद में क्या होता है, nobody knows. What happens to the issues raised by the hon. Members? The Ministers simply listen to them and that is it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, they should listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is their job. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Whatever we say it gets vanished. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes, everything cannot be acted upon. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You have to find out a solution and a mechanism in the General Purposes Committee which can make them accountable that whatever matter is raised here is reported back here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, there is no point in this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Such important issues are being raised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Now sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: We should not feel satisfied by saying that we have raised the matter in the House. That is it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Action will be taken on the issues raised. Agreed! Now, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: It is not that we are just making a point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order, it is a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mistryji, it is not a point of order. It is a suggestion and this suggestion is noted. Now Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, are you replying to it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister is reacting to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): उपसभापति जी, मधुसूदन मिस्त्री जी बहुत ही सीनियर लीडर हैं और उनको पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम, पार्लियामेंटरी नियमों के बारे में बहुत ज्यादा जानकारी है।

श्री उपसभापति: इसीलिए उन्होंने बोला है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: हाँ, इसीलिए उन्होंने कहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से माननीय सदस्य को जो भी एश्योरेंस दिया जाता है, उस पर तत्काल कार्यवाही के लिए हमारे मंत्रालय की तरफ से काम शुरू होता है और उन माननीय सदस्य को भी उसकी जानकारी दी जाती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य के पास कोई स्पेसिफिक जानकारी है कि जिस मुद्दे को उन्होंने उठाया, उसके बारे में उनको उपयुक्त या सैटिस्फैक्टरी उत्तर नहीं मिला है, तब वे हमें बताएं, हम उस पर निश्चित तौर पर कार्यवाही करेंगे।

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री: यह पर्सनल सवाल नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now listen, ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you still have any complaint, there is the Assurances Committee which you can approach. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are not satisfied, there is the Assurances Committee of which you are also a Member, you can raise it there. Now sit down.

MATTERS RAISED WITH THE PREMIUM – Contd.

Need to confer Bharat Ratna on Dr. J. Jayalalitha, posthumously and to install a bronze statue in Parliament House campus.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me this golden opportunity. We lost Amma of Tamil Nadu people. Ten crore people called her and now calling her as Amma. Amma cannot be replaced. She is a personification of love and compassion, a person of enduring fame, outstanding administrator, great orator, highly intelligent and well-read person,

emotionally connected to people, worked endlessly till her last breath for the uplift of poor people, the great charismatic people's Chief Minister, iron lady of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma brought all round development in our State, Tamil Nadu, especially the bold policies and steps which have been a great boon for all the needy people and have been a role model to many States to follow. 'I am by the people and I am solely for the people' was her strong conviction and she sacrificed her whole life for the uplift of women and poor. A leader of firm decision, her intelligence and governance cannot be compared to any other leader in this world, She was adorned for her dynamic personality by the people of India. Her loss has caused an irreparable loss to the people of India, especially to all the loved ones of Amma. We see millions of people paying last respects to her with tears everyday at the place where her mortal remains are laid. Even her arch rivals said, 'We never ever wanted her to die.' This shows her greatness. We request that the highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna, be conferred posthumously on Amma to recognize her exemplary 32 years of public service. We urge upon the Centre to install her life-size bronze statue in the Parliament complex and also recommend her name for Nobel Prize for Women and Child Upliftment. As we have tasted her affection and kind words, those words are still afresh in my memory. A personification of complete motherhood, she introduced several welfare measures to eradicate hunger, like *Amma Unavagam* winning praise from the poor and daily labourers, free 20 kgs of rice for every household, women upliftment programmes such as The Cradle Baby Scheme to stop female foeticide and gender-based abortions, Girl Child Protection Scheme, *Thalikku Thangam Thittam* which gives gold and family assistance, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please sit down.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now take up Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS**Need to give permission to the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to resume excavations at Keeladi in Sivaganga District of Tamil Nadu and provide adequate financial assistance**

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the excavations at Keeladi, a small village in Sivaganga district near Madurai in Tamil Nadu, have successfully brought out the evidence of urban settlement of a flourishing civilization. The civilisation dates back to third century BC and third century AD. Two years of excavations in 2015 and 2016, unearthed 1800 antiquities in first year and 4000 antiquities in second year.

The early historic remains in the form of elaborate brick structures, brick drains, paved brick floors associated with grooved roof tiles, terracotta ring wells and furnaces have been unearthed. The treasure trove include semi-precious stones and antiquities like iron implements, ivory dice and black and red ware and russet coated ware. More than 70 Tamil-Brahmi inscribed shreds have been discovered during the excavations.

It is noteworthy to point out in that the ongoing quarrying activities along Vaigai River pose major threat to these archaeologically significant sites. Lack of funds and any undue delay in carrying out excavations at Keeladi may only end up missing a golden opportunity to unravel the history.

I, therefore, seek the intervention of hon. Minister of State for Culture and Tourism to instruct the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology of India to immediately permit ASI to resume excavations at Keeladi and provide necessary financial assistance to yield desirable result. I also request to establish a Site Museum on the premises to display all the items excavated over the past months, unravelling one of the oldest urban civilisations in South India.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri T. K. Rangarajan.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri T. K. Rangarajan on the ground that the excavation near

Madurai, which is my home town, shows that it is a part of Indian civilisation similar to the excavation of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa in Gujarat. It shows that we were one civilisation exposing the British bogus theory of being two civilisations.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, we are one civilisation. There is no doubt about it. Don't go by the British theory. Go by our own theory. We are one.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as stated and as pointed out, there is no on-site museum. So, most of the artefacts have been unearthed. Like, they unearthed one pot. They just left it there and went for lunch, By the time they came back, somebody had just thrown a stone on a pot which was made 2000 years ago and it was broken. So, there is no security for the objects there. I think, an on-site museum is a necessity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Funds are not being allocated. Something has to be done about that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the Government should take note of it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Agreed; agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Mr. Minister, would you like to react? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this issue of archaeology excavation near Madurai is a very important issue. I will bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister of Culture and Tourism. We will do everything so that the things, which have been excavated there, are taken care of.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Dr. V. Maitreyan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiruchi Siva, you have supported it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I had given a Special Mention notice on the same issue. My name is there in the list. But, it has not been circulated to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. I am sorry. Sorry, Dr. Maitreyan, the name of Tiruchi Siva is also there. Yes, Mr. Siva, you can associate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it has not been circulated to me. Once it comes, kindly permit me also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Dr. Maitreyan.

Need to grant adequate financial assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu affected by natural calamities during the years 2015 and 2016

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the extremely heavy rains and subsequent floods in Tamil Nadu during December, 2015, have caused enormous devastation to standing crops, property and public infrastructure, besides loss of livelihood and loss of life and cattle. Our beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, had requested the hon. Prime Minister to release Rs. 25,912.45 crores for complete relief and restoration efforts. The Central Team too had inspected and given its report on the devastations caused. But only Rs. 1940.42 crores have so far been released which is way short of the total requirement.

In December, 2016, Cyclone Vardah had caused severe damage in Chennai city and districts of Tiruvallur, Kanchipuram and Cuddalore, uprooting several thousands of trees and electric lamp posts, besides damaging the roads and other infrastructure. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had sought an assistance of Rs. 22,573 crores from the Central Government to undertake reconstruction works in areas affected by Cyclone Vardah. But, till date, no grant has been released by the Centre towards Vardah Cyclone relief. In a federal form of Government, it is the duty of the Union Government to consider and cater to the genuine demands of the State Governments.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to consider the demands of the Government of Tamil Nadu, seeking Rs. 25,912.45 crores as relief grant for the devastation caused by the torrential rains and cyclone during December, 2015 and Rs. 22,573 crores for severe damage caused by cyclone Vardah in December, 2016 and immediately release the adequate relief grants to Tamil Nadu having been devastated by two back-to-back calamities of severe nature.

Need to expedite the release of funds for centrally sponsored schemes to the State of Tamil Nadu

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government has to release Rs. 9,000 crore to Tamil Nadu as a part of its share for centrally-sponsored schemes or towards reimbursing the money spent by the Tamil Nadu Government. The Government of Tamil Nadu has raised this issue of pending payments with the Union Finance Ministry during a meeting of State Finance Ministers, held recently in New Delhi.

Tamil Nadu is yet to get post/pre-matric scholarship funds meant for SC/ST students to the extent of Rs. 2,118 crore. Similarly, in the school education department, Rs. 1,200 crore need to be released.

The Centre has to reimburse Tamil Nadu to the extent of Rs. 542 crores for building infrastructure for Judiciary. Likewise, under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen), an amount of Rs. 602.02 crores is still pending from the Government. A total amount of about Rs. 1500 crores is yet to be released under the revised, restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to the entrepreneurs of Tamil Nadu. An amount of Rs.280.30 crores is still pending for Tamil Nadu for putting in place the necessary facilities for the additional 345 MBBS seats in the four Government Medical Colleges of Kanyakumari, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli and Madurai for the academic year 2017-18.

Sir, any delay in the release of funds, sanctioned for the projects, will adversely affect the success of these Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government to expedite the release of Rs.9,000 crores due to Tamil Nadu and to avoid any such shortfalls in the approved Central share release in the future.

Need to provide financial assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the State of Tamil Nadu to take relief measures in the State affected by drought

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Tamil Nadu received 168.3 mm of rainfall during North-East monsoon as against 440.4 mm, a deficit of 62 per cent. Non-release of water in Cauvery by Karnataka has left a huge shortfall of 112.5 TMC ft. The water stored in Mettur Dam was grossly insufficient. It was not sufficient even to save a single paddy crop in Cauvery Basin. The ground truthing exercise carried out by our Tamil Nadu Government indicated that drought was severe in 13,305 villages. Due to the failure of South-West and North-East monsoons in the current year, the water storage position in all the water bodies is at a critical level. As against the total storage capacity of 198.384 TMC ft. in 15 major reservoirs, there is only 25.742 TMC ft of water. The Government has to provide relief to the farmers for the damages caused to the crops and also to ensure drinking water facilities through various temporary measures. Adequate fodder availability needs to be maintained to protect cattle. Employment generation programmes have to be taken up immediately to ensure livelihood of agricultural labourers. We earnestly seek an amount of Rs.39,565 crores from the National Disaster Response Fund. I would like to draw your attention to the fact that Tamil Nadu experienced heavy floods in 2015, and in December, 2016, heavy

damages were inflicted by cyclone Vardah. Funds available in the SDRF are not sufficient to meet the situation. The State is in urgent need of assistance from the NDRF so as to take immediate relief and restoration measures. Our Chief Minister has sought an urgent relief. I urge the Centre to sanction Rs.5,000 crores immediately for relief measures.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am deprived of my opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can associate. Then, Mr. Vivek Gupta.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That is fine, Sir. But the copy should have been given to me earlier. Even the copy was not placed on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, you have to only associate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, my Special Mention should also go on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why, I said, you associate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it is a very important issue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why, I said, you associate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am associating, Sir, but I should have been given the opportunity to read it out. Every one was given, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, there was already a notice on the same subject. That is the reason.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: That is not my fault, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That notice was received earlier.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Maybe that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That notice was received earlier.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: When there is abundant time, opportunity must be given. Had it come earlier, I would also have read it out.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, if one Member has been allowed, on the same subject, you cannot read; you can only associate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the same issue has been allowed both under Zero Hour and Special Mention.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a different thing. I am talking about the Special Mention.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: If an issue is allowed in the Zero Hour, it can't be allowed in the Special Mention. But the same issue was allowed in both. Why can't two notices be allowed in Special Mentions?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Two notices cannot be allowed on a Special Mention in any case.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we also have our concerns, which should also go on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I have allowed you to associate.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA; Sir, I am associating, but mine should also go on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, you associate with that. You are associating means you are fully in agreement with that.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: The copy should have been given to me earlier, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What difference does it make? ...*(Interruptions)*... Not possible. Okay. Shri Vivek Gupta. Mr. Gupta, it would be better if you lay it, because the time is over.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, just one line.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, you can also lay your Special Mention on the Table.

Need to resume archaeological excavations at Keeladi Village in Tamil Nadu

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Keezhadi is a small but historical village in Tamil Nadu. An excavation carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India here revealed an ancient and important landmark of Tamil civilization dating back to the Sangam era, which is more than 2,500 years old.

In 2016, these excavations brought to light a monumental settlement near Keezhadi in which wells, red brick walls, pottery, ornaments, bone accessories, iron spears and ceramic tiles with Tamil inscription were found in abundance.

While the people of India are anxiously waiting to learn about the ancient history of the State, the excavation at Keezhadi has, unfortunately, and unexpectedly been stalled. This decision by the Government, citing lack of funds as the reason, came as a great shock and disappointment, causing widespread feelings of resentment.

The Article 29(1) of the Constitution of India states that it is a fundamental right of every citizen, residing in the territory of India and having a distinct culture of its own, to conserve the same.

The Article 51 A(f) of the Constitution of India directs that it is the fundamental duty of every citizen to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

Given the cultural, historic and constitutional importance of the findings, I would urge upon the Government to take immediate measures to permit the ASI to resume excavation and also provide requisite funds for the same. This would highlight the prestigious, cultural and ancient history of Tamil Nadu and also quench the curiosity and interest of the people of our country.

Need to address the problem of inadequate number of toilets for girl students in schools in West Bengal

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having allowed me to make my Special Mention. For girl students access to toilet is not only a biological .but a very important sociological need as well.

Unlike men, girls can't urinate on walls or in the open as their decency is threatened. Inadequate toilet facilities in schools play a major role in the absent rate of girls in schools, followed by dropout rates.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development along with the Central Government has taken up initiatives like Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan, where it claims to have achieved 100 per cent in 2014-15 itself. However, the prevailing conditions in five districts of West Bengal have a completely different story to tell.

I am hereby giving details of schools of five districts in West Bengal (Bardhaman Haora, Hugli, Siliguri and North 24 Parganas) facing severe shortage of toilets. Just to cite some examples, in Siliguri Municipal Corporation area, for 115 schools, there are only five girls' toilets and in Chinsurah, for 95 schools, there are only six toilets. These statistics display lack of basic facilities in schools. The condition is so appalling that there is not even one toilet per school. If we cannot provide the basic minimum facility

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like toilets to our girl child, then, how can we hope for a better future of our girls? बेटी को टॉयलेट नहीं देंगे, तो बेटी पढ़ेगी कैसे और बचेगी कैसे? In order to secure a healthy and bright future for our girls, I urge upon the Government to look into this matter urgently.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. All right. Now, it is time for Question Hour. It is time for Question Hour. It was a fruitful one hour because of order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, yes; a very good thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Guidelines for empanelment to print media with DAVP

*1. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of print media empanelled with Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether DAVP has revised the guidelines for empanelment/renewal of print media for advertisement and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any drastic decrease in empanelment/renewal has been noted during the current year; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

- (a) The State-wise list of newspapers/periodicals empanelled with DAVP during the past 3 years is given in the Annexure (*See below*).
- (b) The Government of India has revised the Print Media Advertisement Policy with effect from 07/06/2016. This policy is available in DAVP website (www.davp.nic.in) under heading — 'Newspapers' and sub-head - 'Advertisement Policy'.

The following guidelines concerning the empanelment/ rate renewal have been changed in the new policy:

- (i) 12 Months qualifying period of uninterrupted and regular publication in case of all regional and other languages small and medium newspapers as against 18 months earlier.
- (ii) Circulation verification of newspapers with more than 45,000 copies should be either by RNI or ABC as against more than 75,000 copies earlier.
- (iii) Existing newspapers with different printing centre editions would be empanelled with separate RNI registration certificate. This is a new provision.
- (iv) RNI circulation certificate would be valid for 2 years from the date of issue as against a period of 4 years earlier.
- (v) Regarding renewal of newspapers, a change in circulation can be accepted every year on submission of ABC/RNI circulation certificate and annual return submitted previous year to RNI. Earlier, the change in circulation was accepted only once, after completion of one year from the date of rate contract, during the validity period of rate contract *i.e.* 3 years.

(c) and (d) The process of empanelment of newspapers in the current year has not been completed. So far, 184 new empanelments have been done. It is expected that by the time the process of empanelment is completed, the number of new newspapers which are empanelled shall substantially increase.

Annexure

The State-wise list of newspaper/periodicals empanelled with DAVP during the past 3 years

Sl. No.	State	2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016	
		Total News papers on Panel	Fresh Empan-elled	Total News papers on Panel	Fresh Empan-elled	Total News papers on Panel	Fresh Empan-elled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3	0	5	2	5	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	147	17	170	23	184	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	8	2	8	0
4.	Assam	71	3	79	8	88	9
5.	Bihar	90	11	104	14	122	18
6.	Chandigarh	34	8	43	9	45	2
7.	Chhattisgarh	110	22	133	23	153	20
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	3	12	4	18	6
9.	Daman and Diu	5	2	6	1	7	1
10.	Delhi	871	78	963	92	1039	76
11.	Goa	11	1	11	0	11	0
12.	Gujarat	271	49	319	48	362	43
13.	Haryana	75	5	87	12	97	10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	30	6	34	4	38	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	108	31	138	30	153	15
16.	Jharkhand	62	5	68	6	79	11
17.	Karnataka	106	12	113	7	117	4
18.	Kerala	108	9	119	11	120	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	490	58	553	63	612	59
20.	Maharashtra	300	46	347	47	378	31
21.	Manipur	12	3	13	1	13	0
22.	Meghalaya	14	2	14	0	14	0
23.	Mizoram	6	0	6	0	6	0
24.	Nagaland	6	1	7	1	7	0
25.	Odisha	162	24	178	16	193	15
26.	Puducherry	4	1	6	2	6	0
27.	Punjab	84	7	86	2	88	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Rajasthan	538	71	609	71	661	52
29.	Sikkim	12	2	14	2	18	4
30.	Tamil Nadu	104	9	115	11	115	0
31.	Telangana	227	39	265	38	299	34
32.	Tripura	21	1	22	1	22	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1791	231	2017	226	2223	206
34.	Uttarakhand	543	176	735	192	879	144
35.	West Bengal	112	15	130	18	135	5
TOTAL		6542	950	7529	987	8315	786

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, DAVP is spending crores of rupees on advertisements both in print and electronic media. Unfortunately, the revised guidelines of DAVP mostly favour the big newspapers. The answer given by the hon. Minister clearly shows that small newspapers are severely affected. Are there any remedies for giving Government advertisement to small newspapers? The print media comes under Government watchdog of Press Council. The print media is also paying annual fee regularly so as to get eligible for Government advertisement...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question? You ask your supplementary question.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: ... whereas a large portion of allocations of funds is given to electronic media which has no control of any Government regulatory body and paying nothing to the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, in a sense, what the hon. Member, Shri Vijayakumar, has raised, there is some rationale in that. With regard to the distribution of advertisements to large newspapers, medium newspapers and small newspapers, the proportionate percentage has been fixed and that is being followed. So, every sector is getting their due. In addition to this, the language newspapers, English newspapers, Hindi newspapers, and national regional newspapers are also given a particular percentage of advertisement. These are the guidelines issued and they are being revised from time to time keeping in view the consultations we have with all the stakeholders and also going

by the circulation which is also one of the important factors. But this issue of small newspapers not getting adequate advertisements and all that is being talked about more in the recent past because the Government has started scrutinizing whether these newspapers are being published regularly or not or whether they are only on paper. That is one of the reasons that has now made the people to make such a complaint or grouse or whatever it is. Other than that, Sir, the Government is committed to the policy that has been agreed upon. The percentage has been fixed for all the three, and regional newspapers also will get their due.

In fact, I have told my officers also that when we take up the next review, the regional newspapers, means the language newspapers, should be given more weightage because they have more circulation. That is my view, and we will keep that in mind when we go for the next review of it.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, my second supplementary is, there is no transparency in outdoor publicity. Only a limited number of agencies are considered for empanelment in outdoor publicity. Work order should be given to State-empanelled agencies. I want to know whether the Government has any proposal to review empanelment of outdoor publicity.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, if the hon. Member or anybody for that matter has got any specific suggestion with regard to enrolling the others into the empanelment, the Government will definitely consider it based on the merits.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, in this era of demonetization and the demonetization-disaster, due to the cash crunch, we are hearing about the shutting down of several editions of even the national newspapers like Hindustan Times all across the country. The vernacular Press has got struck and badly hit, and the advertisement policy which was age-old is yet to be updated to the requirements of the modern situation which is giving a lot of support to the regional low-lying lesser circulation journals and publications. And, towards the small circulation newspapers, the Union Government has to show the magnanimity in empanelment and giving them the support so that they can also give their quality content to analyse the local conditions and focus the local humanitarian stories.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am sorry, Sir; the Member seems to have a different opinion. The decline of a newspaper publication and the demonetization has no connection whatsoever.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: They had openly announced...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Minister answer.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The Hindustan Times had openly announced that due to cash crunch, they were shutting down their editions all across the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Let the hon. Minister conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I have got the figures with me. There is no such significant reduction in the publication of any newspaper across the country. Secondly, I had recently read an article in one of the leading newspapers of the country about the problems being faced by the print media. Just today morning, a delegation of the Indian Newspapers Society came and met me. They made a presentation and we had a very meaningful discussion. I have assured them that I would try to address those issues. Some of the issues that they raised were about increasing the rates of DAVP advertisements and allowing public sector units to go by card-rating instead of DAVP-rating. The third one was about the duty on newsprint. They have some problems. These problems have come to our notice. I had asked my Secretary to study them even before this delegation had come. We would be studying all these aspects. At the same time, please try to understand, Mr. Bhaskar and the entire House, that some of the newspapers are published only on paper. Of course, newspapers are published on paper, but I mean they are only on records! Recently I have come to know certain things about newspapers. I would take half-a-minute, Sir. In Delhi alone, 977 newspapers are published; in Madhya Pradesh, there are 616; in Rajasthan, 675 and in Uttar Pradesh, 2,324. If you compare this with other States which have literally got a greater circulation, the number of newspapers that are published there is very less. So, what does that mean? In Delhi and in areas around Delhi, there are a lot of newspapers that claim they are publishing. That is why recently we had a review meeting where we involved the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the Registrar of Newspapers of India as also the PIB to find out the real order of the printing of these newspapers, whether they are really printing or just approaching them for the sake of advertisements and thriving only on Government advertisements. It was brought to my notice that in Lucknow, around 60 publications are published just on one printing press. So, I have asked them to verify the electrical consumption of the printing presses also, so that we could know the actual situation. All these things are being re-examined. I assure the House that no genuine newspaper will be affected and whatever genuine problems are there, of even the big newspapers, they would be addressed.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिन-ब-दिन समाचारपत्रों की जो reach है और उनकी प्रभावशक्ति है, उसमें कमी आ रही है, तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या advertisement content के बारे में सरकार की कोई पॉलिसी है? जैसे हम कहते हैं कि 'one drop, more crop', उस पद्धति से single column centimeter से सरकार की अच्छी परियोजनाओं का जो message प्रभावी तरीके से लोगों तक पहुँचना चाहिए, तो क्या इसके बारे में सरकार की कोई सोची-समझी नीति है? अगर नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार कोई advertisement content policy बनाएगी?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, content preparation is also an art. As far as the advertisements are concerned, whatever the newspapers publish are only given by us. So, the content has to be prepared by the respective Departments which are planning to give out these advertisements. This has come to our notice. The hon. Member has also written a letter to me about the same and we are examining it and looking at ways and means of improving the content and communication skills in reaching out to the people. With regard to a decline in the publication of newspapers, as I told you, I don't think that is the reality of the situation.

श्री हरिवंश: माननीय सभापति जी, मुझे सवाल पूछने का मौका देने के लिए आपको धन्यवाद।

सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से सवाल है कि अखबारों में विज्ञापन देने के लिए DAVP ने जो नयी नीति बनाई है, उसमें उसने छ criteria तय किये हैं, जिन पर marks दिए जाएँगे। उनमें से एक मापदंड या कसौटी यह है कि अखबार तीन स्रोतों से अपनी खबर और तस्वीरें लें - पहला, प्रेस ट्रस्ट ऑफ इंडिया (पीटीआई), दूसरा, युनाइटेड न्यूज़ ऑफ इंडिया (यू.एन.आई.) और तीसरा, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार का प्रोफेशनल बैकग्राउंड क्या है और यह आर.एस.एस. से जुड़ा है? इसी से जुड़ा मेरा दूसरा सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी से यह है कि प्रेस काउंसिल ऑफ इंडिया के चेयरमैन ने, डी.ए.वी.पी. के लिए जिन छ मापदंडों को तय किया गया है, उनमें से तीन मापदंडों को बदलने का सुझाव गुजरे अगस्त माह में दिया है, सरकार उसके बारे में क्या कर रही है?

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: यू.एन.आई., पी.टी.आई. और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार, इनमें हिन्दुस्तान समाचार बहुत पुराना है और यह हिन्दुस्तान का है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: क्या आर.एस.एस. से जुड़ा है या नहीं, यह बताइए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: वही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह आर.एस.एस. का है, कांग्रेस का है या किसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, यह विषय हम नहीं देखते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री हरिवंश: मेरा सवाल है कि क्या वह आर.एस.एस. से जुड़ा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: How can I compare a nationalist organization with a political party? आप किसी से कम्पेयर मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी राष्ट्रवादी

संगठन से या किसी राजनैतिक पार्टी के साथ आप कम्पेयर नहीं कर सकते। ऐसे लूज कमेंट्स मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue with the answer.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: हरिवंश जी मेरा कहना यह है ...**(व्यवधान)**... hon. Member is also in the Consultative Committee and he has also given certain suggestions with regard to the changes that have been proposed by DAVP. One is the circulation verification by ABC and RNI. Secondly, subscription to wire services like UNI, PTI, etc. The third is the payment of annual subscription to the Press Council of India and the fourth is printing in its own press. The fifth one is provisions for weightage on the basis of number of pages. All the news agencies, which are accredited by PIB, are allowed. So, there is no scope for any sort of misunderstanding in this. Last time, they made a point that some newspapers may be printed through rented printing press also. That also, the Government will be willing to consider provided it is authenticated.

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में कार्यरत तदर्थ शिक्षकों के संबंध में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के मानक

***2. श्रीमती छाया वर्मा :** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश के विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों में रिक्त पदों का ब्यौरा क्या है और ऐसे पदों पर नियमित नियुक्ति हेतु क्या-क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं तथा इन पदों को भरने में हो रहे विलंब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय में कई वर्षों से कार्यरत तदर्थ शिक्षकों के मामले में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा निर्धारित नए मानकों पर दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की विद्वत परिषद् का क्या दृष्टिकोण है और यदि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के मानकों को लागू किया जाता है तो क्या तदर्थ शिक्षकों की स्थायी नौकरी चली जाएगी?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): (क) और (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) द्वारा प्रदत्त सूचना के अनुसार, यूजीसी द्वारा वित्तपोषित विभिन्न केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में कुल 17,006 शिक्षकों के पदों में से दिनांक 01.10.2016 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 6,080 पद खाली पड़े हैं। दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर रिक्तियों के अलावा, इस समय दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से संबद्ध यूजीसी वित्त पोषित कॉलेजों में 3315 शिक्षण पद रिक्त पड़े हैं। यूजीसी द्वारा वित्तपोषित विभिन्न केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में राज्य-वार और विश्वविद्यालय-वार रिक्तियां दर्शाने वाला ब्यौरा, उपाबंध में दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)।

दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय सहित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, संसद के अधिनियमों के तहत सृजित स्वायत्तशासी निकाय हैं और शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों को भरने की जिम्मेदारी उन्हीं की है। तथापि, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में रिक्तियां नियमित भरी जाएं, निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गए हैं:

- यूजीसी ने विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों में शिक्षकों और अन्य शैक्षणिक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति हेतु न्यूनतम अर्हताओं और उच्चतर शिक्षा में मानकों के अनुरक्षण के उपाय संबंधी विनियम जारी किए हैं। विनियमों के पैरा 12.2 में यह अधिदेशित है कि विश्वविद्यालय प्रणाली में सभी स्वीकृत/अनुमोदित पद तत्काल आधार पर भरे जाएंगे।
- विश्वविद्यालयों और अन्य शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में शिक्षकों की कमी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप इनमें रिक्त पदों से उत्पन्न परिस्थिति को सुलझाने के लिए केन्द्रीय शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में शिक्षकों के लिए अधिवार्षिता की आयु को पहले ही बढ़ाकर पैंसठ वर्ष कर दिया गया है।
- यूजीसी विनियमों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को अपनी प्रचालनात्मक जरूरतों के आधार पर 10% की सीमा तक समय-समय पर रिक्त पदों के लिए तदर्थ/अतिथि संकाय/पुनः नियोजन/अनुबंध संकाय भर्ती करने की अनुमति है।
- यूजीसी ने नवंबर, 2014 में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों, राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों और सम-विश्वविद्यालयों से अनुरोध किया है कि यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए गंभीर प्रयास करें कि विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा सभी रिक्त पदों को भरा जाए। शिक्षकों के पदों को भरने के संबंध में 4-5 फरवरी, 2015 को आयोजित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपतियों के सम्मेलन, 4-6 नवंबर, 2015 और 16-18 नवंबर, 2016 को आयोजित विजिटर सम्मेलनों में भी चर्चा की गई, जिनकी अध्यक्षता माननीय राष्ट्रपति ने की थी।

(ख) 19.12.2016 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय की शैक्षिक परिषद ने यूजीसी द्वारा शिक्षकों और अन्य शैक्षणिक कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति और पदोन्नति के संबंध में क्रमशः 4 मई, 2016 और 11 जुलाई, 2016 को राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं में तृतीय एवं चतुर्थ संशोधन पर विचार किया था और विश्वविद्यालय की कार्यकारी परिषद को इन संशोधनों को अपनाने की संस्तुति की थी। कार्यकारी परिषद ने अपनी 31.12.2016 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में शैक्षिक परिषद की सिफारिशें स्वीकार कीं और विश्वविद्यालय के प्रासंगिक अध्यादेशों में परिणामी संशोधन करने का संकल्प पारित किया।

शिक्षकों के लिए दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के मौजूदा भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय में कार्यरत तदर्थ शिक्षकों को स्थायी दर्जा प्राप्त नहीं है। अतः इसके संशोधनों के साथ-साथ यूजीसी विनियमों के कार्यान्वयन की प्रक्रिया में स्थायी दर्जा खोने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उपाबंध

दिनांक 01.10.2016 के अनुसार यूजीसी वित्तपोषित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में
रिक्त पदों को दर्शाने वाला ब्योरा

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	कुल रिक्त पदों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1.	तेलंगाना	मौलाना आजाद राष्ट्रीय उर्दू विश्वविद्यालय	82
2.		हैदराबाद विश्वविद्यालय	173
3.		अंग्रेजी और विदेशी भाषा विश्वविद्यालय	64
4.	छत्तीसगढ़	गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय	213
5.	दिल्ली	दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय*	911
6.		जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया	160
7.		जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय	281
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	डॉ. हरिसिंग गौर विश्वविद्यालय	103
9.		इंदिरा गांधी राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय	115
10.	महाराष्ट्र	महात्मा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हिंदी विश्वविद्यालय	28
11.	पुडुचेरी	पांडिचेरी विश्वविद्यालय	128
12.	उत्तराखंड	हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा गढ़वाल विश्वविद्यालय	186
13.	उत्तर प्रदेश	अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय	321
14.		बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय	562
15.		बाबासाहेब भीमराव अंबेडकर विश्वविद्यालय	67
16.		इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय	547
17.	पश्चिम बंगाल	विश्व भारती	127
18.	बिहार	दक्षिण बिहार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	55
19.		महात्मा गांधी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	100
20.	गुजरात	गुजरात केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	87
21.	हरियाणा	हरियाणा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	169
22.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	हिमाचल प्रदेश केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	121

1	2	3	4
23.	जम्मू-कश्मीर	जम्मू केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	79
24.		कश्मीर केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	87
25.	झारखंड	झारखंड केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	82
26.	कर्नाटक	कर्नाटक केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	101
27.	केरल	केरल केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	38
28.	ओडिशा	उड़ीसा केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	137
29.	पंजाब	पंजाब केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	67
30.	राजस्थान	राजस्थान केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	83
31.	तमिलनाडु	तमिलनाडु केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय	104
32.	असम	असम विश्वविद्यालय	79
33.		तेजपुर विश्वविद्यालय	55
34.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	राजीव गांधी विश्वविद्यालय	33
35.	मणिपुर	मणिपुर विश्वविद्यालय	109
36.	मेघालय	पूर्वोत्तर पर्वतीय विश्वविद्यालय	117
37.	मिजोरम	मिजोरम विश्वविद्यालय	62
38.	नागालैंड	नागालैंड विश्वविद्यालय	58
39.	सिक्किम	सिक्किम विश्वविद्यालय	78
40.	त्रिपुरा	त्रिपुरा विश्वविद्यालय	111
कुल			6080

* दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर रिक्तियों के अलावा, इस समय दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से संबद्ध यूजीसी वित्त पोषित कॉलेजों में 3315 शिक्षण पद रिक्त पड़े हैं।

UGC norms on ad-hoc teachers working in D.U.

†*2. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancies in various universities of the country and the steps taken to make regular appointments against these posts and the reasons for delay in filling up those posts; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) what is the stand of Academic Council of Delhi University on the new norms laid down by University Grants Commission (UGC) with regard to ad-hoc teachers working in the University for many years and whether the ad-hoc teachers would lose their permanent position, if UGC norms are implemented?

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

Statement

(a) As per the information provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC), out of the total teaching posts of 17,006 in various UGC funded Central Universities, 6,080 teaching posts are lying vacant as on 01.10.2016. In addition to the vacancies at Delhi University level, at present, 3315 teaching positions are lying vacant in UGC funded colleges affiliated to Delhi University. Details indicating State wise and University wise vacancies in various UGC funded Central Universities are given in Annexure (See below).

Central Universities including University of Delhi are Autonomous Bodies created under the Acts of Parliament and the onus of filling up of vacant teaching posts lies with them. However, to ensure regular filling up of vacant posts in the Central Universities, the following steps have been taken:

- The UGC has issued 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. Para 12.2 of the Regulations mandates that all the sanctioned / approved posts in the University system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.
- In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in Universities and other teaching institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to sixty five years.
- The Central Universities are permitted to recruit Ad-hoc/Guest Faculty/ Re-employed/Contract Faculty against vacant positions, from time to time, depending upon their operational requirements to the extent of 10% as per UGC regulations.

- UGC has requested all Vice Chancellors of Central Universities, State Universities and Deemed to be Universities in November, 2014 to make a serious effort to ensure that all vacant positions are filled by the University at the earliest. Filling up of teaching positions was also discussed in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 4th -5th February, 2015, Visitor's Conferences on 4th -6th November, 2015 and 16th -18th November, 2016 which were chaired by the Hon'ble President.

(b) In its meeting held on 19.12.2016, the Academic Council of the Delhi University considered the 3rd and 4th amendments of Gazette notifications issued by UGC on 4th May, 2016 and 11th July, 2016, respectively, regarding appointment and promotion of the teachers and other academic staff and recommended adoption of these amendments to the Executive Council of the University. The Executive Council, in its meeting held on 31.12.2016, accepted the recommendation of the Academic Council and resolved to carry out consequential amendments in the relevant Ordinances of the University.

As per the extant recruitment rules of the Delhi University for the teaching positions, the Ad-hoc teachers working in the Delhi University are not enjoying permanent status. Therefore, the question of their losing permanent position, in the process of the implementation of the UGC regulations along with its amendments, does not arise.

Annexure

Details indicating vacant positions in UGC funded Central Universities as on 01.10.2016

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of University	Total Number of Vacant Posts
1	2	3	4
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	82
2.		University of Hyderabad	173
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	64
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	213
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi*	911
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	160

1	2	3	4
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	281
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	103
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	115
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	28
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	128
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	186
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	321
14.		Banaras Hindu University	562
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	67
16.		University of Allahabad	547
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	127
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	55
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	100
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	87
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	169
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	121
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	79
24.		Central University of Kashmir	87
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	82
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	101
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	38
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	137
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	67
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	83
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	104

1	2	3	4
32.	Assam	Assam University	79
33.		Tezpur University	55
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	33
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	109
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	117
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	62
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	58
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	78
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	111
TOTAL			6080

* In addition to the vacancies at Delhi University level, at present, 3315 teaching positions are lying vacant in UGC funded colleges affiliated to Delhi University.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: महोदय, प्रश्न के उत्तर में एड हॉक शिक्षकों की जो नियुक्तियां बताई गई हैं, उनकी संख्या बहुत बड़ी है। इसी प्रकार छत्तीसगढ़ से अनुदान प्राप्त शिक्षकों का जो मामला है, उसमें भी बहुत भेदभाव हो रहा है। एक तरफ बड़ी संख्या में बेरोजगारी है और दूसरी तरफ उनके बहुत अधिक पद रिक्त हैं। शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता उनके रिक्त पदों के कारण नहीं आ सकती। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के संशोधन संख्या 4 में तदर्थ शिक्षकों के लिए जिन शर्तों को रखा गया है, वे न्यायोचित नहीं हैं। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया में जो विसंगतियां हैं, उन्हें क्या आपका मंत्रालय अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझते हुए, उनको समय पर दूर करने के लिए, आवश्यक कदम उठाएगा जिससे कि यू.जी.सी. के संशोधन संख्या 4 जैसी परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न ही न हों, और तदर्थ शिक्षकों का अहित न हो, क्या मंत्रालय इसे सुनिश्चित करेगा?

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: सर, सबसे पहले मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह प्रश्न मुख्यतः विश्वविद्यालयों के बारे में है और कॉलेजों में शिक्षकों की रिक्तियां नहीं रहनी चाहिए, यह हमारी नीति है। वहां तदर्थ नियुक्तियां केवल 10 फीसदी तक मान्य होती हैं। दुर्भाग्य से, अनेक विश्वविद्यालयों में और कुछ राज्यों में खासकर, मैंने अनेक्स में आपको सारी सूचना दी है कि किस-किस राज्य में कितनी नियुक्तियां हैं। कुछ जगह बहुत ज्यादा हो गई हैं, खासकर दिल्ली में। इसीलिए दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के मामले में हमने तय किया, जहां कुल 9000 की स्ट्रेंथ कि अगेन्स्ट लगभग 4000 से ज्यादा तदर्थ नियुक्तियां हैं और सालों से चल रही हैं, वह गलत है। इसलिए वर्ष-भर के लिए 2017 में, रिक्रूटमेंट रूल्स के तहत, हमने एक प्रोग्राम बनाया कि ऐसी नियुक्तियां स्थाई रूप से होनी चाहिए - यह हमने फैसला किया। चूंकि दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में नियुक्तियां वहां की एकेडेमिक काउंसिल करती है, इसलिए दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में, वहां की एकेडेमिक काउंसिल में भी, एक प्रोग्राम बनाकर यह मान्य किया और अब हर महीने उनका

एक फॉलो-अप होता है। देखते हैं कि इस वर्ष वहां तदर्थ नियुक्तियां कहां तक कम होती हैं। इससे वहां नियुक्तियां भी जल्दी होंगी। इसमें यूजीसी की जो गाइडलाइंस हैं, वे सभी विश्वविद्यालयों ने मान्य की हैं। इस प्रकार निरंतर इसमें सुधार की प्रक्रिया चलती रहती है, लेकिन जो academic qualification और अन्य नियम रखे हैं, वे जायज़ हैं। सभी विश्वविद्यालय उन्हीं के अनुसार नियुक्तियां करते हैं।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि तदर्थ शिक्षकों की जिस समय नियुक्तियां हुईं, उस समय एससी/एसटी और ओबीसी के भर्ती नियम का परिपालन नहीं किया गया और उनके अधिकारों के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया। इस पर मंत्रालय के द्वारा क्या एक्शन लिया जाएगा?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: अभी 2017 में सभी राज्यों एवं विश्वविद्यालयों को कहा गया है कि जहां भी 10 फीसदी से ज्यादा रिक्तियां हैं अथवा जहां तदर्थ नियुक्तियां हैं, उनको खत्म करके स्थायी नियुक्तियां की जाएं, साथ ही एससी/एसटी और ओबीसी की जितनी रिक्तियां हैं, उन सबको संवैधानिक प्रावधान के अनुसार पूर्ण किया जाए। अतः मैं आपको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि किसी के अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण नहीं होगा। सबको उनके गुणों के आधार पर अवसर दिया जाएगा। इसके लिए चयन की पूरी प्रक्रिया होती है, इंटरव्यू होता है, उसी के आधार पर इनका भी चयन किया जाएगा।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, as it appears from the reply given by the hon. Minister, regulations were issued by the UGC in 2010, and para 12.2 of the regulations mandated the sanctioned posts to be filled on an urgent basis. Seven years have elapsed and one-third of the total strength is still lying vacant, including 127 teaching vacancies in Visva-Bharati, of which the hon. Prime Minister is the Chancellor. So, my question to the hon. Minister is: how soon will the vacancies be filled?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, it is a very important issue which the hon. Member has raised. For six-seven years, unfortunately, many universities did not follow the instructions. Many universities did follow the instructions and filled the vacancies. But now, we have pointed out to the universities, where there are large-scale temporary postings and ad hoc postings and asked them specifically and we have made a year-long plan of recruitment. There was one case in court also. In the year 2017, I can say that majority of the vacancies will be filled and we will ensure that there are no more ad hoc postings than what is permissible.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: श्रीमान्, यह तो जगजाहिर है कि UGC-supported educational institutions में vacancies हैं और ये लगातार बढ़ती भी जा रही हैं। ये vacancies आज से नहीं, काफी लम्बे समय से चलती आ रही हैं। क्या UGC अथवा सरकार ने इस चीज़ के ऊपर भी सोच-विचार किया है कि ये vacancies क्यों हैं? अगर हम लोग इसके पीछे यह रीज़न देते हैं कि लोग remote places में काम नहीं करना चाहते या शिक्षक ऐसे क्षेत्रों में नहीं जाना चाहते, तो दिल्ली जैसी जगह पर इतनी अधिक vacancies क्यों हैं? यह बहुत अधिक alarming situation है। क्या आपने कभी इसका root cause जानने की कोशिश की है? इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए आपने क्या योजना बनाई है?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: दिल्ली जैस शहर में, जहां लोग आना चाहते हैं और स्थायी नियुक्तियां पाना चाहते हैं, वहां इस तरह, इतने बड़े पैमाने पर रिक्तियां रहना ही गलत था। यह मसला दो-तीन बार न्यायालय में भी गया, लेकिन न्यायालय के आदेश के बावजूद भी ये रिक्तियां इसी तरह बनी रहीं। इस बार हमने न्यायालय को भी आश्वासन दिया है और आपको भी मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमने विश्वविद्यालयों को यह साफ तौर पर कह दिया है कि आप शीघ्र ही गुणवत्ता के आधार पर नियुक्तियां करें, लेकिन यह प्रक्रिया 2017 में पूरी हो जाए, अन्यथा उनको इसी प्रकार ग्रांट मिलती रहे, ऐसा भविष्य में नहीं चलेगा। यह आदेश निश्चित रूप से बंधनकारी है और इस संबंध में हम लोग हर महीने उनसे प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट ले रहे हैं।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, considering that we speak about educated unemployment, it is indeed surprising that thousands and thousands of vacancies should be lying in the educational institutions run directly by the Government of India. Having been the Chancellor of, at least, two Central Universities - Jawaharlal Nehru University and Banaras Hindu University - I can say that this is an endemic problem. This is not something which is new. This problem has been going on for many years, and it is surprising that we have vacancies in the Judiciary, we have vacancies in the Armed Forces, and we have vacancies in the Universities. What is the problem? On the one hand, we say that we have a lot of educated young people who are not getting jobs.

So, first of all, I appreciate the Minister's assurance that this situation will not continue, but I would also like to point out that the vacancies in a university mean that the students suffer. They are the ones who suffer. It is not the teachers but the students also suffer. How can you expect your Central Universities to become world-class? We say that our universities are not of the world-class standard. How can you have world-class universities when thousands of posts are lying vacant?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Karan Singh ji has asked a very relevant and important question. Let me tell you, Sir, that there are many reasons as to why vacancies happen and why they remain unfilled. First of all, *ad hoc* postings are legitimate to an extent where there are temporary vacancies arising out of someone's going on leave or someone's going for study, or, there are certain emergencies also where these posts are filled on *ad hoc* basis. But that should not go beyond 10 per cent.

The real issue is of good teachers. Whenever I go to the universities and colleges and have a dialogue with the students, the first question I ask them is, "Who wants to become teacher". Sir, unless good students become teachers, the problem will not be solved. So, we have to inculcate teachership also in the students.

At the same time, good news is that many IITs are contacting our NRI students who are studying abroad and have done good research. They want to come back to this 'growing India' story. That is why, they are returning. From this year, the IIT Council is also contemplating to conduct interviews in foreign countries also to bring the best of the best talent of this country. Sir, now, we are monitoring closely every month the vacancies in premier institutes. Speed is already generated, and, I can assure you, Sir, that this question will not be repeated in years to come.

Water leakage/seepage in Sector-4, Raza Bazar

*3. DR. ANILKUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether top floor of quarters get water leakage/seepage, dampness during monsoon season in 22 Block of DIZ Area, Sector-4, Raja Bazar, Gole Market, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether despite several complaints, no action has been taken or inspection done by concerned authorities;

(c) if so, the details of complaints received and the reasons for delay in attending to them; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes Sir. There were complaints of water seepage/leakage in respect of one of the four top floor quarters viz Quarter No. 22 P, in Block No. 22 of DIZ Area, Sector-4, Raja Bazar, Gole Market during the last monsoon season (July-August, 2016). The seepage occurred on account of accumulation of dry fallen leaves from an adjacent Peepal tree shadowing the quarter, blocking the drainage on the roof.

(b) to (d) Complaints in this regard were attended to promptly by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD). Details of the complaints lodged along with the date of attending to the complaints are given in the Annexure (See below). Pruning of branches of the Peepal tree which was resulting in dry fallen leaves blocking the drainage of the said Quarter No. 22 P, has been carried out.

Annexure

*Details of complaints in respect of Quarter No. 22 P, DIZ Area, Sector-4,
Raza Bazar, Gole Market, New Delhi.*

Sl. No.	Date of Complaint	Nature of Complaint	Date attended
1.	02.07.2016	Leaking Roof	04.07.2016
2.	13.08.2016	-do-	13.08.2016
3.	14.08.2016	-do-	16.08.2016
4.	24.08.2016	-do-	24.08.2016
5.	31.08.2016	-do-	31.08.2016

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय द्वारा जो जवाब दिया गया है और मैंने आज तक जो क्वेश्चंस पूछे हैं, ऐसा प्रथम बार हुआ है, जब इन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया है कि ऐसा हुआ है। सरकारी मकान में जो पानी टपकता है, उसके लिए यह cause बताया गया है कि पीपल के पेड़ के कारण वहाँ पर रिसाव हुआ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मैं विशेषकर यह जानना चाहूँगा कि आने वाले दिनों में ऐसा न हो, इसके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है? जब बरसात में पानी टपकेगा और उसके बाद जब यहाँ क्वेश्चन होगा, क्या उसके बाद ही हम लोगों के सामने जानकारी आएगी? आप इसके लिए एक flying squad बनाइए, ताकि यह चेक होता रहे कि बार-बार ऐसा न हो।

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: जनाब, यह दिल्ली की एक कॉलोनी के एक सेक्टर के एक ब्लॉक की ऊपरी मंजिल के चार क्वार्टर्स में से एक का विषय है कि वहाँ छत के ऊपर से पानी रिसकर आया। बरसात में जब पत्ते इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं और नाली बन्द हो जाती है, तो पानी वहाँ जम जाता है और इस वजह से वहाँ पर seepage आई। जैसे ही यह शिकायत हुई और उस शिकायत को अटैंड करने के लिए यह जानने की कोशिश की गई कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ, तो उसके बाद वहाँ पर इकट्ठे हुए पीपल के पत्तों को साफ करवा दिया गया और उसके बाद उसको छनवा दिया गया। आम तौर पर यह कायदे के तौर पर किया जाता है कि कॉलोनीज के जो ऊपर के हिस्से होते हैं, जहाँ पर पेड़ के पत्ते गिरते हैं, वहाँ पर सफाई का दौर चलाया जाता है। इस टाइम शायद यह किसी कारणवश नहीं हुआ, लेकिन कायदा यह कहता है कि आने से पहले ऊपर के फ्लोर्स की सफाई होनी चाहिए, ताकि वह साफ-सुथरा रहे, वहाँ पर पानी न रुके और वहाँ से लीकेज न हो पाए।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। दूसरा प्रश्न।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: आपके द्वारा दी गयी यह जानकारी सही है, मगर हमारा जो आवास है, वहाँ की दीवार में भी बार-बार नोनी लग जाता है और उसको कई बार ठीक कराने के बाद भी वह दीवार खराब हो जाती है। इसलिए इसकी ओर भी ध्यान दिलवाइए कि वह दीवार खराब न हो, मेरी आपसे यही विनती है।

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: सर, पुरानी बिल्डिंग्स के अंदर कुछ न कुछ मरम्मत की आवश्यकता तो पड़ती ही है। इसमें यह प्रयास किया जाता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा शिकायतों को तुरंत अटेंड करके उनका समाधान निकाल लिया जाए। माननीय सदस्य अगर और भी कोई बात बताएँगे, तो उसकी देखभाल करके उसका पूरे तौर पर इंतजाम करवा दिया जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, with due respect, how can such a question be asked in the Rajya Sabha? I am surprised that this question is being asked in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. It does not require an answer. Now, Shri Nishad.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि इसी तरह का एक और मामला है। मान्यवर, हम लोग स्वर्ण जयंती डीलक्स में रहते हैं, जो विशम्भर दास मार्ग पर है। 2015 में यह बिल्डिंग हैंडओवर हुई है, जिसका माननीय मंत्री जी ने उद्घाटन भी किया था। मान्यवर, अभी से ही उनके छज्जे वगैरह गिरने लगे हैं। वहां नीचे बच्चे खेलते रहते हैं। अगर उस समय बच्चे नीचे होते तो दब जाते। मैं चाहूंगा कि स्वर्ण जयंती डीलक्स बिल्डिंग का निरीक्षण कराया जाए कि उसमें कौन-कौन सी कमियां हैं, क्या पानी की कमियां हैं, जिससे छज्जे गिर रहे हैं? इन कमियों के सुधार के लिए क्या इसकी जांच कराएंगे?

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: महोदय, हमारे संज्ञान में उन्होंने बात ला दी है, उसकी जानकारी हम कर लेंगे।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: चेयरमैन सर, दिल्ली तथा अन्य शहरों में केन्द्रीय सम्पत्तियां काफी हो गई हैं और उनके रख-रखाव का काम सी.पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. तथा इस तरह की और भी एजेंसीज़ करती हैं, लेकिन काफी खर्च के बाद जैसा हम देख भी रहे हैं कि रख-रखाव ठीक नहीं हो पा रहा है। तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि सरकार कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव मेन्टेनेंस के लिए लाँग टर्म कांट्रैक्ट देने का विचार रखती है या फिर रेजीडेंट लोगों को खुद के मेन्टेनेंस के द्वारा कुछ ऑल्टरनेटिव सॉल्यूशन देने का विचार रखती है?

राव इंद्रजीत सिंह: महोदय, कुल मिला करके पुरानी बिल्डिंग्स की मेन्टेनेंस समय-समय पर होती ही है, उसका कायदा बना हुआ है। जहां पर जो लोग रहते हैं, उनके अंदर के क्या हालात हैं, वे हमको शिकायत करेंगे तभी जाकर उसकी मरम्मत हो पाएगी। लेकिन कुल मिला करके जो सरकारी तौर के ऊपर बिल्डिंग्स का निरीक्षण होता है, किसी को सौंपने से पहले उनकी देखभाल की जाती है और उसके अंदर जो कमियां हैं, उनको पूरा किया जाता है।

Assistance to Tamil Nadu for construction of houses

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

(a) whether Government has received any request from Tamil Nadu to sanction a special project for construction of 50,000 houses for the poor living on the banks of

Adyar River, Coovam and Buckingham Canal in Chennai and other water bodies in Kanchipuram and Tiruvallur, districts of the State;

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite the same; and

(c) the amount released during the last three years, as against the total amount sanctioned during the corresponding period for construction of houses for the urban poor in Tamil Nadu, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) A request was made in December, 2015 by State Government of Tamil Nadu for grant of special package of Rs. 5,000 crore for construction of 50,000 houses for the families living along the banks of Adyar River, Coovam and Buckingham Canal and other water bodies in Chennai city and its sub-urban areas at a unit cost of Rs. 10 lakh each. The State Government had also requested for sanction of additional grant of Rs. 750 crore under Housing for All Mission during the financial year 2015-16 for construction of another 50,000 houses in Chennai and adjoining urban areas for the slum dwellers whose dwelling units have severely been damaged/lost due to floods.

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

In so far as grant under "Housing for All" is concerned, a total of 989 projects have been considered for central assistance of Rs. 3,325.38 crore for construction of 2,21,692 houses for urban poor in the State of Tamil Nadu under PMAY(U). Central Assistance of Rs. 519.14 crore has been released so far as part of 1st instalment for these projects.

(c) For construction of houses for urban poor in Tamil Nadu, a total of 1149 projects have been approved for construction of 3,54,007 houses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and PMAY(U) so far involving Central Assistance of Rs. 4883.23 crore of which Rs. 1971.48 crore has been released. In addition, under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of PMAY(U), central assistance in the form of interest subsidy of Rs. 14.92 crore has been credited to the loan account of 920 beneficiaries for acquiring houses.

The details of amount released as against the total amount sanctioned during each of last three years and the current financial year for construction of houses for urban poor in Tamil Nadu are given in the Annexure.

Annexure

Details of houses along with central assistance sanctioned and released during each of last three years and current financial year in Tamil Nadu under schemes of JnNURM and PMAY (U) including projects of RAY subsumed in PMAY (U)

Schemes	No. of Houses involved	Central assistance Involved (Rs. in cr.)	No. of Houses Completed	No. of Houses under construction	Central Assistance Sanctioned for release (Rs. in Cr.)				Central Assistance Released (Rs. in Cr.)			
					2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
JnNURM	1,27,435	1,422.60	1,15,260	12,175	225.55	20.59	1.87	-	227.33	20.58	-	-
RAY	4,880	135.25	2,599	2,281	17.92	36.43	11.76	36.12	10.31	54.35	10.13	28.00
PMAY	2,21,692	3,325.38	1,345	36,718		-	204.08	1,126.08	-	-	40.50	478.65
Total in all schemes	3,54,007	4,883.22	1,19,204	51,174	243.47	57.02	217.71	1,162.20	237.64	74.94	50.63	506.65

Central assistance released in a particular year is sometimes more as it includes releases for which sanction accorded in the particular year as well as preceding years.

Note - Under CLSS housing loan account of 920 beneficiaries has been credited by an interest subsidy of Rs.14.92 crores, 887 houses has been completed.

Monitoring Division - MOHUPA

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has mentioned that the sanction of special package is beyond the scope of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, and he has directed the State Government to approach the appropriate authorities in this regard. Sir, we, the people of Tamil Nadu, the Government of Tamil Nadu and my beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who made that request, are aware that such a thing will not, under normal circumstances, come under the purview of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. So also were the torrential floods which occurred in Chennai once in a century time. That is why my Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, made a personal visit to Delhi in June, 2016, met the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi and made a special request for a special package for that special occasion for Rs. 5,000 crores for 50,000 houses. And I recollect and bring to the knowledge of our hon. Minister, Venkaiahji, the high regards and affection Madam had for him. In fact, in one of her last public appearances which she made along with Venkaiahji, she mentioned Venkaiahji as a good friend of Tamil Nadu and he is the first in protecting the welfare of Tamil Nadu and obtaining the Centre's approval for State's schemes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a statement, not a question.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: No, no; I am referring to that since she considered him a special friend of Tamil Nadu and he will be the first to make efforts for getting the approvals from the Centre for the State's schemes. I will urge that this should not be considered once again a routine matter of the case and he should take it as a special package and make efforts to arrange for it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, what Maitreyanji has said is right. I recollect that after my visit after that natural calamity, I met the hon. Chief Minister, late Madam Jayalalithaaji, and she discussed this with me. At that time itself, I assured her and I am repeating that assurance, Sir, that if they make detailed proposals of the areas, land availability and also the names of the persons who are affected, and send proposals, Tamil Nadu will definitely get priority because of the natural calamity that occurred there. Sir, in all, I can tell the House and also the hon. Members that 2,21,000 houses have been sanctioned to Tamil Nadu with the Central assistance of ₹ 3,325 crores, and ₹ 519 crores have been released also. If more projects are sent under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana for these affected people, I assure the hon. Members and also the State of Tamil Nadu that we will give it a priority because they are affected by a calamity and, to the extent possible, we will give the maximum number of houses to Tamil Nadu.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: What he has quoted is for the entire Tamil Nadu. The special package of Rs.5,000 crore for construction of 50,000 houses is only for the people affected along the banks of the Adyar River, the Coovam River and Buckingham Canal which come under the purview of the Chennai City and Southern Chennai. I would like him to make that distinction.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the distinction definitely is kept in mind. But the State sends proposal for the areas. If these areas are not covered at all, let the State send a proposal for these areas. Definitely, as I told, they will be given special consideration. We have the highest regard for great Amma Jayalalithaa. We had a discussion with her. Secondly, because of the condition of these people. I also urge upon the Tamil Nadu Government and the hon. Member to look at it because there is a very serious issue. The Adyar River and the Coovam River are facing encroachment on a regular basis. Unless you take some effective steps, these things are likely to be repeated again whenever there will be a problem. That also has to be done simultaneously. One is about selecting appropriate areas. I said it on record earlier also that the Tamil Nadu Government, irrespective of political affiliation, is one Government which has taken care of slum-dwellers living along the riverside. But after the last flood, people are very serious about the need to have

an alternative planning. One is to stop the water at the upper level. Secondly, moving the people from obstructing the flow to the river. Keeping that in mind, if the Tamil Nadu Government comes up with an alternative proposal, definitely, we will give a positive response to the State of Tamil Nadu.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, actually, 1,149 projects have been approved for construction of 3,54,007 houses under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, the Rajiv Awas Yojana and the PMAY. It involves the Central Assistance of ₹ 4,883.23 crore. I was surprised to see that out of 1,27,435 houses under the JnNURM, the Central Assistance for 2013-14 and 2014-15 was very meagre. But what about 2015-16 and 2016-17? As far as the Rajiv Awas Yojana is concerned, all the local bodies have given the proposals. They have identified slum pockets which will be non-tiled houses and those should be hut-free.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, I want to say that Rs.10 crore or ₹ 26 crore is not enough. I want to know whether there will be an additional amount every year under the RAY and the PMAY, so that "Housing for All" will be accomplished in our State.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, answering now about 2013-14 and 2014-15 is not possible because that is over. My point is that the RAY and the JnNRUM have now been merged into one new scheme which is known as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, certain guidelines have been fixed and the total liberty is given to the States. They can identify the beneficiaries and they can send the lists. Without changing the list, if it is in the rules, we are sanctioning it. That is why I gave the figure. In all, 2,21,000 houses have been sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana for Tamil Nadu. Once the Tamil Nadu Government is able to spend it and makes progress and then asks for additional funds, definitely, the Government of India will respond positively. With yesterday's Budget announcement, affordable housing has been given the status of infrastructure. Also, after the hon. Prime Minister's announcement giving interest subvention to the poorer section of 6.5 per cent, lower middle class of 4 per cent and middle class up to 3 per cent, the housing sector will further pick up. But the hon. Member's concern is more about affordable housing for the poorer people. Let the State Government send the proposal. After the utilisation certificate is given, the second instalment will be released.

*** 5. [The questioner was absent.]****Beneficiaries under IGMSY**

*5. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), a conditional maternity benefit scheme, is universally applicable to all the districts of the country;
- (b) if not, the reasons for not making it universal and restricting it to 53 pilot districts only;
- (c) the details of budgetary allocations for this scheme since 2010, year-wise;
- (d) what monitoring mechanism is in place to ensure that the benefit of the scheme is disbursed to the beneficiaries in a timely manner; and
- (e) the number of beneficiaries since 2010-11, who received the entire benefit, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) has been implemented in 53 districts. The Maternity Benefit Programme (MBP) has been made applicable to all the districts of the country w.e.f. 01.01.2017, as announced by the Government on 31.12.2016.

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

(c) The year-wise details of budgetary allocations since 2010 are as under:—

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Allocations	BE-340.00	BE-520.00	BE-520.00	BE-500.00
(Rs. in Crore)	RE-190.00	RE-403.00	RE-93.87	RE-300.00
Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
Allocations	BE- 400.00	BE- 438.00	BE-400.00	
(Rs. in Crore)	RE-358.00	RE- 233.50	RE-634.00*	

* For implementation of MBP.

(d) The existing scheme guidelines provide that the scheme is to be monitored and supervised as per monitoring and supervision mechanism provided under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS). The scheme is being implemented using ICDS platform. The payment is to be made to the Bank/Post Office account of the beneficiary in the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

(e) The State-wise and year-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme since 2010-11 is given in the Annexure.

Annexure

State/UT-wise Number of Beneficiaries Covered during 2010-11 to 2015-16 under the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)

(As on 30.01.2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	17364	65762	72988	49196	6768
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1270	270	276	612	334
3.	Assam	0	0	13865	46663	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	0	26171	75669	60733	52617	NR
5.	Chhattisgarh	NR	6295	13613	11639	NR	NR
6.	Goa	0	0	3612	861	3958	3113
7.	Gujarat	NR	24169	26226	22982	27309	27812
8.	Haryana	0	3760	2483	2915	4200	3843
9.	Himachal Pradesh	NR	3884	1780	2654	4198	6126
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	NR	7873	10767	7246	17659	6585
11.	Jharkhand	0	9247	7417	8700	8815	7576
12.	Karnataka	0	21780	29069	26141	23342	26933
13.	Kerala	NR	15280	31962	27025	13947	12288
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	73865	66431	46494	55496	51268
15.	Maharashtra	0	13897	47071	46809	50238	42752
16.	Manipur	NR	3247	0	NR	NR	NR

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
17.	Meghalaya	NR	1686	1199	850	NR	NR
18.	Mizoram	0	0	2193	329	NR	Nil
19.	Nagaland	NR	NR	864	1052	333	NR
20.	Odisha	0	29325	39714	36012	38438	41699
21.	Punjab	NR	690	12247	8319	7894	NR
22.	Rajasthan	0	25067	41940	36947	47043	31037
23.	Sikkim	NR	528	1165	304	362	124
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	NR	43178	41672	43203	43198
25.	Telangana					87141	6409
26.	Tripura	0	2642	5031	2506	3740	2360
27.	Uttar Pradesh	NR	11141	14461	5560	2950	0
28.	Uttarakhand	0	6766	6955	13074	9830	5213
29.	West Bengal	NR	0	58321	36090	53448	NR
30.	Delhi	0	3734	12049	15796	8365	9425
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	259	300	394	2858	596	1197
32.	Puducherry	0	1404	518	171	722	NR
33.	Chandigarh	0	1700	5953	3228	768	277
34.	Daman and Diu	0	NR	554	77	NR	414
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1104	1434	NR	NR	159
36.	Lakshadweep	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		259	309749	644167	588971	616420	336910

NR- Not Reported.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner is not present. Let the question be answered. Are there any supplementaries? Yes, Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने सभा पटल पर जो उत्तर रखा है, उसमें इन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि इंदिरा गांधी मातृत्व सहयोग योजना 53 जिलों में कार्यान्वित की गई है। मातृत्व लाभ कार्यक्रम, 31.12.2016 को सरकार द्वारा यथा उद्घोषित, 01.0.2017 से देश के सभी जिलों में लागू कर दिया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगी कि उन्होंने जो अपने आंकड़े सभा पटल पर रखे हैं, उसमें उन्होंने वर्ष 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 और 2015-16 के आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए हैं। इन आंकड़ों में इन्होंने वर्ष 2010-1 में छत्तीसगढ़, गुजरात, हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर, केरल, मणिपुर, मेघालय, सिक्किम, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल, अंडमान व निकोबार और लक्षद्वीप के सामने एन.आर. दिखाया है। इससे यह साबित होता है कि जो योजना सरकार द्वारा चलायी जा रही है, उसकी मॉनिटरिंग सही ढंग से नहीं हो रही है या अगर लोग मॉनिटरिंग कर रहे हैं, तो रिपोर्ट में एन.आर. क्यों दिखाया गया है, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: सभापति महोदय, उत्तर सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, लेकिन वर्ष 2010 और 2011, 2012, 2013 में जो आंकड़े आए हैं, उनको पहले भारत सरकार देती थी और वर्ष 2013-14 में इसे राज्य सरकार पर निहित कर दिया गया, क्योंकि खाते में पैसा जाने के कारण और राज्यों से रिपोर्ट सही समय पर न आने के कारण, उत्तर में थोड़ा-सा ऐसा लग रहा है कि आंकड़े सही तरह से नहीं आए हैं, लेकिन इसको शीघ्र ही मांगा जा रहा है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आप तो अपना सवाल पूछ चुकी हैं। मगर सवाल यह है कि जवाब में accuracy होनी चाहिए। यह आप कैसे कह सकती हैं कि उत्तर में वह सही नहीं आया है।

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: सभापति महोदय, राज्यों से सही समय पर नहीं आ पाया, इस कारण से यह रिपोर्ट में थोड़ा-सा दर्शाया नहीं गया है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति महोदय, 2011-12 का ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: आपकी बात खत्म हो गई। All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, maternity benefit scheme has been implemented in 53 districts and the allocation for it has been around ₹ 634 crore. Yesterday, in the Budget, an amount of ₹ 2,700 crore has been announced for the maternity benefit scheme. It also mentions that the maternity benefit scheme will be made universal. How will this allocation be able to cover all the districts in the country? The money allotted does not equal to making it a universal scheme.

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहूंगी कि 31 दिसम्बर, 2016 को यह घोषणा की गई थी कि 01-01-2017 से देश के सभी जिलों में इंदिरा गांधी मातृत्व सहयोग

योजना को लागू कर दिया जाएगा। अभी हमारी घोषणा हुई है, अभी गाइडलाइन्स आने दीजिए। अभी गाइडलाइन्स बन रही हैं। उसके बाद हम इस पर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, we appreciate the Union Government for understanding the importance of the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana which had been initiated by the UPA Government in 2010-11. The UPA Government had initially piloted it across 53 districts with sufficient funds serving up to 5-6 lakh pregnant women so that they get the benefit. Now, the Union Government has announced that they are going to implement it throughout the country and it has been indicated in the latest Budget proposals. But, the Budget proposals are not sufficient to cater to the requirements. I would like to know from the Union Minister: How are they going to augment the requirement of funds so that they can cater to all the pregnant women throughout the country and how are they going to have a mechanism between the State Governments and the Central Government so that proper reporting could be done about institutionalised deliveries?

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: महोदय, इंदिरा गांधी मातृत्व सहयोग योजना वर्ष 2010 में शुरू की गयी थी, लेकिन तब हमारा पायलट प्रोजेक्ट प्रारंभ हुआ था और आज हमारी सरकार ने पूरे भारत में इस योजना को लागू करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। इस तरह से हमारी स्तनपान कराने वाली, गर्भवती महिलाओं को इसका लाभ मिलेगा, किंतु अभी हमारी घोषणा हुई है और हमारा मंत्रालय इस संबंध में गाइडलाइन्स बना रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Question No.6. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The answer is not sufficient. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Question No. 6.

Agreement with foreign countries for skilled development

*6. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed agreements with some foreign countries for professional skill development in various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of MoUs signed, alongwith the names of countries with which they have been signed and the field of specialization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has signed a number of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with different foreign countries viz. Germany, UK, China, UAE, Qatar, Switzerland, Japan, France etc. to scale up apprenticeships support, training of trainers, curriculum development, ensure benchmarking of standards and create Centres of Excellence for skill training across the country. Details and salient features of MoUs signed with other countries are given in the Annexure.

Annexure

*Details of MoUs signed by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE)
with other countries*

Country	MoU	Expected Outcomes
United Kingdom	UK India Education & Research Initiative (UKIERI)	(i) Institutional capacity building of UK and Indian officials and institutions handling skills development.
	UKIERI-II	(ii) Sharing of technical expertise, building linkages and identification of gap in the areas of skill development, curriculum development and reform, benchmarking of assessment, accreditation models, and certification and training methods.
	29th March, 2016	(iii) Sharing of best practices in approved areas
	UKIER-III	designs, occupational standards and apprenticeship models.
	5th September, 2016	
		(iv) Joint initiatives such as validation of National Occupational Standards and other initiatives on Sector Skill Council engagement through the National Skill development Corporation (NSDC) and UK Commission for Employment and Skills (UKCES).

Country	MoU	Expected Outcomes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) Joint activities on teacher training and use of ICT, MOOCs and other digital initiatives. (vi) Underpinning collaborative research or study to focus as decided on priority areas. (vii) Joint training on entrepreneurship development in approved areas.
China	15th May, 2015	The main areas of cooperation in the MoU are establishment of Centre of Excellence in Gujarat, advisory and knowledge sharing, development and designing of courses and curriculum, skill standards, qualification framework and competency standards, participation by business entities and industries from China and India, development of business models for skill development in PPP mode.
Germany	5th October, 2015	Upgradation and establishment of vocational training institutions, training of trainers, research and development, curriculum development etc.
UAE	29th April, 2016	<p>Cooperation for Skill development and mutual recognition of qualifications in the following areas:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Joint accreditation of training providers catering to trainings aimed at overseas migration from India to the Gulf region. (ii) Cooperate on knowledge sharing and capacity building support for the national qualifications frameworks of respective parties. (iii) Cooperate in conducting joint studies or pilot research projects on labour market and skills development issues. (iv) Foster cooperation through networking and conferences.

Country	MoU	Expected Outcomes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) Exchange visits of qualifications framework experts and vocational training instructors and other experts, managers and technical staff. (vi) Promote access by UAE employers to information and data on qualified Indian workforce supply.
Qatar	3rd June, 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This Memorandum of Understanding aims to enhance cooperation between the Parties on Skill Development and mutual recognition of qualifications to facilitate mobility of skilled workers from the Republic of India to the State of Qatar. The cooperation also envisions establishing mechanisms for recognition of skills (with certificates from Qatar) for workforce who have not undergone any formal skill training but are already working in Qatar. (ii) Furthermore, this MoU shall promote access to respective databases for exchange of information on demand and supply of skilled workforce. The State of Qatar will provide data on employers and jobs available (demand side) while the Republic of India will provide data on skilled and certified workforce (supply side).
Switzerland	22nd June, 2016	<p>Sharing of good practices in the area of skill development and vocational and professional education and training,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (ii) Capacity building of relevant stakeholders of those areas through facilitating networks and partnerships.
France	12th October, 2016	<p>The following areas of cooperation have been identified:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) development of competence-based curricula and their dissemination within the training system. (ii) training of master trainers to build up capacities in training institutes and within micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

Country	MoU	Expected Outcomes
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) support for cooperation between French companies operating in India and the Indian Government as well as between French companies and Indian companies in the field of SD & VET. (iv) exploration of the possibilities for building up Centre of Excellence with focus on training of trainers. (v) exploration of the possibilities for training massively in the field of Electricity, Automation and Solar Energy. (vi) consulting on the further development of training, assessment and certification standards.
Japan	11th November, 2016 Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC)	<p>The MoC is aimed to support Japanese companies to train Japanese standard shop floor leaders and engineers in manufacturing with the goal of training 30 thousand persons in the next 10 years through the projects listed below:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Japan-India Institute for Manufacturing (JIM) <p>To set up Japan-India Institute for Manufacturing (JIM) by Japanese companies to train future shop floor leaders of Japanese standard level in India with Japanese style key elements such as KAIZEN, 5S, and Japanese working methods. MSDE will provide recognition/accreditation of curriculum/courses through NCVT.</p> (ii) Japanese Endowed Courses (JEC) <p>To establish Japanese Endowed Courses with existing engineering colleges in India to train future candidates for middle management engineers in manufacturing sector. The courses for middle management level will be components added to 4 year duration courses in engineering colleges.</p>

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: चेयरमैन साहब, फॉरेन कंट्रीज के साथ skill development के बारे में एमओयू साइन हुई हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब ने उन्हें हाउस के सामने रखा है। मैं आपकी तवस्सुत से मरकजी सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी काबलियत के हिसाब से जिन स्टूडेंट्स ने skill development के बारे में फॉरेन कंट्री में ट्रेनिंग ली है, क्या मरकजी सरकार उन स्टूडेंट्स को रोजगार फराहम करने में मदद करेगी और जिन स्टूडेंट्स ने जिस स्किल में फॉरेन कंट्री में ट्रेनिंग पूरी की है, उसी हिसाब से भारत में या दीगर मुमालिक के अंदर उन्हें रोजगार फराहम कराने की कोशिश की गयी है?

† **جناب محمد علی خان:** چئیرمین صاحب، فارین کنٹریز کے ساتھ اسکیل ڈیولپمنٹ کے بارے میں ایم او یو سائن ہوئی ہے، منسٹر صاحب نے انہیں ہاؤس کے سامنے رکھا ہے۔ میں آپ کے توسط سے مرکزی سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اپنی قابلیت کے حساب سے جن اسٹوڈینٹس نے اسکیل ڈیولپمنٹ کے بارے میں فارین کنٹری میں ٹریننگ لی ہے، کیا مرکزی سرکار ان اسٹوڈینٹس کو روزگار فراہم کرنے میں مدد کریگی اور جن اسٹوڈینٹس نے جس اسکیل میں فارین کنٹری میں ٹریننگ پوری کی ہے، اسی حساب سے بھارت میں یا دیگر ممالک کے اندر انہیں روزگار فراہم کرانے کی کوشش کی گئی ہے؟

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: अगर नहीं की गयी है, तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मरकजी सरकार उनके रोजगार के मसले को हल करने के लिए रोड मैप बनाएगी?

† **جناب محمد علی خان:** اگر نہیں کی گئی ہے، تو میں جاننا چاہوں گا کہ کیا مرکزی سرکار ان کے روزگار کے مسئلے کو حل کرنے کے لیے روڈ میپ بنائے گی؟

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सभापति महोदय, यह सवाल उलट गया है। आपका कहना है कि जो बच्चे विदेश में पढ़कर आते हैं, उन्हें भारत में रोजगार दिया जाए। चाहे बाहर विदेश से हमारे बच्चे पढ़कर आएँ, उनके लिए रोजगार की संभावना हो या हमारे बच्चे यहां ट्रेनिंग लेकर विदेश में काम करने जाएँ, उनके रोजगार का सवाल हो - इन दोनों विषयों को हम देख रहे हैं। महोदय, आपने इस बार के बजट में भी देखा है कि हम सौ स्थानों पर International Skill Development Centres की स्थापना कर रहे हैं। महोदय, हमारे साथ कठिनाई यह होती है कि Department of Immigration और उस विभाग में Protector of Immigrants के माध्यम से यह तय किया जाता है कि किस प्रकार से हमारे यहां से जाने वाले बच्चों को कौनसी एजेंसी से रिक्रूट कर के कहां पर उनका प्लेसमेंट किया जाएगा, इसकी व्यवस्था कायम है और यह विषय Ministry of External Affairs देखती है। अभी बजट प्रस्तावना के पहले हम लोगों ने यह तय किया है कि External Affairs Ministry के साथ मिलकर भारत में ऐसे सौ केन्द्रों की हम स्थापना करेंगे क्योंकि हमारे यहां से जाने वाले बच्चों के साथ यह स्थिति होती है कि हम जिस मान्यता या मानक के साथ हम उनके जाने की उम्मीद करते हैं, उनका प्रशिक्षण यहां नहीं होने के कारण यहां जाने के बाद इन बच्चों को कठिनाई होती है। महोदय, आज भी एक सवाल के उत्तर में हमने पढ़ा था कि लगभग 6 हजार ऐसे भारतीय नौजवान हैं, वे तमाम जेलों में बंद हैं क्योंकि

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

उनके पास वे necessary qualifications नहीं थीं या गलत रिक्रूटमेंट एजेंट्स के द्वारा उन्हें वहां ले जाया गया था और उस कारण उन्हें काम के बारे में पता नहीं होता था या National Skill Qualification Framework से वे aligned नहीं होते थे जिस कारण उन्हें कई तरह की कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता था। इसलिए भारत में ही International Skill Centres की स्थापना की जा रही है जिस के अंतर्गत तमाम ऐसे बच्चे जो विदेश जाकर काम करना चाहते हैं और वहां प्रशिक्षित हैं, उनके यहां से जाने से पहले predeparture training देकर और वहां के नियम-कानून, वहां की भाषा, वहां की एम्बेसी से सहयोग - इन सब चीजों की उन्हें तैयारी कराकर भेजा जाए। महोदय, साथ-साथ हमारा यह भी प्रयास है कि भारत से जाने वाले और ऐसा immigration प्राप्त करने वालों को यह आवश्यक हो कि National Skill Qualification Framework के तहत वे जिस सेक्टर में भी नौकरी करना चाहते हैं, यहां से qualified personnel को Department of Immigration जरूर देखें। उनके जाने से पहले यह ensure करे कि वे निश्चित रूप से सर्टिफाइड हों ताकि विदेश में जाने के बाद उन्हें कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is on a different subject altogether. Everybody seems to be deviating आपका कोई दूसरा सवाल है?

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: जी नहीं।

† جناب محمد علی خان: جی نہیں۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri T.K. Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the skill training and MoU signed with other countries is really a good thing. I appreciate the Government. But my question is this. With China, only Gujarat is mentioned here. How many States have you actually covered in India? How many students have been given training by other countries?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, in particular, some of the State Governments have gone in collaboration with certain countries to have an input for training, what they want to conduct in the States. And, so far, we have MoUs with eight countries, namely, Germany, UK, China, UAE, Qatar, Switzerland, France, Japan and Australia. So, it is not in particular. We develop the curriculum as far as training of trainers and the overall ecosystem is created where we specialize in particular. For example, with UAE and Qatar, we are trying to go in for an understanding where our courses are aligned courses which are certified and recognized by them, while in rest of the countries like Germany, UK, China, France and Japan, they have their own curriculum which we are trying to standardize.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, he is asking a different question.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I would like to know whether any skill training has been given to the students of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not the question, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: But how can I say that China come and give training to the people in Tamil Nadu? These are the MoUs which are signed and accordingly, there are centres for which these MoUs are there. But, basically, our idea is to have that know-how in our own country and to see that our boys get trained to certain qualification frameworks. As you understand, Sir, every country has its own qualification framework and we are trying to standardize those qualification frameworks in our country so that if the boys get trained in that, then, they are allowed to settle there or seek jobs there. So, it is nothing in particular.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: सभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले तो माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि कुशलता विकास का एक बहुत अच्छा प्रयास हो रहा है। मेरे दो सवाल हैं।

श्री सभापति: एक।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: जो पूर्व सोवियत कट्रीज़ हैं, वहां पर मैनपावर की बहुत आवश्यकता है, मगर हमारे यहां भाषा की शिक्षा कुछ कम हो जाती है, तो क्या विदेशी भाषा शिक्षा की दृष्टि से हमारे उच्च शिक्षा विभाग के या Human Resource Development के साथ कोई और समन्वय की व्यवस्था इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा हो रही है?

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: महोदय, जैसे हम भारत में अंग्रेजी का उपयोग करते हैं, तो इसी का advantage पूरी दुनिया में है। निश्चित तौर से अगर 12 वर्ष की शिक्षा में यदि कोई आदमी एक भी भाषा सीख जाए, चाहे जर्मन, फ्रेंच, स्पेनिश, तो उसकी employability बढ़ जाती है। हम लोग प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि जो International Skill Centres स्थापित हो रहे हैं, तो उनमें कम से कम एक भाषा अनिवार्य रूप से हम सिखाएं, ताकि बाहर जाने वाला व्यक्ति, जो अपने आप ऑफ्ट कर रहा है कि किस देश में जाना है, उसको उस देश की भाषा की जानकारी हो। इससे उसकी employability बढ़ जाती है।

अगर हम देश के भीतर भी सामान्य रूप से दो या तीन भाषाएं जानते हैं, तो इससे वैसे भी बच्चों की employability बढ़ जाती है, मैं समझता हूं कि इसकी बड़ी संभावना है।

Community mobilization and sensitization programmes for women

*7. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the initiatives taken by Government under Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao for community mobilization and sensitization programmes apart from those which are already running under National Mission for Women Empowerment;

(b) the funds allocated specifically for community mobilization and sensitization programmes during the last two years; and

(c) the funds utilized under the scheme for community mobilization and sensitization programmes during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) was launched by the Prime Minister on 22nd January, 2015 in Panipat, Haryana to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of disempowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-ministerial convergent initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health & Family Welfare and Human Resource Development. The Scheme is focused on advocacy and awareness campaign, enforcement of Preconception & Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, enabling girl child education and multi-sectoral action in select 161 districts. There is a strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization.

The Districts have demonstrated several local innovative interventions such as; dedicated special day on value of girl child, celebration of birth of girl child, prabhat pherry, rallies, drawing, essay competitions, nukkad natak, workshops, seminars, installing digital Guddi Gudda Display Boards, exhibition vans, special gram sabhas and mahila gram sabha to spread awareness about the criticality of the issue.

Capacity-building programmes and Trainings have been imparted to Master Trainers to further strengthen capacities of district level officials and frontline workers/stakeholders in all 161 districts.

Media Campaign at PAN India level with a 360 degree approach is used to spread awareness which includes Radio and TV campaign, Cinema Halls, community engagement through Song & Drama Division, and online digital media, Radio, TV and IVR based 139 (the universal railway enquiry number) campaigns. This has resulted in increased awareness, sensitization and conscious building around the issue of declining CSR in the public domain.

(b) and (c) Under BBBP Scheme funds are released for implementation of BBBP for the activities under Inter-Sectoral Consultation & Meeting, Training & capacity building/ Orientation & Sensitization, Innovation and awareness generation, Sectoral activities of M/o Health and Family Welfare and M/o Human Resource Development and media campaign. An amount of Rs. 36.48 crore was released during the Financial Year 2014-15 and an amount of Rs. 63.65 crore was released during the Financial Year 2015-16 to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and State/UTs and districts for media activities and implementation of the scheme.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, women are the best support system for other women. They understand their problems best and together they can solve it in the best manner. It is important that more and more Mahila Mandal of women Self-Help Groups come up. It will provide a forum for rural women to discuss their personal, family, social and economic concerns. Sir, my question is: What steps are being taken by the Government to establish at least one *Mahila Mandal* in each village of the country or in those ones which have a population of, at least, five hundred?

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: महोदय, आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्र से हमारे स्वयं समूह को प्रोत्साहन मिलता है, जिसमें महिलाओं की भागीदारी होती है। इस तरह से ग्रामीण अंचल में और 'मनरेगा' में भी महिलाओं को प्रोत्साहन मिला है। यह प्रोत्साहन इसमें 48 per cent से 55 per cent हो गया है। हम यह कह सकते हैं कि यह हमारे मंत्रालय से बहुत ज्यादा संबंधित नहीं है। यह और भी दूसरे मंत्रालयों से संबंधित है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह बताना चाहूंगी कि महिला सशक्तिकरण के नाते आज भी हमारे सहशक्ति केन्द्र आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों पर स्थापित करने की योजना बन रही है। तो इस तरह से महिलाओं के सहशक्ति करने का और हमारे मंत्रालय का सबसे ज्यादा अहम विषय 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' का है। यह इस प्रश्न से संबंधित नहीं है।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I would like to seek your protection because I have not been given a proper answer. Sir, women reservations are not enough. If we want to comprehensively address some of the major issues concerning a society, we need to make women aware about their rights so that they can deal with issues like poverty, health, education, environment and local self-governance. My question is: What are the details of the training programme the Government is running, especially, to empower rural women to deal with issues of social justice, environment and local self-government?

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: सभापति जी, सरकार अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट्स में, अलग-अलग तरीके से महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण के विषय को संचालित कर रही है।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Is this any answer? Sir, what is going on? Sir, I seek your protection again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you find the answer not satisfactory, please raise the matter in writing.

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: सभापति जी, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय कार्य बल है, जिसकी अध्यक्षता हमारा महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय कर रहा है। इसमें स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, राष्ट्रीय विधि सेवा प्राधिकरण आदि, सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्रालय के प्रतिनिधि तथा नागरिक समितियों के जेंडर विशेषज्ञ भी शामिल हैं। ये सब मिलकर इसका प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि महिलाओं को समाज में कैसा सशक्त किया जाए? समय-समय पर ऐसी योजना भी आती रहती है। हमारा मंत्रालय यह काम कर रहा है।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उसमें इन्होंने बताया है कि 161 जिलों में सशक्तिकरण का कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है। मेरा मंत्री महोदया से प्रश्न है कि आपका बाकी जिलों में आगे का क्या कार्यक्रम है? आपका बाकी जिलों में यह प्रोग्राम चलाने का क्या कार्यक्रम है और आप किस माध्यम से इस जागरण को चला रहे हैं? बहुत सारे दूर-देहातों में, गाँव, गँवई के लोगों में आपके इस शक्तिकरण का कोई माहौल नहीं बन रहा है। आप हमें इसकी जानकारी दीजिए कि यह माहौल बनाने के लिए आप किस एजेंसी से प्रचार करवा रहे हैं?

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूंगी कि हमारी आज की जो मांग थी, वह "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" की थी। लिंगानुपात के आधार पर लड़की और लड़कों में विषमता आती जा रही थी, इसलिए प्रथम दृष्टया उन जिलों को चयनित किया गया था। वे ऐसे 100 जिले थे, जिनमें लड़कियों की संख्या/रेश्यो कम होता जा रहा था। हमने 22 से 28 जिलों में, वह जो अनुपात कम था, उसको बढ़ाया और वह 22 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में स्थिर हुआ है। इस तरह से हमने 161 जिलों को सम्मिलित किया। ये पहले 100 जिले थे, अब 61 जिले और जुड़ गए हैं। हमारी सरकार भविष्य में, पूरे देश में ऐसी गाइडलाइन बनाने पर विचार कर रही है और हम आने वाले समय में इसको देखेंगे। रेडियो के माध्यम से, नुक्कड़ सभा के माध्यम से, स्कूलों में और अन्य तमाम तरीकों से "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" के प्रचार का प्रयास चल रहा है। हम इसको धीरे-धीरे पूरे देश में लागू करेंगे।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Actually, we have to make women economically as well as politically empowered. Especially, in Tamil Nadu, 50 per cent

seats in the local bodies have been assigned to women representatives. It has been made a law. Likewise, the whole India has to be prepared to make a law for 50 per cent reservation for women, especially, in the local bodies.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question. Don't make a statement.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: So, I want to know whether the Government has taken any action on this and also whether any action has been taken to improve the personal hygiene of women in the rural areas. What are the steps taken in this regard?

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्या की बात का संज्ञान ले लिया गया है। यद्यपि यह प्रश्न राज्यों से संबंधित है, फिर भी विचारणीय है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि अभी कुछ महीने कब्ल एक मामला आया था कि हरियाणा में जो बच्चियाँ स्कूल जाती थीं, उनके साथ रास्ते में छेड़खानी होती थी। एक तरफ तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की योजना है - "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ", यह बहुत ही अच्छी योजना है, जिससे कि जब लड़कियाँ आगे बढ़ेंगी, तभी औरतों को मजबूती मिलेगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि ऐसे कितने इलाके हैं, जहाँ पर लड़कियों के साथ स्कूल पढ़ने जाने पर छेड़खानी होती है, ऐसे कितने मामले इनके संज्ञान में आए हैं और इन्होंने कितने मामलों को हल करने का काम किया है?

श्रीमती कृष्णा राज: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या का यह सवाल हमारे मंत्रालय से संबंधित नहीं है, गृह मंत्रालय से संबंधित है। इसलिए हम ये आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं करा पाएंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Question No.8, Shri P.L. Punia, not present. Let the answer be given.

भारतीय तिरंगे की छवि दर्शाने वाली वस्तुओं की बिक्री

*8. **श्री पी.एल. पुनिया :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कनाडा, ब्रिटेन, अमरीका और आस्ट्रेलिया की ई-कॉमर्स साइटों पर भारतीय तिरंगे की छवि वाले पायदानों, चप्पलों आदि जैसी कतिपय वस्तुओं की बिक्री हो रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार दूसरे देशों में इन उत्पादों की बिक्री पर कानूनी तौर पर रोक नहीं लगा सकती है और यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जा रहे कदमों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उक्त ई-कॉमर्स कंपनी की भारतीय इकाइयों को इन उत्पादों की बिक्री पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए निर्देश जारी किए हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम.जे. अकबर): (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी हाँ, यह सच है कि भारतीय ध्वज की छवि दर्शाने वाले पायदान जैसी कुछ वस्तुएं कनाडा तथा अमरीका में अमेजॉन के ऑनलाइन मार्केटप्लेस पर बिक्री के लिए सूचीबद्ध हुई थीं। 26 देशों, जहाँ अमेजॉन कार्यशील है, में से केवल कनाडा और अमरीका के अमेजॉन मार्केटप्लेस पर प्रश्नगत वस्तुएं उपलब्ध थीं। ये वस्तुएं अन्य विक्रेताओं द्वारा अमेजॉन के मार्केटप्लेस प्लैटफॉर्म पर सूचीबद्ध की गई थीं।

(ख) ऐसी कोई भी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संधि/कानून नहीं है जो अन्य देशों में इन उत्पादों की बिक्री को विधिक तौर पर प्रतिबंधित करता हो। तथापि, भारत सरकार के संप्रतीक और नाम (अनुचित प्रयोग निवारण) अधिनियम, 1950 और राष्ट्रगौरव अपमान निवारण अधिनियम, 1971 (अनुच्छेद 2) के अनुसार भारत में अपनी वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियां चलाने वाले ऐसे ई-कॉमर्स पोर्टलों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई शुरू की जा सकती है।

विदेश मंत्रालय तथा भारतीय मिशनों द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई: 11 जनवरी, 2017 को जब उक्त उत्पादों के सूचकरण के बारे में भारत सरकार को अवगत कराया गया, तब विदेश मंत्रालय ने भारत स्थित अमेजॉन के कार्यालय के साथ तत्काल इस मामले को उठाया। वाशिंगटन डी.सी. स्थित हमारे राजदूतावास तथा ओटावा स्थित हमारे उच्चायोग ने अपने-अपने संबंधित अधिकार क्षेत्रों में अमेजॉन के वरिष्ठतम अधिकारियों के साथ इस मामले को मजबूती से उठाया तथा यह मामला श्री जेफ बजोस, अध्यक्ष एवं सीईओ, अमेजॉन के स्तर तक ले जाया गया। 24 घंटे के भीतर इन सूचीबद्ध उत्पादों को अमेजॉन द्वारा हटा लिया गया।

अमेजॉन का उत्तर तथा उनके द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई: अमेजॉन इंडिया ने विदेश मंत्रालय को दिए गए अपने प्रतिवेदन में अमेजॉन की अमरीकी तथा कनाडाई वेबसाइटों पर उक्त उत्पादों को सूचीबद्ध किए जाने पर गहरा खेद प्रकट किया। इस कंपनी ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इसके किसी भी अन्य मार्केट प्लेस वेबसाइट पर ऐसे किसी भी उत्पाद को सूचीबद्ध न किया जाए, अमेजॉन ने वैश्विक लेखापरीक्षा करवायी। अमेजॉन ने अन्य विक्रेताओं द्वारा अमेजॉन मार्केटप्लेस पर वस्तुएं सूचीबद्ध करते समय उत्पादों पर विस्तृत सूचना प्रकट करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अपने सॉफ्टवेयर में अतिरिक्त मानदंडों को जोड़ा है। यदि ऐसी कोई भी सूचना अमेजॉन की अपेक्षाओं का अनुपालन नहीं करेगी तो उसे स्वतः ही निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा। अमेजॉन ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि संप्रतीक और नाम (अनुचित प्रयोग निवारण) अधिनियम, 1950 तथा भारतीय ध्वज संहिता का अनुपालन अब उसके वैश्विक अनुपालन सॉफ्टवेयर का अभिन्न अंग है।

(ग) भारतीय तिरंगे की छवि दर्शाने वाले पायदान तथा चप्पलों की बिक्री के मामले केवल कनाडा तथा अमरीका में ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्म तक ही सीमित थे। भारत में संचालित अमेज़ॉन सहित सभी ई-कॉमर्स प्लेटफार्म संप्रतीक और नाम (अनुचित प्रयोग निवारण) अधिनियम, 1950 का सख्ती से पालन करते हैं। उक्त अधिनियम की धारा-3 भारतीय राष्ट्रीय ध्वज, महात्मा गांधी के नाम तथा उनकी तस्वीर को प्रस्तुत करने इत्यादि सहित कुछ प्रतीक चिह्नों तथा नामों का व्यापार, कारोबार, कॉलिंग अथवा पेशा, अथवा किसी पेटेंट के शीर्षक में, अथवा किसी भी ट्रेडमार्क या अभिकल्पना में, अथवा अधिनियम की अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट कोई नाम या प्रतीक चिह्न अथवा अन्य संभावित अनुकरण बिना केंद्र सरकार अथवा केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से प्राधिकृत सरकारी अफसर की अनुमति के बिना उसके प्रयोग को वर्जित करता है।

विदेश मंत्रालय ने अमेज़ॉन इंडिया के प्रमुख को यह निर्देश दिया है कि संप्रतीक और नाम (अनुचित प्रयोग निवारण) अधिनियम, 1950 का सख्ती से अनुपालन सुनिश्चित किया जाए। अमेज़ॉन इंडिया ने सूचित किया है कि वह भारतीय कानूनों तथा प्रथाओं का पूरा सम्मान करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है तथा अमेज़ॉन मार्केट प्लेटफॉर्म पर अन्य विक्रेताओं द्वारा अपलोड किए गए उत्पादों को मॉनीटर करने के लिए अपनी इन हाउस अनुपालन ईकाइयों-प्रतिबंधात्मक तथा ऑफेंसिव दलों को मजबूत किया है।

Sale of items with images of Indian tricolour

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain items like doormats and slippers etc. bearing images of Indian tricolor are being sold on e-commerce sites of Canada, Britain, America and Australia and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government could not put a legal ban on sale of these products in other countries and if so, the details of steps being taken by Government to prevent the same; and

(c) whether Government has issued instructions to Indian units of the said e-commerce company to ban the sale of these products and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI M.J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(a) Yes, it is a fact that certain items like doormats with imprints of the Indian flag had been listed for sale on Amazon's online marketplaces in Canada and the United States of America. Out of the 26 countries where Amazon operates, the products in question were available on the Amazon marketplaces in Canada and the U.S. The items were listed by third-party vendors on Amazon's marketplace platform.

(b) There is no international treaty/law that legally prohibits the sale of these products in other countries. However, as per Government of India's Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950, as well as the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act 1971 (under section 2), legal proceedings can be initiated against such e-commerce portals with commercial activities in India.

Action taken by MEA and Indian Missions: On 11th January 2017, when the listing of the said products was brought to the attention of Government of India, the matter was immediately taken up by the Ministry of External Affairs with Amazon's India office. Our Embassy in Washington D.C., and our High Commission in Ottawa raised the matter strongly with the senior leadership in Amazon in their respective territories and the matter was escalated to the level of Mr. Jeff Bezos, Chairman & CEO, Amazon. Within 24 hours, the listed products were taken down by Amazon.

Response and Action taken by Amazon: Amazon India in its representation to the Ministry of External Affairs deeply regretted the listing of the said products on the U.S. and Canadian websites of Amazon. The company has also carried out a global audit to ensure that such products are not listed on any of its other marketplace websites. Amazon has also put in place additional parameters in its software to ensure that third-party vendors while listing items on Amazon marketplaces reveal detailed information on the products. Such information if not in compliance with Amazon's requirements will be automatically rejected. Amazon has also informed that adherence to The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 and the Indian Flag Code are now an integral part of their global compliance software.

(c) The case of sale of doormats and slippers etc., bearing the images of Indian tricolor on e-commerce sites is confined only to e-commerce platforms in Canada and

the U.S. All e-commerce platforms operating in India (including that of Amazon) strictly adhere to the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950. Section 3 of the said Act prohibits improper use of certain emblems and names including the Indian national flag, the name and pictorial representation of Mahatma Gandhi etc., for the purpose of trade, business, calling or profession, or in the title of any patent, or in any trademark or design, any name or emblem specified in the Schedule of the Act or any colorable imitation thereof without the previous permission of the central Government or of such officer of government as may be authorized in this behalf by the Central Government.

The Ministry of External Affairs had instructed the leadership of Amazon India to strictly ensure compliance with the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950. Amazon India has conveyed that it is fully committed to respecting Indian laws and customs and has strengthened their in-house compliance units - the Restrictive and Offensive Teams, which monitor products uploaded by third-party vendors on Amazon market platforms.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the misutilisation and irritating utilization of the national tricolor, divine and religious honour are the issues of emotional havoc in our country. The multinational e-platforms and e-commerce portals are playing with the sentiments of the people, not only national honour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: but also regarding Vedic and religious honour. In order to prevent insult to the national honour there is an Act. But there is no such Act to take care of the situation of insult caused to the divine posters and religious sentiments. May I know from the hon. Minister whether they are contemplating to check the e-commerce platforms which are indulging in emotional and religious sentiments of the people so that they do not dishonor the national emotions and the religious emotions?

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: Sir, this issue as is well known relates to an incident that occurred with a company, Amazon. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear the answer.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: Amazon is now a well known name in our country as well. Amazon exists in 26 countries. I will not repeat this particular incident because by repetition itself may dishonour our national emblem. But this incident occurred only in two nations, Canada and the U.S. As soon as we got to know about them, our Missions at Ottawa and Washington raised the issue at the highest possible level in every possible manner. The issue went up to the owner and to the person who runs Amazon, Mr. Jeff Bezos. Action was taken by Amazon. I think, at this moment, we can be assured that this would not be repeated. They have written to us as well. If I have your permission and if there is time, I can repeat the text of the letter which Amazon has sent.

On the issue whether we can control these things in the future in similar instances, as the hon. Member is well aware, there is no international treaty on this. But as the hon. Member himself has pointed out, there was one law in our country. There are actually two -- one law was enacted in 1950, which was the earliest possible time, and the other one in 1971 to protect exactly the problems that have been raised. We, as a Ministry and the Government, do our utmost to see that national honour and sentiments are not besmirched, in any way, and I hope that our actions are found satisfactory by the House and by the hon. Member.

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, now with the technology and international trade happening through various other means, anything happening to Tiranga or religious matter, the products being sold in our country and in other countries also, the sentiments are affected domestically. Now, we have lot of Indians staying in foreign countries, and their sentiments are also hurt. My question to the hon. Minister is: What is he doing not only to stop insult to the Tiranga matter but also religious sentiments anywhere in the country or outside the country either through the Acts or through diplomatic channels?

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: Sir, we take every possible recourse within our means and within the legal framework in which we have to operate. And, I am pleased to say that the actions we have taken have had the desired results.

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

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Funds for Government schools**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than ₹ 5,500 crore are being spent on running Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) and Navodaya Vidyalaya (NV) schools;

(b) if so, what is the average expenditure per school annually;

(c) whether Government is creating elite schools by supporting these vidyalayas; and

(d) whether Government proposes to spend this amount for strengthening / improving manpower/infrastructure in existing Government schools to bring them upto the desired level?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The allocation made by the Government to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) during the year 2016-17 and average expenditure per school based on actual expenditure during 2015-16 are as under:—

(₹ in crores)		
Name of Organization	Allocation made during 2016-17	Average expenditure per school based on 2015-16 expenditure
KVS	3987.25	3.69
NVS	2614.78	3.81
TOTAL	6602.03	-

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) are established with the objective of providing good quality modern education to the talented children, predominantly from the rural areas without regard to their family's socio-economic condition. As such, both these

schools are special purpose schools and do not in any way promote creation of elite schools.

(d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Government is already extending support through a variety of interventions, including *inter-alia*, opening of new schools, construction of schools and additional classrooms, toilets and drinking water, provisioning for teachers, periodic teacher training and academic resource support, textbooks and support for learning achievement.

In addition, the Government also provides assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). The RMSA scheme provides for financial assistance for classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer room, art/craft/culture room, toilets, drinking water facilities etc. in new / upgraded and existing secondary schools. Further, salary of teachers, in-service teacher training, training of Master Trainers and Key Resource Persons, induction training of teachers, leadership training of Headmasters / Principals and State Resource Groups (SRGs), ICT scheme etc. are also supported for improving standards of secondary education.

Television rating points of channels

*10. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present mechanism of calculating Television Rating Points (TRPs) of various television programmes telecast by different channels has been recognised by Government;

(b) whether Government issues advertisements to TV channels based on TRP results and if so, which TRP mechanism is relied upon by Government; and

(c) the details of TRP of various channels of Doordarshan as against other private channels?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting formulated policy guidelines in 2014 for Television Rating Agencies to operate in India. All rating agencies require registration from Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed under these guidelines. Detailed guidelines are available on the Ministry's web-site at www.mib.nic.in.

(b) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), an attached office of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, issues advertisements to empanelled

private cable & satellite channels on the basis of viewership data provided by Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) which is a registered Television Rating Agency.

(c) The viewership data of Doordarshan and private channels is not comparable as Doordarshan is a public service broadcaster.

The viewership data for all Doordarshan channels for the third week of January, 2017, as measured by BARC, are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Viewership data for all Doordarshan channels as measured by BARC

Region	Channel	Gross Impressions in 000s
National	1. DD National	423530
	2. DD News	13944
	3. DD Bharati	1552
	4. DD Sports	3921
	5. DD Urdu	951
	6. DD Kisan	7192
North	7. DD Punjabi	46170
	8. DD Kasir	500
	9. DD Bihar	2006
	10. DD Uttar Pradesh	4908
	11. DD Madhya Pradesh	1898
	12. DD Rajasthan	3308
East	13. DD Bangla	5385
	14. DD Northeast	1097
	15. DD Oriya	3412
West	16. DD Sahyadri	14136
	17. DD Girnar	3590
South	18. DD Chandana	10103
	19. DD Malyalam	5464

Sl. No.	Region	Channel	Gross Impressions in 000s
		20. DD Podhigai	18070
		21. DD Yadagiri	4181

Period: Wk 03 (14th Jan - 20th Jan)

Gross Impressions in 000s

Market: All India

Target Group - NCCS 4+

Source: BARC

Prefabricated toilets for the poor

*11. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to build prefabricated toilets for the poor in urban and rural areas;

(b) whether Government has carried out any research to analyse the feasibility of such toilets and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made such toilets available to the poor people and if so, at what cost; and

(d) whether Government has sought foreign assistance in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c) Under the Swachh Bharat Mission, the choice is left to individual households regarding the material or method of construction (including pre-fabricated toilets) to be used for construction of household toilets. Similarly, in case of community and public toilets too, the choice of material and methods (including pre-fabricated toilets), is left to the Urban Local Body/State. The States also contribute to the cost of construction of toilets.

In order to assist individual households and Urban Local Bodies in their choice of material or method of toilet construction, the Government has prepared a compendium of toilet models. The compendium includes 8 different categories of prefabricated toilets, list of which is given in the Statement (*See below*) along with their approximate cost.

Apart from the above, Hindustan Pre Fab Limited has constructed 10,500 toilets in various schools using pre fab technologies such as Sandwich Panels, PUF, Cement Boards etc.

(d) No, Sir.

Statement

Categories of pre-fabricated Toilets included in MOUD's toilet compendium

1. Smart Public Toilets by Delhi Urban Arts Commission, Delhi
2. Community Bio Toilets in Kolkata (Green Sanitation Foundation)
3. DRDO Bio Toilets in Railways (Welded to passenger coaches)
4. EcoLoove Mobile Toilet (Rickshaw Mounted) in Ahmedabad
5. Mobile Urine Diversion Dry Toilet by Samagra, in Cuddalore
6. Saharsh Enterprises, Modular Toilet (Navi Mumbai)
7. Needhi Fiberglass Mobile BioToilet (Ahmedabad)
8. Nest-In (Tata Steel) Modular toilet at Industrial project sites in Gujarat

Central Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh

*12. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that subsequent to the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, a proposal is under consideration for establishment of Central Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) what is the rationale for establishment of such a University there; and
- (c) by when the University is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 *inter-alia* mandates for establishment of a Tribal University in the State of Andhra Pradesh in the 12th and 13th Plan period. A Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh will not only increase access and improve the quality of higher education in the State but also facilitate and promote avenues of higher education and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities in tribal art, culture, tradition, language, medicinal systems, customs, forest based economic activities, flora, fauna and advancement in technologies to the tribal population in the State. This University will be functional after the enactment by the Parliament.

Status of second reactor of KNPP

*13. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the second reactor of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP) which became critical in July, 2016 crossed another milestone when the turbine of the 1,000 MW unit was successfully synchronized to the southern power grid:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the unit would be shut down for a mandatory inspection of the turbine generator after a few days of operations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Kudankulam Unit - 2 (KKNPP-2) attained first criticality (start of controlled self sustaining nuclear fission chain reaction for the first time) on July 10, 2015. The unit was connected to the grid for the first time on August 29, 2016 and is presently generating infirm (non-commercial) power at its rated power of 1000 MW.

(c) and (d) The unit was shutdown after about a week of initial operation after synchronization as per the laid down procedures for turbine inspection and other tests. Thereafter, the unit power was raised in steps in line with regulatory clearances and reached its full power of 1000 MW on January 21, 2017. It has generated about 1325 Million Units of electricity (upto January 23, 2017) since its connection to grid. The unit is expected to start commercial operation in this financial year.

New television channel on agriculture

*14. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new television channel on agriculture has been started to benefit the farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to increase the broadcasting time of agriculture related programmes on Doordarshan for the benefit of farmers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that DD Kisan Channel was launched on 26th May 2015 for farmers and all viewers who have interest in agriculture, rural economy and allied sectors. Its programme content includes agriculture, Animal Husbandry, rural development, Horticulture, Fishery and all other sectors vital to rural areas and economy.

(c) DD Kisan is a dedicated 24x7 Satellite Channel for agriculture and rural areas related programmes. DD National as well as all Regional Channels also carry programmes on agriculture and allied subjects regularly.

Improvement in food ingredients of THR

*15. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of contents of Take Home Rations (THR) that are being provided to children below three years and to pregnant and lactating mothers across the country;

(b) whether Government has received any representations from any stake holders regarding improvement in ingredients of THR; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition in the form of Take Home Ration (THR) is provided to Pregnant & Lactating Mothers and Children below three years. THR is given in the form that is palatable and exclusively consumed by the child/mother. Ministry of Women and Child Development has circulated the Revised Nutrition and Feeding Norms for ICDS to all the States/UTs on 24.02.2009 which are as under:—

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

The calorific and protein norms have also been incorporated under Schedule-II of the National Food Security Act, 2013. All the States/UTs are required to follow the above norms while preparing and supplying THR to the beneficiaries. The recipe content of THR varies from State to State depending upon the availability of locally available raw material and the food preferences of the population. However, the overall calorific and protein norms have to conform to the prescribed guidelines.

(b) and (c) ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and States/UTs are responsible for the implementation of the Scheme including provision of supplementary nutrition to children (6 months to 6 years), pregnant women and lactating mothers as per the nutritional norms. Since the implementation of the scheme including the preparation, distribution and quality control rests with the States/UTs, representations received from the stakeholders are forwarded to the respective State/UT Governments for necessary action.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Setting up of nuclear plant at Kavali in Andhra Pradesh

1. SHRI V. VIJAYSAI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rosatom of Russia has decided to set up a nuclear power plant at Kavali in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that there is a stiff resistance from local people against setting up of such a plant there;

(c) if so, what are the reasons that the Department of Atomic Energy is going ahead without taking the local people into confidence;

(d) whether the State Government has given its consent to go ahead; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. At present, the Site Selection Committee of the Government is exploring the possibility of identifying a suitable coastal site in Andhra Pradesh for locating nuclear power plants with Russian cooperation.

(b) and (c) Some sections of local people and certain groups have expressed their opposition to location of nuclear power plants near Kavali in Andhra Pradesh due to apprehensions about safety of the nuclear power plants and loss of traditional means

of livelihood. An extensive public outreach programme (including public hearings and consultations) to spread awareness about nuclear power and all its related aspects based on a multipronged approach has been instituted in a structured manner.

(d) and (e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has given its consent to carry out technical studies required to identify potential coastal sites for locating nuclear power plants in the State.

Setting up of nuclear power plants in Andhra Pradesh

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

- (a) whether there has been any progress in setting up of nuclear power plants in Andhra Pradesh and other States, since India has signed the civil nuclear deal;
- (b) what are the contributory factors, in case of delays, if any; and
- (c) whether the impediments, if any, would be removed in a time bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government had accorded 'in principle' approval for the site at Kovvada in Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh for setting up six Light Water Reactors in cooperation with the USA. Pre-project activities including land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances and detailed site investigations are continuing at the site. In parallel, discussions on the techno-commercial aspects with M/s Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) to arrive at a project proposal have also started.

(b) The procedures involved in pre-project activities like land acquisition and obtaining environmental clearances take time. Similarly, negotiations with foreign technology partners involving various legal, regulatory, technical and commercial aspects also take time.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Safety measures at Kudnakulam nuclear power plant

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that, on India's request, additional safety measures are being enforced in Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant by the Russian authorities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Russia is awaiting India's decision on another site for setting up additional reactors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Kudankulam reactors deploy passive safety features, namely the Passive Decay Heat Removal System, additional system for Core Passive Flooding, Passive Filtering Systems, etc. Post Fukushima, a task force of NPCIL constituted for safety evaluation found KKNPP design to be safe. However, to enhance further the safety level, the task force suggested 17 recommendations, all of which have been implemented. These measures have already bolstered the safety systems and are the most current.

(c) and (d) A site at Haripur in West Bengal has been accorded 'in principle' approval by the Government for locating six units of 1000 MW or higher capacity in technical cooperation with Russian Federation. Subsequently, as an alternative to the Haripur Site, the possibility of a coastal site in the state of Andhra Pradesh is also being examined by the Site Selection committee of the Government to locate nuclear power plants with Russian technical cooperation.

Share of nuclear energy in electricity generation

4. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the share of nuclear energy in India's total electricity generation, at present;

(b) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to double it; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The share of nuclear power in the total electricity generation in the country was about 3.4% in the year 2015-16.

(b) and (c) The share of nuclear power in total electricity generation is planned to be progressively increased by addition of nuclear power capacity. The present capacity of 5780 MW will reach 6780 MW by the end of this financial year, with the commercial operation of Kudankulam Unit-2, which is already generating infirm power at the rated capacity. The capacity is expected to reach 9580 MW by 2020 on progressive

completion of projects under construction and about 12980 MW by 2024 on completion of new projects accorded sanction. A large expansion programme based on both indigenous technologies and with foreign technical cooperation is planned in future.

Involvement of private sector in nuclear power generation

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

(a) the number of proposals finalised and approved for setting up of new nuclear power plants during the last two years and the current year;

(b) whether the Central Public Sector companies are being involved in generation of nuclear power and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to allow private sector also to enter into the nuclear power sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the expected capacity of power generation / likely to be met by private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Proposals for setting up of ten indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors each of 700 MW and two Light Water Reactors each of 1000 MW (Kudankulam Units-5&6) with foreign cooperation have been prepared and finalised. These are presently under consideration of the Government for accord of administrative approval and financial sanction.

(b) Yes, Sir. Presently two Central Public Sector Enterprises viz. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI) are involved in nuclear power generation. In addition, the Government has amended the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to facilitate establishment of Joint Venture Companies (JVC) by NPCIL with other Central Public Sector Undertakings to set up nuclear power plants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Commissioning of unit II of KNPP

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

(a) whether Government has received any requests from Government of Tamil

Nadu to expedite early commissioning of Unit II of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP) and make it fully operational;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to expedite it;

(c) the total amount released during the last three years, as against the total sanctioned amount for KNPP Unit II and for further works, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate compensation and job opportunities to local people who have been living in and around the southern districts of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The second unit of Kudankulam project (KKNPP-2 - 1000 MW) was connected to the grid on August 29, 2016 and has since been generating infirm (non commercial) power. Thereafter, the unit power was raised in steps in line with regulatory clearances and it reached its full power of 1000 MW on January 21, 2017. It has generated about 1325 Million Units of electricity (upto January 23, 2017) since its connection to grid.

(c) The allocation and expenditure on the KKNPP 1&2 project in the last three years (in ₹ crore) is as follows:—

Year	Allocation (RE)	Expenditure
2013-14	1500	1555.45
2014-15	1611	1018.64
2015-16	1347	712.45

(d) There was no displacement involved at Kudankulam and the persons whose land was acquired were paid compensation as finalised by the state government. Preference has been given to Project Affected Persons in employment in Grade C & D posts and in employment with project contractors.

In respect of employment of other local people, direct employment in NPCIL of posts to be filled on regional basis have been filled as per guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel & Training. In addition large numbers of local people have been employed with contractors.

Exploitation of uranium reserves of Karnataka

7. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURHTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the survey conducted by the Department of Atomic Energy, nearly 9,000 tonnes of uranium reserves are found in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what plans Uranium Corporation of India has for commercial exploitation of those reserves; and

(d) how the uranium from those reserves is comparable with those being imported from -Australia, Kazakhstan, Canada and other major uranium producing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), which has the mandate to identify and evaluate mineral resources of uranium in the country, has so far established 4,682 tonne (t) *in situ* U_3O_8 (3,970 tonne U) in Karnataka as given below:

Name of the Deposit	District	t U_3O_8	tU
Gogi	Yadgir	4,267	3,618
Walkunji-Yellakki	South Kanara	415	352
TOTAL		4,682	3,970

[1 t U_3O_8 = 0.848 t uranium metal (U)]

(c) The resources identified by AMD in Gogi-Kanchankai area in Yadgir district of Karnataka are under evaluation by Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL). UCIL has already carried out the techno-commercial studies in Gogi area. Pre-project activities like land acquisition and environmental studies are in different stages of implementation. UCIL has also been interacting with State Pollution Control Board and Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MOEFCC) on this project.

(d) The quality of Uranium produced in the country and that of the imported Uranium is comparable. No contract is signed with Australia for import of Uranium. Hence, there is no import from Australia.

Portable kit to check Chromium contamination

8. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has developed a portable kit to check chromium contamination in water and that too within five minutes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that BARC's kit is simple, user friendly, quick and cost effective for on the site determination of contamination; and

(d) if so, whether the Department of Atomic Energy has any plan to market this product in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. National Centre for Compositional Characterisation of Materials (NCCCM), Chemistry Group, BARC, located at Hyderabad has developed a portable visual detection kit for detection of hexavalent chromium [Cr(VI)] between 5 to 500 ng/ml (ppb) range in water within 5 minutes.

Chromium exists in the environment primarily in two valence states, trivalent chromium (Cr III) and hexavalent chromium (Cr VI). Cr (III) is biologically important element and needed for glucose and lipid metabolism. Cr (VI) however is considered toxic and IARC (International Agency for Research in Cancer, WHO) has classified it as a group 1 agent, defined as carcinogenic to humans.

(b) According to the method developed, three reagents kept inside different bottles are to be added to the clear water sample. Reagent 1 and Reagent 2 are added and mixed for two minutes. The third reagent is then added and mixed thoroughly (shaken for 1-2 minutes). Within 5 minutes, a pink colour develops in the top layer and the intensity of this is compared by visual inspection to obtain the Cr(VI) range in water.

By this method Cr(VI) can be detected in drinking water sources such as ground water, lake water, river water, etc. According to Indian standard IS10500, maximum permissible limit for Cr(VI) in drinking water is 50 ng/mL and as per United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) it is 10 ng/mL and the kit meets the requirements of both the standards.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes Sir, the technology of this kit has been transferred to M/s. LTek Systems, Nagpur for commercialisation of the product for societal benefit.

Research papers and patents

9. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of research papers published in indexed journals and the patents obtained by the Department of Atomic Energy during the last five years; and

(b) where do we stand as compared to research and patents in comparison with / similar departments from USA, UK and China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is a broad-based multidisciplinary organisation incorporating basic research, applied research, technology development and its translation into industrial applications. During the five year period 2012-2016, different DAE institutions published a total of 14498 papers. The Department obtained 43 patents during this period. Following are the country-wise break-up:-

Sl. No.	Countries	Applications Filed	Patents Granted
1.	Australia	4	1
2.	Canada	2	4
3.	China	1	1
4.	Europe	6	7
5.	India	40	9
6.	Japan	3	5
7.	Russia	—	1
8.	South Africa	1	2
9.	South Korea	—	1
10.	USA	18	12
	TOTAL	75	43

(b) It is not possible to exactly identify what a "similar department" in USA, UK and China is. The Department has identified a set of institutions (Tables 2-4) in each of these countries pursuing research in similar areas to those of the DAE institutions,

such as nuclear engineering, fusion technologies, accelerators, nuclear waste management, radiological protection, radiation medicine, etc. The total number of publications from the institutions identified from each country is listed in Table 1 along with that of DAE (India).

Table 1: No. of publications

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total
USA	13962	15374	14862	15049	15666	74913
China	5037	5979	6583	6958	6946	31503
DAE(India)	2484	2619	3233	3080	3082	14498
UK	1281	2781	2827	2661	2676	12226

Table 2: UK Institutions considered

1. Rutherford Appleton Laboratory	2. Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education, Tennessee
2. European Organization for Nuclear Research	3. Los Alamos National Laboratory, New Mexico
3. Atomic Weapons Establishment	4. Argonne National Laboratory, Illinois
4. National Nuclear Laboratory	5. SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, California
5. CCFE - Culham Centre for Fusion Energy	6. Brookhaven National Laboratory, New York
6. EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Ltd.	7. Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Illinois
7. AMEC Nuclear UK Ltd	8. Idaho National Laboratory, Idaho
8. Radiation Protection Division	9. Ames Laboratory, Ames, Iowa
9. UK Atomic Energy Authority	10. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
10. Dalton Nuclear Institute	11. GE Nuclear Energy
11. National Radiological Protection Board	12. Harvard Radiation Oncology
Table 3: USA Institutions considered	13. Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory
1. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, California	14. Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory

15. Advanced Light Source	7. Institute of Nuclear Physics and Chemistry
16. Radiation Therapy Oncology Center	
17. Exelon Corporation.	8. Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology
18. Nuclear Energy Institute	9. Nuclear Power Institute of China
19. Energy Nuclear Operations, Inc	10. National Engineering Research Center of Nuclear Technology
20. Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board	11. Beijing Radiation Centre
21. U. S. Atomic Energy Commission	12. Beijing Institute of Radiation Medicine
22. Westing-house Nuclear Fuel.	13. China National Nuclear Corp.

Table 4: Chinese Institutions considered

1. North China Electric Power University	14. Shanghai Institute of Nuclear Research
2. Institute of High Energy Physics	15. China Academy of Atomic Science
3. Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology	16. State Nuclear Power Technology
4. Institute of Nuclear and New Energy Technology	17. Jiangsu Institute of Nuclear Medicine
5. Centre for Theoretical Nuclear Physics	18. China Atomic Energy Authority
6. China Institute of Atomic Energy	19. China Institute for Radiation Protection

Status of India at European Organisation for Nuclear Research

10. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India would now have the right to speak in basic science experiments at the Geneva based European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN);

(b) whether it is also a fact that India moved away from being an observer to an associate member State in an agreement signed;

(c) whether India as an associate member State would sit on the CERN council and have a stronger voice in scientific and financial meetings; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Last year, the Indian Cabinet gave its approval for applying for Associate Membership of CERN. India's application for Associate Membership was accepted by the CERN Council in its September 2016 meeting. India and CERN signed Agreement for making India Associate Member on November 21, 2016 in Mumbai and on January 16, 2017, India has been formally made Associate Member of CERN, thus moving from Observer status to Associate Member Status.

As Associate Member, India will be participating in the CERN Council meetings, as non-voting Member, but will have the right to speak in all the decision making process of the CERN Council. Associate Membership entitles Indian industry to bid for all CERN contracts directly, thus opening up opportunities for industrial collaboration in areas of advanced technology.

Exploitation of thorium from Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Atomic Energy has surveyed and identified 3.72 million tonnes of monazite from which thorium could be extracted from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the areas where this mineral is found, quantity-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that these reserves in Andhra Pradesh are the highest in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to extract them to reduce dependency on other countries for thorium?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The resources of 3.72 million tonnes of monazite are contained in 26 deposits in close association with minerals such as ilmenite, leucoxene, rutile, zircon, garnet and sillimanite which together are designated as Beach Sand Minerals. These are located in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh viz. Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore.

District-wise resources of monazite in Andhra Pradesh are given below.

Sl. No.	District	No. of Deposits	Monazite resources (Million Tonnes)
1.	Srikakulam	7	0.61
2.	Vizianagaram	1	0.08
3.	Visakhapatnam	2	0.10
4.	East Godavari	6	0.87
5.	West Godavari	2	0.69
6.	Krishna	4	0.92
7.	Guntur	2	0.18
8.	Prakasam	1	0.01
9.	Nellore	1	0.26
Total		26	3.72

(c) Yes, Sir. The resources in the State of Andhra Pradesh constitute 31% of the total resources of 11.93 million tonnes.

(d) There is no dependency on other countries for thorium.

North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation

12. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited;

(b) the total number of farmers supported by the Corporation; and

(c) the steps taken to enhance the agricultural procurement, processing and marketing infrastructure of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) North Eastern Regional Agricultural

Marketing Corporation Limited (NERAMAC), inter alia, facilitates processing of horticulture produce; assists processing units to market their products; and helps in developing linkages of farmers with the market.

(b) While such data is not centrally maintained. NERAMAC in pursuance of the objectives mentioned above, has provided support to large number of farmers, particularly those growing pineapples, ginger and large cardamoms.

(c) NERAMAC has engaged with some Self-Help Groups and farmers groups to serve as an aggregator and provide marketing support to them. It has also undertaken marketing of processed items sourced from local entrepreneurs.

Promotion of art, culture, food and hand made products

13. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps being taken by Government to promote art and culture of the north eastern region throughout the country; and

(b) the details of steps being taken to promote food and hand made products made by the artisans of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Government is providing financial assistance to State Governments in North Eastern Region and to some organizations to promote art and culture of the North Eastern Region. This include, *inter alia*, songs and dances of North East in Delhi and Mumbai and North East Cultural Festivals. North East Zone Cultural Centre is organizing cultural programmes, particularly, dances of North East in various parts of the country. Regional language festivals as well as children's film festivals, exclusively dedicated to the North Eastern Region are also being organised.

(b) Government is providing assistance for awareness generation and training of artisans /weavers; Trade Promotion of Handlooms & Handicrafts of North Eastern Region by providing stalls to artisans /weavers in Exhibitions/Expos/Craft Bazaars/Emporia all over India. Food of the North Eastern Region has also been promoted in some such events.

Access to improved meteorological advisory service by farmers

†14. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether as per a study the improved meteorological advisory services has enabled the country to achieve higher farm output/income of farmers and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 75 per cent of farmers still lack reliable access to improved meteorological advisory and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has set up a committee to change several terms used by the forecaster such as drought to replace with deficient year and large deficient year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of States that have been partially or completely declared drought-affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir. As per the recent National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) report, farming community of the country is using the Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS) products of India Meteorological Department (IMD) for critical farm operations *viz.*

- (i) Management of sowing (Delayed onset of rains);
- (ii) Changing crop variety (Delay in rainfall);
- (iii) Spraying Pesticides for disease control (occurrence of rainfall);
- (iv) Managing Irrigation (Heavy rainfall Forecast).

According to a survey, the agriculture specific forecasts of IMD have been found reliable by more than 93 percent of Indian farmers. 95% of the farmers say that forecasts of IMD have improved during last 2-4 years. Further, most of the farmers felt that there had been an improvement in the timeliness of the weather forecasts. Among various components of weather elements, rainfall component has the highest priority. Concurrently, with the implementation of District Level Agro meteorological Advisory services, India has seen improved agriculture performance in the rain fed farming (Covers 60% of arable land). Incremental profit due to GKMS is assessed at 25% of the net income. The Potential Annual Economic profit by using GKMS by 24% of the community cultivating 4-principle crops (wheat; paddy; sugarcane; cotton) in 2010 was assessed at ₹ 38,463 Crores (when 2.0 million farmers were subscribed to SMS service), which rose to ₹ 42,000 Crores in 2015 (11.5 million farmers have been subscribed to SMS service). The study suggests that GKMS has the potential of generating net

economic benefit up to ₹3.3 lakh crores on the 4-principal crops alone when Agro-Meteorological advisory is fully utilized by about 95 million dependent households.

(b) No Sir. The Agro meteorological Advisory Services (AAS) bulletins are prepared biweekly along with the forecast and issued to the farmers through multimedia channel and also through SMS using Kisan portal launched by the Ministry of Agriculture for taking decision on farm operations based on weather. At present, 24.3 million (around 25 %) farmers out of 95 million estimated farming households in the country receiving the SMS based advisories. Efforts are continuously on to expand the SMS based dissemination of weather based farming advisory to cover all farming households across the country.

(c) and (d) A committee was set up to review the present terms and terminologies being used in operational weather forecasts and to recommend changes for implementation based on interpretation of latest data.

The modified terminologies have been implemented from 1st January 2016. The decision by the committee to discontinue with the usage of the term 'All India Drought Year' to be replaced by 'All India Deficient Rainfall Year' was mainly owing to basic mandate of the Department and drought is dealt by Ministry of Agriculture and various States.

Development of earthquake warning system

15. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of earthquakes that have taken place in the country during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the details of loss of life and property reported in such earthquakes;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has developed an earthquake warning system; and

(d) whether this warning system has been set up across different cities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Details of earthquakes detected and located in and around the country (covering the area bounded by 6°-38°N Latitude and 68°-98°E Longitude) by the National Seismological Network of National Centre for Seismology (NCS), during

the last two years (period 2015, 2016 and up to January 2017) periods are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) During last two years, Bay of Bengal (275 km South-East of Paradip), Nepal, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Manipur, Tripura and Burma earthquake and its aftershocks caused loss of life and property in Indian territory also. 115 deaths have been reported (Bihar-79; Uttar Pradesh -19; West Bengal-3; Rajasthan-1; Jammu and Kashmir-4 and Manipur-8; Tripura-1) and about 13000 houses were reported damaged.

(c) The constituent laboratory of Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) namely, CSIR-Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh has developed an earthquake warning system and it has been set up only at Delhi Metro Rail Corporation, New Delhi.

(d) CSIR-CSIO has established this network of five nodes at Mundka, Botanical Garden, Huda City Centre, Metro Bhawan and Faridabad, comprising seismic warning systems with Local Area Network (LAN) connectivity with the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) network for generation of alarm signal on major earthquake.

Statement

Details of earthquakes which have been detected and located in and around the country (Covering the area bounded by 6°-38°N Latitude and 68°-98°E

Longitude) by the National Seismological Network during 2015,

2016 and current year (up to 29th Jan, 2017)

(1) Year 2015

Day	Origin-TIME					Latitude		Longi tude	Depth	Magni tude
	Mon	day	hr (UTC)	min	sec	°N	°E			
Year									(Km)	(Rich- ter scale)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
2015	01	02	07	23	34.0	24.10	93.90	20	3.5	
2015	01	05	09	20	15.0	24.10	93.70	10	3.7	
2015	01	05	19	41	40.0	29.00	81.80	5	4.2	
2015	01	10	13	06	36.0	11.00	93.50	117	4.9	
2015	01	13	06	33	56.0	24.60	94.00	10	3.2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	01	14	15	49	52.0	28.90	77.00	5	3.3
2015	01	15	01	33	1.0	22.60	92.50	5	4.0
2015	01	22	07	43	14.0	12.90	93.00	15	4.0
2015	01	23	00	29	44.0	12.90	92.80	38	4.5
2015	01	23	04	48	24.0	30.00	81.60	10	3.2
2015	01	24	16	11	32.0	25.10	95.00	10	4.8
2015	01	26	18	29	27.0	12.50	92.80	50	4.5
2015	01	31	13	59	47.0	28.20	83.80	10	4.6
2015	01	31	21	11	11.0	24.30	94.10	85	3.4
2015	02	01	16	00	47.0	26.40	93.20	10	4.1
2015	02	03	09	28	11.0	25.90	91.20	11	3.5
2015	02	04	10	44	17.0	33.00	83.40	10	5.3
2015	02	06	13	13	9.0	26.90	91.90	10	3.5
2015	02	06	22	39	27.0	25.40	94.60	15	3.5
2015	02	07	23	35	59.0	36.70	73.30	70	4.5
2015	02	09	14	13	10.0	9.20	93.30	10	4.7
2015	02	11	03	30	11.0	13.20	92.20	20	5.3
2015	02	12	08	19	35.0	34.00	74.10	14	3.5
2015	02	12	14	32	59.0	24.20	94.00	90	5.0
2015	02	12	15	32	52.0	24.00	94.00	50	3.5
2015	02	14	17	06	51.0	26.70	87.60	10	3.8
2015	02	15	14	14	16.0	34.10	75.20	10	4.2
2015	02	18	04	07	49.0	24.10	93.70	30	3.6
2015	02	19	09	18	24.0	26.60	96.20	10	3.8
2015	02	21	15	55	38.0	25.20	94.30	28	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	02	23	06	31	59.0	10.20	92.10	10	4.8
2015	02	23	06	35	32.0	26.00	95.20	10	3.9
2015	02	23	08	17	49.0	23.80	91.30	25	3.5
2015	02	24	12	54	45.0	25.80	91.70	10	3.0
2015	02	25	00	39	24.0	16.70	80.10	10	4.0
2015	02	26	13	58	10.0	36.40	71.00	96	5.1
2015	02	26	21	59	2.0	34.60	73.20	10	5.3
2015	03	07	10	58	20.0	25.10	94.20	30	3.1
2015	03	17	15	28	37.0	24.50	94.50	96	4.0
2015	03	19	02	14	58.0	36.80	73.50	10	3.8
2015	03	19	03	36	59.0	16.10	80.90	5	3.0
2015	03	19	09	41	55.0	24.00	72.70	5	3.5
2015	03	20	21	44	58.0	24.90	94.60	10	3.1
2015	03	21	17	44	37.0	36.40	71.70	86	5.1
2015	03	22	10	20	19.0	25.40	92.60	44	3.7
2015	03	22	12	06	37.0	22.00	92.90	10	4.0
2015	03	23	11	53	26.0	29.10	77.50	10	3.0
2015	03	23	23	27	45.0	26.10	94.50	20	3.5
2015	03	25	06	41	32.0	36.50	71.50	108	5.1
2015	03	25	10	13	8.0	13.40	91.90	6	4.0
2015	03	27	18	51	49.0	10.10	93.50	70	5.0
2015	03	29	01	03	2.0	27.90	94.30	10	3.4
2015	03	30	19	56	48.0	24.60	93.10	10	3.0
2015	04	01	21	23	54.0	30.20	79.40	10	5.1
2015	04	03	12	45	22.0	10.60	93.20	100	4.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	04	08	01	43	46.0	21.90	89.50	10	4.5
2015	04	09	11	19	55.0	26.60	92.80	10	3.1
2015	04	09	12	58	25.0	25.60	91.50	26	2.8
2015	04	09	22	49	40.0	14.20	92.90	10	5.1
2015	04	12	23	39	37.0	24.10	93.80	60	3.5
2015	04	15	17	57	4.0	24.30	95.90	10	4.1
2015	04	16	22	05	49.0	26.80	92.70	10	4.8
2015	04	17	00	20	14.0	26.30	92.40	20	3.8
2015	04	18	09	48	6.0	26.60	92.40	60	3.2
2015	04	21	00	17	28.0	14.30	92.90	10	5.0
2015	04	21	14	02	16.0	28.90	82.40	5	4.9
2015	04	23	20	26	37.0	27.30	88.10	10	4.0
2015	04	23	23	58	20.0	12.90	95.40	10	5.1
2015	04	25	06	11	25.0	28.10	84.60	10	7.9
2015	04	25	06	37	58.0	28.00	85.70	10	5.5
2015	04	25	06	45	20.0	28.10	84.80	10	6.6
2015	04	25	06	56	35.0	28.00	85.70	10	5.7
2015	04	25	07	08	3.0	27.80	85.60	10	5.0
2015	04	25	07	13	48.0	27.40	85.60	10	4.2
2015	04	25	07	16	59.0	27.70	85.60	10	4.4
2015	04	25	07	39	36.0	27.40	85.60	10	4.1
2015	04	25	07	47	1.0	27.90	85.50	10	5.0
2015	04	25	08	05	37.0	27.60	85.70	5	4.9
2015	04	25	08	17	1.0	27.80	85.70	10	5.0
2015	04	25	08	20	48.0	27.60	84.90	10	5.6
2015	04	25	08	29	28.0	28.10	84.80	20	5.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	04	25	08	49	11.0	27.90	85.00	10	4.4
2015	04	25	08	55	55.0	27.30	85.10	10	5.7
2015	04	25	09	03	16.0	27.60	85.30	6	4.0
2015	04	25	09	17	1.0	28.30	87.30	5	5.8
2015	04	25	09	30	30.0	27.60	85.30	10	5.6
2015	04	25	10	23	19.0	27.40	85.60	10	4.0
2015	04	25	10	40	34.0	27.70	85.80	5	5.0
2015	04	25	10	53	43.0	27.10	85.60	20	4.0
2015	04	25	12	01	13.0	27.80	85.80	10	4.0
2015	04	25	12	12	15.0	27.60	85.70	5	4.4
2015	04	25	12	18	0.0	27.80	85.40	10	4.8
2015	04	25	12	44	5.0	28.10	84.50	10	5.3
2015	04	25	13	30	28.0	28.00	85.00	8	4.9
2015	04	25	13	36	14.0	27.20	85.70	10	4.0
2015	04	25	13	53	9.0	27.70	85.00	10	4.2
2015	04	25	14	10	5.0	27.80	85.90	10	4.7
2015	04	25	15	17	19.0	27.90	85.30	10	4.2
2015	04	25	16	27	25.0	27.70	85.50	10	4.9
2015	05	02	15	16	20.0	27.60	86.00	10	3.5
2015	05	02	21	44	11.0	27.70	85.90	10	4.1
2015	05	02	22	39	32.0	28.00	85.00	10	3.2
2015	05	03	11	35	13.0	27.80	85.10	10	4.3
2015	05	03	23	14	17.0	27.70	85.80	10	3.6
2015	05	04	01	15	7.0	27.60	85.90	10	4.6
2015	05	05	00	54	6.0	28.00	85.00	20	3.2
2015	05	06	12	17	13.0	28.10	84.50	23	3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	05	06	15	13	20.0	27.40	85.50	10	3.7
2015	05	06	21	56	24.0	27.40	84.90	10	3.1
2015	05	07	11	00	44.0	27.30	92.20	10	3.2
2015	05	07	20	34	44.0	27.40	85.60	10	4.0
2015	05	08	00	32	33.0	27.50	85.90	10	4.8
2015	05	08	02	34	43.0	27.30	85.80	10	3.6
2015	05	08	07	47	54.0	27.50	85.70	12	4.0
2015	05	08	21	23	28.0	28.00	85.10	10	3.3
2015	05	09	01	01	41.0	23.30	70.40	10	3.4
2015	05	10	00	49	52.0	27.50	85.80	10	3.5
2015	05	10	09	38	34.0	27.70	85.50	10	3.5
2015	05	11	14	51	6.0	27.70	85.40	10	3.9
2015	05	12	07	05	19.0	27.70	86.00	10	7.3
2015	05	12	07	34	23.0	27.60	86.20	15	5.4
2015	05	12	07	36	54.0	27.60	86.10	10	6.2
2015	05	12	08	06	6.0	27.60	86.10	10	5.0
2015	05	12	08	13	55.0	27.60	86.00	10	4.8
2015	05	12	08	21	11.0	27.80	86.20	10	4.8
2015	05	12	08	34	23.0	27.80	85.90	10	4.2
2015	05	12	08	59	40.0	27.80	86.30	10	4.0.
2015	05	12	10	04	5.0	27.70	86.00	10	3.3
2015	05	12	10	35	39.0	27.40	85.90	10	4.0
2015	05	12	10	41	31.0	27.40	86.20	10	3.9
2015	05	12	11	06	34.0	27.70	86.10	10	3.6
2015	05	12	11	21	31.0	27.60	86.10	10	3.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	05	12	11	58	12.0	27.60	85.80	10	3.1
2015	05	12	12	28	23.0	27.70	85.90	10	3.9
2015	05	12	13	43	17.0	27.50	85.70	10	3.6
2015	05	12	15	28	20.0	27.60	86.20	15	3.7
2015	05	12	16	32	13.0	27.60	85.80	18	3.2
2015	05	12	16	55	23.0	27.60	85.80	10	3.5
2015	05	12	17	28	39.0	27.40	86.10	10	4.1
2015	05	12	18	51	45.0	27.70	86.20	16	3.3
2015	05	12	19	34	58.0	27.70	86.10	10	3.4
2015	05	12	19	37	44.0	27.50	86.00	48	3.8
2015	05	12	20	07	34.0	27.60	86.10	12	3.1
2015	05	12	20	22	15.0	27.60	85.20	10	3.4
2015	05	12	20	44	28.0	27.90	86.20	10	3.3
2015	05	12	21	25	12.0	27.70	84.60	10	5.1
2015	05	12	22	53	18.0	27.20	86.10	10	3.4
2015	05	13	02	23	13.0	27.50	86.20	10	3.7
2015	05	13	02	43	47.0	27.40	86.10	10	3.7
2015	05	13	04	48	9.0	27.50	86.00	10	3.3
2015	05	13	06	26	5.0	27.50	86.10	10	4.7
2015	05	13	06	37	30.0	27.60	86.10	10	4.2
2015	05	13	06	53	59.0	27.70	86.20	10	4.7
2015	05	13	08	45	56.0	27.70	86.20	10	3.3
2015	05	13	09	52	28.0	27.80	86.20	10	3.2
2015	05	13	10	59	44.0	27.50	86.10	10	3.6
2015	06	11	16	12	17.0	27.90	85.70	10	4.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	06	11	19	37	6.0	28.30	84.80	10	4.0
2015	06	12	04	34	7.0	27.80	86.10	10	3.8
2015	06	12	18	29	31.0	14.10	93.50	38	5.2
2015	06	13	01	18	29.0	27.60	86.00	10	4.6
2015	06	14	07	47	52.0	27.50	86.00	10	4.0
2015	06	17	00	13	19.0	27.60	85.20	10	3.6
2015	06	17	00	30	1.0	27.70	85.30	10	4.1
2015	06	17	02	15	16.0	28.10	85.60	10	4.4
2015	06	18	14	36	7.0	22.80	92.20	33	3.8
2015	06	20	12	23	4.0	28.50	82.70	10	4.2
2015	06	23	20	33	21.0	3 0.40	78.30	10	3.2
2015	06	27	06	04	26.0	29.90	80.30	10	3.0
2015	06	28	01	05	25.0	26.50	90.10	10	5.6
2015	06	28	23	57	14.0	27.60	86.10	10	4.6
2015	06	29	17	27	9.0	26.70	95.00	10	3.5
2015	06	29	22	07	46.0	36.60	71.40	160	5.5
2015	07	02	01	56	12.0	27.80	85.30	10	4.0
2015	07	02	07	18	24.0	34.40	73.80	10	5.1
2015	07	03	00	37	40.0	13.30	93.20	25	4.2
2015	07	03	01	07	45.0	37.50	78.20	10	6.2
2015	07	03	03	16	35.0	11.40	95.00	10	5.8
2015	07	03	20	04	8.0	27.70	85.00	10	4.3
2015	07	10	12	53	22.0	26.80	90.40	10	4.5
2015	07	10	21	13	0.0	27.40	86.00	10	4.5
2015	07	10	22	27	33.0	25.60	90.60	10	4.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	07	14	14	35	50.0	35.90	71.10	80	5.2
2015	07	15	02	30	20.0	36.00	72.00	80	5.2
2015	07	18	23	48	7.0	30.50	79.10	13	4.3
2015	07	23	06	04	14.0	15.80	74.00	9	2.9
2015	07	23	14	36	5.0	21.40	79.90	10	3.9
2015	07	24	20	59	56.0	33.80	73.10	10	5.3
2015	07	26	10	04	5.0	36.60	71.60	10	5.0
2015	07	26	16	59	8.0	30.00	80.40	10	3.4
2015	07	27	07	33	42.0	27.30	91.00	10	4.3
2015	08	03	20	47	48.0	11.80	92.40	28	4.5
2015	08	09	22	30	26.0	28.00	84.70	10	4.4
2015	08	10	10	05	24.0	36.50	71.30	210	6.2
2015	08	15	05	42	24.0	27.40	88.00	36	4.0
2015	08	15	18	11	39.0	27.60	85.90	10	4.6
2015	08	19	19	18	11.0	31.70	77.00	10	4.0
2015	08	23	09	02	3.0	27.60	86.00	10	5.0
2015	08	24	06	53	43.0	27.80	87.10	10	3.7
2015	08	26	01	56	52.0	18.70	84.50	15	3.3
2015	08	28	19	21	56.0	25.50	89.40	10	4.0
2015	08	30	13	17	35.0	27.50	85.60	15	4.0
2015	09	01	19	17	4.0	36.40	71.30	223	5.1
2015	09	03	17	57	50.0	27.60	75.60	10	4.4
2015	09	04	11	49	52.0	36.50	70.90	123	5.4
2015	09	05	05	39	0.0	26.30	92.80	10	4.0
2015	09	06	12	23	14.0	26.20	92.80	10	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2015	09	07	10	13	46.0	24.30	93.20	10	3.3
2015	09	07	12	55	48.0	27.60	87.90	15	4.2
2015	09	09	21	03	20.0	36.00	70.60	98	5.1
2015	09	13	09	45	20.0	28.60	76.40	10	3.3
2015	09	15	22	38	33.0	35.50	78.50	10	4.4
2015	09	16	11	10	10.0	35.50	78.60	15	5.0
(2) Year 2016									
2016	1	02	14	7	19.0	36.50	70.90	17	5.8
2016	1	04	4	35	0.0	24.80	93.50	20	6.7
2016	1	04	9	27	46.0	24.90	93.40	20	3.6
2016	1	04	14	30	2.0	24.80	93.50	40	3.4
2016	1	06	15	55	8.0	25.20	93.20	32	4.0
2016	1	07	19	12	58.0	27.70	93.30	225	4.5
2016	1	08	14	37	10.0	36.60	71.00	220	5.5
2016	1	13	1	34	58.0	36.60	71.10	30	5.8
2016	1	13	11	17	32.0	0.60	92.30	10	5.1
2016	1	15	5	55	20.0	25.20	92.70	10	3.0
2016	1	16	0	54	52.0	11.90	92.50	10	4.0
2016	1	18	6	22	40.0	26.20	92.60	10	3.5
2016	1	22	0	52	43.0	28.10	85.10	50	4.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2016	1	23	10	24	11.0	36.30	71.50	10	5.1
2016	1	24	22	39	26.0	27.00	92.20	250	3.2
2016	1	27	4	49	9.0	36.80	70.00	10	5.4
2016	1	29	4	17	8.0	27.10	75.50	111	3.8
2016	2	2	1	18	0.0	23.80	93.80	33	3.8
2016	2	o	5	19	0.0	26.40	93.40	10	3.7
2016	2	2	21	44	0.0	25.50	91.90	10	2.5
2016	2	4	12	40	27.0	32.70	75.70	10	4.1
2016	2	4	21	0	51.0	14.40	93.20	10	4.8
2016	2	5	21	50	9.0	27.80	85.40	118	5.2
2016	2	8	16	35	56.0	24.70	94.60	10	3.8
2016	2	9	20	43	47.0	32.80	76.40	6	4.4
2016	2	11	4	15	0.0	25.60	92.10	10	2.7
2016	2	15	22	5	29.0	30.20	79.60	10	3.5
2016	2	17	4	36	55.0	26.30	93.30	50	4.4
2016	2	21	9	9	42.0	7.10	92.10	5	4.5
2016	2	21	13	20	56.0	30.90	78.30	177	3.5
2016	2	21	14	42	8.0	36.50	70.90	50	5.7
2016	2	21	22	2	7.0	36.30	78.40	30	4.4
2016	2	21	23	40	0.0	27.80	84.60	20	5.0
2016	2	22	23	50	58.0	7.50	92.00	26	4.8
2016	2	24	7	36	51.0	24.90	72.30	19	3.0
2016	2	24	14	52	17.0	27.60	85.60	60	4.5
2016	2	27	6	1	3.0	13.60	94.00	10	4.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2016	3	2	9	33	58.0	26.50	95.20	10	4.0
2016	3	2	12	5	14.0	29.90	70.10	30	5.0
2016	3	6	6	20	19.0	24.50	92.80	10	3.5
2016	3	6	14	21	18.0	24.70	92.90	8	3.3
2016	5	18	17	29	38	17.3	73.9	15	3.7
2016	5	18	19	17	42	17.3	73.7	05	4.0
2016	5	19	18	07	25	17.3	73.9	15	3.5
2016	5	20	13	36	18	24.9	92.3	25	3.2
2016	5	21	11	30	23	17.3	73.8	03	3.6
2016	5	24	12	35	15	26.2	92.4	10	3.2
2016	5	28	09	39	16	27.8	85.1	35	5.0
2016	5	30	22	39	25	25.1	93.2	10	3.2
2016	6	06	12	17	53	27.8	94.1	10	3.5
2016	6	07	12	01	13	27.4	92.7	5	3.8
2016	6	07	20	10	37	29.9	80.2	10	3.5
2016	6	09	16	17	32	27.5	92.7	10	3.5
2016	6	11	18	12	22	25.8	95.0	75	4.5
2016	6	12	11	20	22	17.2	73.9	16	3.5
2016	6	13	19	22	42	27.6	92.7	10	3.5
2016	6	13	23	27	44	27.7	84.6	10	4.2
2016	6	14	12	54	24	25.1	92.3	10	3.2
2016	6	21	16	47	11	35.7	74.0	33	4.5
2016	6	22	21	55	23	24.5	94.4	11	3.9
2016	6	23	11	35	36	36.4	70.7	170	5.5
2016	6	24	23	01	16	24.1	93.6	10	3.1
2016	6	25	04	03	51	27.3	95.2	5	3.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2016	6	27	00	27	44	22.6	92.0	20	5.0
2016	6	27	07	22	13	23.3	94.0	5	4.2
2016	6	28	14	15	38	24.7	92.3	10	3.3
2016	6	29	09	27	02	29.2	81.1	10	3.9
2016	7	01	00	31	50	24.1	93.3	10	3.3
2016	7	01	19	22	40	24.9	95.2	105	5.0
2016	7	02	00	23	49	29.4	81.1	10	4.0
2016	7	02	13	29	28	25.1	94.2	36	3.6
2016	7	04	03	31	13	26.1	94.2	94	3.0
2016	7	05	06	25	00	25.2	94.3	40	3.8
2016	7	07	08	59	38	28.2	84.2	10	4.0
2016	7	07	22	24	02	26.8	89.5	40	3.3
2016	7	09	20	42	08	30.5	79.3	10	3.9
2016	7	14	06	54	25	35.5	77.4	10	4.6
2016	7	15	05	51	25	26.5	93.3	30	3.0
2016	7	17	02	31	52	24.2	94.2	10	3.2
2016	7	17	03	55	01	21.7	72.5	10	4.5
2016	7	17	11	54	55	31.1	74.3	15	4.6
2016	7	21	14	42	07	31.5	77.7	5	3.5
2016	7	24	15	33	11	13.3	93.2	30	4.4
2016	7	25	06	36	53	36.3	70.3	200	4.3
2016	7	26	06	06	47	26.3	92.5	10	4.0
2016	7	27	16	54	27	24.7	94.2	30	4.4
2016	7	30	20	37	01	24.7	94.3	90	4.0
2016	8	01	08	16	10	26.8	90.3	10	4.2
2016	8	01	10	01	08	21.2	94.7	120	5.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2016	8	01	12	34	53	30.9	77.1	10	3.0
2016	8	01	13	38	32	31.4	77.6	10	3.6
2016	8	02	02	24	37	24.5	94.4	76	3.5
2016	8	03	18	31	23	28.5	95.5	20	3.4
2016	8	11	10	55	15	7.6	93.9	10	5.3
2016	8	11	21	27	00	25.6	91.1	10	3.3
2016	8	13	15	41	03	30.0	80.2	10	2.7
2016	8	18	20	05	54	30.8	78.2	5	3.8
2016	8	19	10	46	34	25.0	94.0	38	3.5
2016	8	19	19	05	34	27.6	92.7	10	4.0
2016	10	24	10	51	57	34.9	72.9	115	4.5
2016	10	24	10	51	57	34.9	72.9	115	4.5
2016	10	25	22	00	28	7 2	92.4	10	4.7
2016	10	26	02	21	58	22.8	94.3	90	5.0
2016	10	26	06	29	07	23.1	92.7	45	4.8
2016	10	27	08	50	11	29.9	80.1	15	3.2
2016	10	31	22	55	01	26.4	95.0	70	3.2
2016	11	03	04	06	54	23.7	70.1	25	3.3
2016	11	08	00	37	25	26.6	93.0	36	3.5
2016	11	13	21	22	26	10.6	94.2	45	4.6
2016	11	15	02	10	22	24.7	92.3	10	5.0
2016	11	15	14	27	16	24.5	93.7	35	3.3
2016	11	15	16	02	54	36.5	70.8	150	5.2
2016	11	16	05	07	44	31.4	75.7	13	3.6
2016	11	16	22	58	56	27.8	76.7	10	4.4
2016	11	17	04	10	41	26.6	93.2	30	3.3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2016	11	21	18	09	18	27.9	91.6	5	4.4
2016	11	23	02	31	03	30.3	78.0	10	3.4
2016	11	23	17	02	50	26.4	93.4	10	3.1
2016	11	23	19	57	54	24.7	94.6	107	3.5
2016	11	24	02	06	28	24.8	94.9	48	3.4
2016	11	24	14	16	37	33.5	72.5	10	4.6
2016	11	24	19	27	25	17.3	73.8	10	4.0
2016	11	25	11	17	09	13.4	92.9	10	4.4
2016	11	25	19	37	58	7.4	92.4	10	4.2
2016	11	27	23	35	21	27.7	86.4	10	5.5
2016	11	30	22	42	48	31.4	77.5	10	3.3
2016	12	01	16	52	48	29.8	80.6	10	5.2
2016	12	01	19	41	19	27.2	88.9	10	3.5
2016	12	01	22	03	05	25.0	94.6	90	3.5
2016	12	02	22	50	32	33.3	75.5	10	3.5
2016	12	03	19	42	13	11.0	91.9	10	4.8
2016	12	05	05	26	00	23.9	94.2	104	4.0
2016	12	06	20	36	39	24.9	93.8	33	3.2
2016	12	07	05	21	23	23.5	70.5	20	3.6
2016	12	08	07	46	25	23.5	94.2	10	4.0
2016	12	08	09	33	05	25.4	94.1	5	3.2
2016	12	11	01	57	26	25.7	91.7	10	4.2
2016	12	11	19	43	15	25.3	91.4	33	3.2
2016	12	12	02	21	40	30.8	78.2	10	2.8
2016	12	12	07	48	56	26.5	93.5	40	3.1
2016	12	13	19	14	04	30.8	78.0	5	3.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2016	12	13	22	41	37	30.9	78.0	5	3.4
2016	12	17	17	26	00	33.8	73.7	10	4.6
2016	12	18	02	16	16	28.6	94.9	106	3.8
2016	12	18	16	08	10	26.1	92.2	10	3.2
2016	12	19	04	31	56	30.9	78.0	10	3.4
2016	12	19	17	14	02	24.9	94.1	70	3.2
2016	12	20	07	01	20	26.6	92.8	35	3.6
2016	12	20	08	56	18	27.0	92.6	15	3.1
2016	12	21	21	53	26	24.2	94.2	11	3.8
2016	12	23	04	56	16	12.5	92.3	13	4.5
2016	12	26	08	45	48	30.8	77.9	10	3.5
2016	12	26	08	45	48	30.8	77.9	10	3.5
2016	12	26	16	17	18	25.7	74.2	10	3.5
2016	12	26	22	26	55	31.4	77.2	10	3.2
2016	12	27	21	21	53	12.7	94.1	48	4.2
Current Year 2017									
2017	01	03	09	09	03	24.1	91.9	28	5.7
2017	01	03	18	49	51	23.4	94.0	10	5.4
2017	01	04	13	40	32	24.0	92.0	15	3.4
2017	01	05	05	56	52	25.1	95.0	123	4.3
2017	01	06	15	03	52	24.1	91.9	55	3.9
2017	01	08	04	28	16	25.2	94.4	20	3.3
2017	01	10	15	27	41	30.3	79.4	5	3.2
2017	01	11	13	21	14	28.3	94.1	10	3.3
2017	01	12	09	32	07	26.5	95.4	75	4.7
2017	01	17	15	22	16	27.6	88.6	10	3.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2017	01	18	01	46	10	23.9	93.0	27	3.7
2017	01	18	03	03	17	24.5	94.8	22	4.2
2017	01	23	09	33	05	30.8	78.2	10	3.5

Installation of Automatic Weather Stations

16. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install more Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) in the country and if so, the details and the locations thereof;

(b) whether the personnel at these stations are well trained to handle data monitoring and accurate reporting and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether periodic inspections are made to ensure quality control, calibration and utilization of AWS data for forecasting and developing weather prediction models; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir. Augmentation of the observing system networks including Automatic Weather Station (AWS) network is a continuing process that shall be taken up as per the emerging needs from time to time.

(b) Yes, Sir. Field maintenance staff are trained to address the functional issues periodically as AWSs are operated without placing any manpower at their locations.

Various measures are being taken up to avoid and to rectify malfunctioning of AWSs. These are:—

- Zonal Instrument Maintenance Centres (ZIMC) and Field Maintenance Units (FMU) are established for routine inspection as well as maintenance of all unmanned field observing systems.
- Awarding of rate contract for the supply of spares and consumables for rectifying the disfunctionality of the systems.
- Periodic preventive calibration of the field sensors and the systems.

- Periodic maintenance of the AWS sites.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Quality control is rigorously carried out at ground station after receiving the hourly weather data prior to its utilization in the assimilation and forecast system in real time.

Modernisation of IMD

17. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set a target to modernize Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) before the next monsoon to give an accurate forecaster for the nation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present equipments of IMD are obsolete, requiring replacement; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Transfer of data into clouds by IMD

18. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Meteorological Department (IMD) is looking to transfer its massive troves of data into the clouds;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the idea is to have more centralized control with its regional centres across the country and to be able to make it easier for research arms to access weather related data; and

(c) whether IMD would require data storage in the order of 5 petabytes that works out to about 500,000 GB and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The idea of inducting cloud based technology solutions is for faster accessibility of data by various centres and users and for improving the functional efficiency of various services rendered to the nation.

(c) The detail specifications of data storage on cloud based technology solutions are being worked out.

Help to farmers by IMD

19. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether weather forecasting is the chief function of Indian Meteorological Department (IMD);

(b) if so, how this department is helping the poor farmers who are fully dependent on weather for their crops;

(c) whether it is easy today to spread awareness amongst farmers by using information technology;

(d) if so, what are the key performance indicators for IMD on the issue of helping poor farmers and increasing the agriculture production; and

(e) the details regarding our stand and statistics of the above mentioned function during the last five years?

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

(b) The Agro-meteorological Advisory Services (AAS) under the Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva (GKMS) is operated to prepare biweekly weather based AAS bulletins for wider dissemination to the farmers at district scale through multimedia channels and also through SMS so as to plan farm operations accordingly. At present, 24.5 million farmers are directly subscribing SMS based AAS bulletins and have benefitted by and large. Efforts are continuously made for expanding the outreach of the AAS to every farming household across the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There are no key performance indicators for IMD on the issue of helping poor farmers and increasing the agriculture production.

However, as per the recent National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) report, farming community of the country is using the GKMS service products for critical farm operations *viz.*

- (i) Management of sowing (Delayed onset of rains);
 - (ii) Changing crop variety (Delay in rainfall);
 - (iii) Spraying Pesticides for disease control (occurrence of rainfall);
 - (iv) Managing Irrigation (Heavy rainfall Forecast).
- (e) Does not arise.

However, according to a survey, the weather forecast based AAS of IMD is found to be reliable by more than 93% of surveyed farmers and 95% of the farmers say that forecasts of IMD have improved during last 2-4 years. Further, most of farmers felt that there had been an improvement in the timeliness of the issuance of AAS bulletins of the weather forecasts. Among various components of weather elements, rainfall component has the highest priority. Concurrently, with the implementation of District Level Agro Meteorological Advisory services, India has seen improved agriculture performance in the rain fed farming (Covers 60% of arable land). Incremental profit due to GKMS is assessed at 25% of the net income. The Potential Annual Economic profit by using GKMS by 24% of the community currently cultivating 4-principle crops (wheat; paddy; sugarcane; cotton) in 2010 was assessed at ₹ 38,463 crores (when 2.0 million farmers were subscribed to SMS service), which rose to ₹42,000 crores in 2015 (11.5 million farmers have been subscribed to SMS service). The study suggests that GKMS has the potential of generating net economic benefit up to ₹3.30 lakh crores when Agro-Meteorological advisory is fully utilized by the 95 million agriculture dependent households.

Investment by IMD in supercomputer facility

20. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the India Meteorological Department (IMD) plans to invest a sum of ₹ 400 crore in a supercomputer facility;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the supercomputer would process about 10 peta flops of data per second and would be used to make a dynamical monsoon forecast; and
- (c) whether these forecasts factor in evolving global weather conditions to improve the accuracy of monsoon forecasts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Ministry of Earth Sciences is augmenting the high performance supercomputing facility for rendering state of the art services related to weather, climate, ocean state and multi-hazard warning services to the nation with an estimated expenditure of ₹ 400 crores.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The augmentation effort is targeted to put in place the supercomputing facility having 10 peta flops (floating point operations per second) capability as against the existing 1.2 peta flops.

The augmented computing power will be utilized for building next generation Earth System Models for improved climate change simulations, Coupled Ocean-Atmospheric Climate Forecast Models for 15-day, monthly and seasonal monsoon rainfall predictions and associated weather extremes, global/regional/local scale data assimilation-forecast models in the 1-10 day weather forecast range, Ensemble Prediction Models for Probabilistic Severe Weather Prediction for generating skilful warnings for extreme weather events *viz.* thunderstorms; heavy rainfall events associated with monsoon lows and depressions; local severe storms; cyclones

Study conducted on landslides and avalanches

†21. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any study on natural disasters like landslides and avalanches occurring almost every year in some parts of India and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any system to identify such places for precautionary measures and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Geological Survey of India (GSI), the nodal department of Government of India for landslide studies has been carrying out landslide related studies in the following domains.

- (i) Landslide Susceptibility Zonation on macro scale (1:50,000).
- (ii) Landslide Susceptibility Zonation on meso scale (1:10,000).
- (iii) Site Specific landslide studies for suggesting remedial measures.
- (iv) Post-disaster Landslide inventory Mapping and Preliminary Investigations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (v) Coordination, Cooperation and Capacity Building.
- (vi) Other research based investigations and international collaboration.

Monitoring of snow accumulation and avalanche early warning is carried out by the Snow and Avalanche Study Establishment (SASE), Chandigarh of the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) for the vulnerable upper reaches of Himalayas in the States of Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Regular operational avalanche warnings are issued to the Army and civilian population in hitherto snow bound regions of north-west Himalayas.

SASE is also the nodal agency for studying and developing avalanche mitigation technologies. The methodologies include aerial reconnaissance/ground surveys, which are further used as an input to prepare avalanche hazard maps.

(b) About 15% area of India is landslide prone and all such zones are mapped. The landslide prone stretches may tentatively be identified through Landslide Hazard Zonation (LHZ) studies and slope stability studies. As on today, no warning system exists for occurrence of landslides. However, landslide prone vulnerable zones are mapped so as to alert respective local governments to put such areas under watch in association with heavy rainfall warnings as and when issued for such zones.

The precautionary measures include the passive control of avalanche *viz.* to ensure safe mobility, training to the troops (approximately 5000 in number every year) and active control of avalanches by building control structures as a permanent solution.

Non-functional instruments of IMD

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at least a quarter of the India Meteorological Department's recently installed rain gauges and Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs), meant to supply hourly weather data from across the country, are not working to their capacity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that several instruments remain non-functional because of lack of qualified personnel to repair them;

(c) whether many AWSs are located on hills and in other hard to reach regions and could malfunction unless regularly maintained; and

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

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

(b) No, Sir. At times the non-functionality continues for longer time due to short supply/delayed supply of spares and consumables and coordination deficiencies due to unforeseen developments including theft and vandalism in remote locations across the country.

(c) and (d) India Meteorological Department (IMD) has installed 706 AWS in the country so far covering stations in plains, hilly States and remote North-East India.

Field maintenance staff is trained to address the functional issues periodically as AWSs are operated without placing any manpower at their locations.

Various measures are being taken up to avoid and rectify malfunctioning of AWSs. These are:—

- Zonal Instrument Maintenance Centres (ZIMC) and Field Maintenance Units (FMU) are established for routine inspection as well as maintenance of all unmanned field observing systems.
- Awarding of rate contract for the supply of spares and consumables for rectifying the disfunctionality of the systems.
- Periodic calibration of the field sensors and the systems.
- Periodic preventive maintenance of the AWS sites.

Quality control is rigorously carried out at ground reception station after receiving the hourly weather data prior to its utilization in the assimilation and forecast system in real time.

Countries opposing India's entry into NSG

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

- (a) the details of member countries in Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) which are continuously opposing India's entry into NSG;
- (b) the grounds on which those countries are opposing India's entry; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government with all the member countries to support India's entry into NSG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) India's application for the membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) enjoys widespread support of the members of the Group. India is at present not a member of the NSG and, therefore, not privy to the Group's internal discussions. While no member of the Group has explicitly opposed India's membership, certain procedural and process related issues have been raised by a few members.

(c) India's membership continues to be under consideration of the NSG. The Government continues to engage with all members of the NSG at the appropriate levels for an early decision on India's membership of the Group.

Increase in Chinese people in PoK

24. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY:

SHRI C. M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increase in the number of Chinese people in Pakistan occupied Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that by 2048 Chinese would become a majority in Baluchistan;

(c) how India looks at this serious situation and how it impacts its security; and

(d) whether the majority of Chinese accumulating there are because of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor or for other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) Pakistan is in illegal and forcible occupation of parts of Indian territory in Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. Government's principled and consistent position is that the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir, which includes the regions of Gilgit and Baltistan, is an integral part of India.

Government is aware that some of the proposed projects under China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) are in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK), including in the territory that Pakistan illegally ceded to China under the so-called Sino-Pakistan Boundary Agreement of 1963. In this regard, Government has repeatedly conveyed to the Chinese side, including at the highest level, its concerns about their activities in PoK and asked them to cease these activities.

Government has noticed media reports stating that the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI) has forecast the current rate of influx of Chinese nationals into Balochistan.

The Government closely monitors all developments which have a bearing on national security and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's security.

India's China policy

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

(a) whether Government agrees that India's China policy has failed in view of Beijing stalling India's entry into Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and obstructing India's efforts to declare Masood Azhar as an international terrorist; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) India's engagement with China is multifaceted. In areas where we have commonality of views, engagement has expanded and upgraded in recent years. Both sides share a view that India-China bilateral relationship is poised to play a defining role in the 21st Century in Asia and in the world. They have agreed to work towards strengthening the Closer Developmental Partnership for mutual benefit. In view of the significance of the bilateral relationship, the two sides have agreed to continue their engagement at various levels to enhance mutual understanding and trust and to address outstanding issues in the spirit of showing mutual respect and sensitivity to each other's interests, concerns and aspirations.

Act East Policy

26. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programmes/projects have been taken up under the Act East Policy during the last two years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) India's Look East Policy (LEP) has been a major pillar of our

foreign policy since the early 1990s. In the second half of 2014, LEP was upgraded to Act East Policy which focuses on the extended neighbourhood in the Asia-Pacific region. The policy which was originally conceived as an economic initiative, has gained political, strategic and cultural dimensions including establishment of institutional mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation. The key principles and objectives of "Act East Policy" is to promote economic cooperation, cultural ties and develop strategic relationship with countries in the Asia-Pacific region through continuous engagement at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels thereby providing enhanced connectivity to the States of North Eastern Region with other countries in our neighbourhood.

We have upgraded our relations to strategic partnership with Singapore in November, 2015. Thus we now have strategic partnership with Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Japan, Republic of Korea (ROK), Australia, Singapore and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and forged close ties with all countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Further, apart from ASEAN, ASEAN Regional Forum (ARE) and East Asia Summit (EAS), we have also been actively engaged in regional fora such as Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), Asia Cooperation Dialogue (ACD), Mekong Ganga Cooperation (MGC) and Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).

A Line of Credit of US \$ 1 billion has been offered by our Prime Minister at the ASEAN-India Summit for enhancing physical and digital connectivity between India and ASEAN. A flagship ASEAN-India project is the establishment of a Hacking, Telemetry and Data Reception Centre and Data Processing Facility near Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam. ISRO has already initiated the project.

In addition, various plans at bilateral and regional levels include steady efforts to develop and strengthen connectivity of Northeast with the ASEAN region through trade, culture, people-to-people contacts and physical infrastructure (road, airport, telecommunication, power, etc.). Some of the major ongoing projects include Kaladan Muhi Modal Transit Transport Project, the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway Project, Rhi-Tiddim Road Project and Border Haats. Projects initiated in CMLV countries include -

Cambodia

- Implementation of 10 Quick Impact Projects
- Renovation of India - Cambodia Friendship School (USD 2.47 lakhs)

- Second phase of Ta-Prohm temple restoration and conservation project completed in July 2015 and subsequently third phase was commenced (INR 29.32 crore)
- Conservation and Restoration of Preah Vihear Temple
- Extension of Study of Ground Water Resources in Kampong Speu province
- USD 145000 for setting up of English Language Training Center at Royal School of Administration of Cambodia.

Laos

- Restoration and Conservation of Vat Phu Temple is at the completion stage
- Two irrigation projects in Champasak province were handed over to Laos
- Commencement of fresh lines of credit for setting up Champasak Agriculture University (USD 72 millions)

Vietnam

- Restoration and Conservation of My Son Temple was commenced (INR 16 crore)
- Implementation of 4 Quick Impact Projects.
- Completion of High-Tech Crime Laboratory in Hanoi (INR 2 crore)
- Completion of Vietnam-India Centre for English Language Training in Nha Trang in 2016 and announcement of USD 5 million for setting up software park at Nha Trang
- USD 100 million Defence LOC for procurement of high speed Patrol vessels is being implemented
- Announcement of a fresh line of credit (USD 500 million) for Defence procurement

Two summits of the Forum for India-Pacific Island Cooperation (FIPIC) were held in Suva, Fiji (November 2014) and Jaipur, India (August 2015). Outcomes of the two Summits include:—

Two major projects for all 14 PICs is underway. These are (i) Solar Electrification of 2,800 houses (200 houses in each country) at a cost of approximately ₹ 10.25 crores

and (ii) Establishment of Centres of Excellence in Information Technology in each country at a cost of approximately ₹ 39 crores.

Apart from these two projects, several other projects have been initiated in PICs.

- A LOC of USD 70 Million was signed with Fiji to upgrade Sugar Mills in Fiji.
- Operationalisation of grant of USD2.2 million for promotion of "Small Business and Village Enterprises" in Fiji has been successfully implemented. The first tranche of Fiji \$ 1 Million (USD 0.47 Million) has been paid to Fiji.
- India assisted Fiji by granting USD 1 Million and supplying 45 tonnes of relief material following a Category 5 Cyclone Winston that hit Fiji in February 2016.
- 5 tonnes of vegetable seeds were provided to Fiji in October 2016 at a cost of ₹ 2.63 crores.
- Rashtrapatiji visited Papua New Guinea from 28-30 April, 2016. During the visit two proposals were initiated; (i) LOC of USD 100 Million for infrastructure development, (ii) Setting up a Centre for Excellence in Information Technology.
- India gave a grant of USD 910,700/- to Niue for establishing a 4G/LTE mobile network in Niue.
- India gave a grant of USD 190,000/- to Vanuatu for providing IT equipment for 76 schools in Vanuatu.
- India gave a grant of USD 200,000/- to Vanuatu for relief work following Cyclone Pam in 2015.
- India gave a grant of USD 690,846 to Cook Islands for Community Development Projects.
- India gave a grant of USD 450,000/- to Nauru in 2015 to build a Sea Wall.
- India gave a grant of USD 200,000/- to Micronesia for its Integrated Agriculture Census.
- India gave a grant of USD 199,680/- to Marshall Islands for the Atoll Community Coral and Clean Project and another USD 100,000/- for recovery efforts following flash floods.
- India gave a grant of USD 1.3 million for renovation of 20 Schools in Fiji.

Indians in jails of Pakistan

27. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the number of Indians presently in the jails of Pakistan; and
- (b) the measures initiated to bring them back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) As per available information, there are 208 (61 civil prisoners and 147 fishermen) individuals who are Indian and believed to be Indian in Pakistani jails. Apart from this, there are 74 missing defence personnel that are also believed to be in Pakistan's custody but whose presence has not been acknowledged so far by Pakistan.

Government regularly takes up with the Government of Pakistan the matter of early release and repatriation of all Indian civil prisoners and fishermen, who have completed their sentences. The High Commission of India in Islamabad, on a continuing basis, provides humanitarian and legal assistance to Indian nationals imprisoned in Pakistan and also regularly undertakes distribution of items of daily necessity to them through Pakistani jail authorities. As a result of Government's efforts, a total of 438 Indian fishermen were released by Pakistan, in two batches of 220 on 26 December 2016 and 218 on 6 January, 2017.

In addition, an India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners, consisting of retired judges from the higher judiciary of both countries, was constituted in 2008 to look into humanitarian aspects of the matter and recommend measures to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of fishermen and prisoners, who have completed their prison term. The last visit of the Committee was to India in 2013. It is now Pakistan's turn to organise the next visit of the Committee and Government awaits further steps by Government of Pakistan in this regard.

Bilateral relations with China

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite India's efforts to maintain amicable relations, China continues with its treacherous ways;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the manner in which India would deal with the double standard of China; and

(c) if not, the details of progress made with regard to relations with China during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) India's engagement with China is multifaceted. In areas where we have commonality of views, engagement has expanded and upgraded in recent years. Both sides share a view that India-China bilateral relationship is poised to play a defining role in the 21st Century in Asia and in the world. They have agreed to work towards strengthening the Closer Developmental Partnership for mutual benefit. In view of the significance of the bilateral relationship, the two sides have agreed to continue their engagement at various levels to enhance mutual understanding and trust and to address outstanding issues in the spirit of showing mutual respect and sensitivity to each other's interests, concerns and aspirations.

High-level exchanges have intensified between India and China, with the top leadership meeting at regular intervals. The two countries have also cooperated in multilateral frameworks like G-20 and BRICS. China has supported India's entry into SCO, which would provide another multilateral platform for bilateral engagement. The two sides have enhanced cooperation in border areas by establishment of more border personnel meeting points and conducting joint military exercises. New dialogue mechanisms in the area of counter-terrorism, including for exchange of information have been initiated. A new bilateral dialogue mechanism to discuss regional and international security issues has also been agreed to.

New Passport Policy

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

(a) whether Government has recently announced the New Passport Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes. In order to streamline, liberalize and ease the process of issue of passport, the Ministry of External Affairs has taken a number of steps in the realm of passport policy which is expected to benefit the citizens of India applying for a passport. The details of these steps are given below:—

(A) Documents in support of proof of Date of Birth

As per the extant statutory provisions of the Passport Rules, 1980, all the applicants born on or after 26/01/1989, in order to get a passport, had to, hitherto, mandatorily submit the Birth Certificate as the proof of Date of Birth (DOB). It has now been decided that all applicants of passports can submit any one of the following documents as the proof of DOB while submitting the passport application:—

- (i) Birth Certificate (BC) issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths or the Municipal Corporation or any other prescribed authority whosoever has been empowered under the Registration of Birth and Deaths Act, 1969 to register the birth of a child born in India;
- (ii) Transfer/School leaving/Matriculation Certificate issued by the school last attended/recognized educational board containing the DOB of the applicant;
- (iii) PAN Card issued by the Income Tax Department with the DOB of applicant;
- (iv) Aadhaar Card/E-Aadhaar having the DOB of applicant;
- (v) Copy of the extract of the service record of the applicant (only in respect of Government servants) or the Pay Pension Order (in respect of retired Government Servants), duly attested/certified by the officer/in-charge of the Administration of the concerned Ministry/Department of the applicant, having his DOB;
- (vi) Driving license issued by the Transport Department of concerned State Government, having the DOB of applicant;
- (vii) Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India having the DOB of applicant;
- (viii) Policy Bond issued by the Public Life Insurance Corporations/Companies having the DOB of the holder of the insurance policy.

(B) Other Changes:

- (i) The online passport application form now requires the applicant to provide the name of father or mother or legal guardian, *i.e.*, only one parent and not both. This would enable single parents to apply for passports for their children and to also issue passports where the name of either the father or the mother is not required to be printed at the request of the applicant.

- (ii) The total number of Annexes prescribed in the Passport Rule, 1980, has been brought down to 9 from the present 15. Annexes A, C, D, E, J, and K have been removed and certain Annexes have been merged.
- (iii) All the annexes that are required to be given by the applicants would be in the form of a self declaration on a plain paper. No attestation/swearing by/before any Notary/Executive Magistrate/First Class Judicial Magistrate would be henceforth necessary.
- (iv) Married applicants would not be required to provide the erstwhile Annexure K or any marriage certificate.
- (v) The passport application form does not require the applicant to provide the name of her/his spouse in case of separated or divorced persons. Such applicants for passports would not be required to provide even the Divorce Decree.
- (vi) Orphaned children who do not have any proof of DOB such as Birth Certificate or the Matriculation Certificate or the declaratory Court order, may now submit a declaration given by the Head of the Orphanage/Child Care Home on their official letter head of the organization confirming the DOB of the applicant.
- (vii) In case of children not born out of wedlock, the applicant for the passport of such children should submit only extant Annexure C while submitting the passport application.
- (viii) In case of issue of passport to in-country domestically adopted children, submission of the registered adoption deed would no longer be required. In the absence of any deed to this effect, the passport applicant may give a declaration on a plain paper confirming the adoption.
- (ix) Government servants, who are not able to obtain the Identity Certificate (extant Annexure-A)/ No-Objection Certificate (extant Annexure-G) from their concerned employer and intend to get the passport on urgent basis can now get the passport by submitting a self-declaration in extant Annexure-'H' that he/she has given prior Intimation Letter to his/her employer informing that he/she was applying for an ordinary passport to a Passport Issuing Authority.
- (x) Sadhus/ Sanyasis can apply for a passport with the name of their spiritual Guru mentioned in the passport application in lieu of their biological parent(s)

name(s) subject to their providing of at least one public document such as Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India, PAN card, Aadhaar Card, etc. wherein the name of the Guru has been recorded against the column(s) for parent(s) name(s).

GSR 1170(E) and 1171(E) dated 26.12.2016 and other executive instructions have been issued bringing into force these changes with effect from 26 December, 2016.

Study India Programme

30. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps being taken by Government, in view of less number of enrolments during the last few years, to promote 'Study India Programme' among students of Indian origin abroad; and

(b) how many students Government is planning to enrol during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Enrolments in the Study India Programme (SIP) have been at a low level, since its inception in 2011. Further, SIP's objectives are similar to that of the Know India Programme which is also aimed at strengthening engagement with Indian origin youth. Therefore, following a review of SIP last year, the scheme was discontinued to avoid duplication.

(b) Does not arise.

Curbing of visas to Indians by British Government

31. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the British Government's plan to curb visas for Indians; and

(b) if so, what initiatives have been taken by Government to discuss the matter with the British Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has been regularly taking up with the UK side, the issue of UK's visa provisions that have been adversely affecting

Indian nationals. It may be noted that such visa provisions are not India specific and apply to all non-EEA (European Economic Area) nationals. Government has urged the UK to address our concerns and liberalise its visa regime for Indian students, business people and professionals in the interest of bilateral economic engagement, people-to-people ties and the valuable contributions they make to the UK's own economy and growth. The matter was also raised during the visit of UK PM to India in November 2016.

Fishermen apprehended by Navy of Sri Lanka and Pakistan

†32. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reports of Sri Lankan Navy repeatedly apprehending Indian fishermen fishing in Indian waters keep on surfacing and such incidents have happened in last January too;

(b) if so, the number of Indian fishermen apprehended and imprisoned by Sri Lankan and Pakistani Navy, as on date; and

(c) the steps being taken to get such Indian fishermen released who are lodged in Sri Lankan and Pakistani prisons and the number of fishermen who got released during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) Instances of Indian fishermen apprehended for allegedly fishing in Sri Lankan waters have been reported from time to time.

(b) The number of Indian fishermen apprehended and in custody in Sri Lanka and Pakistan, as on date, is as under:—

(i) Sri Lanka - 20

(ii) Pakistan - 147

(c) Government regularly takes up with the Governments of Sri Lanka and Pakistan the matter of early release and repatriation of Indian fishermen and fishing boats. Our High Commissions in Colombo and Islamabad provide humanitarian and legal assistance to the apprehended fishermen. India has consistently maintained that the fishermen issues involve longstanding livelihood and socio-economic practices and humanitarian concerns that need to be handled with great care and sensitivity.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

With Sri Lanka, a Joint Working Group (JWG) on Fisheries has been set up as a bilateral institutional mechanism to help find a permanent solution to all fishermen issues. It has also been agreed that Ministers for Fisheries of the two countries meet every six months to review the progress. The first meeting of the JWG on Fisheries was held in New Delhi on 31 December, 2016 and the first ministerial meeting was held on 2 January, 2017 in Colombo.

The number of Indian fishermen released during the last two years is as under:—

- (i) Sri Lanka - 708
- (ii) Pakistan - 858

Indians working as labourers in foreign countries

†33. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the countries where Indian citizens are working only as labourers and number of such persons, country-wise;
- (b) whether all such labourers are working as per Government rules or they are also made to work illegally; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to establish any labour cell under the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) This Ministry maintains data relating to emigration of workers, *i.e.* Emigration Check Required (ECR) category passport holders proceeding for overseas employment to the 18 notified ECR countries; namely Afghanistan, Bahrain, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria, Thailand, UAE and Yemen. Most of the Missions in these countries have reported that in addition to large number of Indian workers employed as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers engaged in industrial, construction, sanitation, domestic and agricultural sectors, there are also Indians working as professionals, *viz.* bankers, doctors, engineers, Chartered Accountants, lawyers etc. and businessmen also in these countries. The number of ECR passport holding Indian workers, who proceeded after obtaining Emigration Clearance (EC) for overseas employment in ECR countries, during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (b) and (c) Indian workers with ECR passport who emigrate after obtaining

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Emigration Clearances (EC) from any of the ten Protector of Emigrants (PoE) offices in the country through the online emigration clearance system (e-migrate portal) of the Ministry of External Affairs, can work legally in the destination country and are covered under their labour laws and provided protection by the Protector General of Emigrants of the Ministry of External Affairs. However, action is taken by the Governments at destination countries also, against those who do not emigrate as per the Government rules and seek employment in violation of the local laws/rules. There is no proposal of establishing any labour cell in the Ministry, as the ten Protector of Emigrants (PoE) offices in India, under the supervision of Protector General of India, are already mandated to ensure protection and welfare of overseas Indian workers.

Statement

Emigration clearance granted destination-wise during the last three years

Sl.No.	Name of Countries	2014	2015	2016
1.	Afghanistan	127	70	0
2.	Bahrain	14220	15610	11964
3.	Indonesia	29	6	01
4.	Iraq	3054	1	0
5.	Jordan	2133	2043	2742
6.	Kuwait	80419	66523	72402
7.	Lebanon	313	341	0
8.	Libya	122	0	316
9.	Malaysia	22926	20895	10604
10.	Oman	51318	84981	63224
11.	Qatar	75935	59269	30619
12.	S. Arabia	329937	306054	165356
13.	Sudan	255	28	0
14.	South Sudan	0	0	0
15.	Syria	0	0	0

Sl.No.	Name of Countries	2014	2015	2016
16.	Thailand	53	10	01
17.	U. A. E.	224033	225314	163731
18.	Yemen	4	1	0
TOTAL		804878	781146	520960

Source: e-Migrate portal.

PPP project for issuance of passport

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) project concerning issuance of passport was given to a private firm way back in 2007 for a period upto 2014;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same firm is continuing the project till now, on an extended contract basis;

(c) whether Government is considering to invite fresh tenders for PPP project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) and (b) The Master Service Agreement (MSA) for the Passport Seva Project (PPP) was signed on 13 October, 2008 between the Ministry of External Affairs and the Service Provider M/s Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) in a Public-Private-Partnership mode for a period of 6 years from the "Go-Live" date. The MSA came into effect from the date the PSP went live *i.e.* 12 June, 2012. It would have ended on 11 June, 2018. The MSA with M/s TCS has now been extended by another two years, *i.e.* till 11 June, 2020, on the same terms and conditions.

(c) and (d) The Government has re-engaged the National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) as the Consultant for undertaking the tendering process so that a new service provider could be selected well before the expiry of the current MSA with M/s TCS on 11 June, 2020.

Shortage of IFS officers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has a pool of 2,700 officers who can serve as diplomats but there are only 770 IFS officers, short of the sanctioned strength of 912 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has proposed a set of solutions for shortage of officers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) The pool of Indian diplomats includes in addition to the officers of Indian Foreign Service, officers from other Ministries and Departments and, from other cadres of the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) and (c) With expansion of India's global engagement, the Ministry is optimizing utilization of human resources through increasing recruitment in Indian Foreign Service, taking officers from other Ministries and Departments on deputation and, engaging consultants from private sector and academia.

Issuance of passports by Department of Home

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

(a) whether Government is considering to switch over the issuance of passport to citizens to the Department of Home from this Ministry since in most of the countries the issuance of passport is being dealt by their interior Ministry;

(b) whether the Ministry of Home Affairs is also playing a pivotal role in issuance of visas for foreigners for various categories;

(c) whether the dealing of visa and issuance of passport by the same Ministry would give an added advantage for the security purposes; and

(d) if so, the views of Government in this regard?

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

(b) The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) frames the Visa policy in consultation with the stakeholders including the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and the same is implemented by MEA through its Missions/Posts abroad.

(c) and (d) Both MEA and MHA are working in close coordination for issue of passports and granting of visa. There are enough safeguards provided to ensure that the security interests of the country are protected while issuing passports and granting of visas.

Indian child taken away by Norwegian Authorities

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

- (a) the reasons why Norwegian Child Protection Department has taken away a five year old child from Indian NRI in Norway;
- (b) how the Ministry is planning to resolve it once and for all; and
- (c) the specific efforts being made by the Ministry for releasing the child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) On 13 December, 2016, a five-year-old boy by the name of Aryan, the son of Indian-origin parents residing in Norway, was placed under the care of foster parents by the Norwegian Child Welfare Service. According to the information provided to the Indian Embassy in Norway by the parents of the boy, the child was taken away on the charges of ill-treatment by the parents. The same reason was mentioned by the Norwegian authorities when Indian Embassy took up the matter with them.

(b) and (c) While the child and his father are Norwegian citizens, the mother holds an Indian passport. Accordingly, the Indian Embassy immediately took up the matter with Norwegian authorities. The Norwegian authorities conveyed that child welfare cases in Norway are handled under the Norwegian Child Welfare Act, which is in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Child, and the Act applies to all children in Norway regardless of their background, residential status or citizenship. The Indian Embassy strongly urged Norwegian authorities to resolve the matter and return the young child to his natural parents at the earliest. To pursue the case as per Norwegian laws, the parents of the child have engaged a lawyer. The Indian Embassy is in regular touch with the parents and is supporting them in pursuing the matter as per their wishes.

Counters in Indian Missions for exchange of old currency notes

38. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up counters in its missions abroad to exchange old currency notes of ₹ 500 and 1000 denominations for NRIs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government had made any provisions for old currency notes held by foreign nations, foreign banks and money changers abroad and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Indian tourists who were forced to come back as the old currency notes were not being exchanged abroad; and

(d) the details of arrangement made for Indian mission staffers and officers for the exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) No.

(b) Some central banks/countries have made requests to the Indian Government/RBI in respect of old series Indian bank notes of ₹ 500 and 1000 denominations; discussion are underway with concerned foreign central banks.

(c) No specific instances have come to notice.

(d) No special provisions have been made by the Government for Indian Mission officers and staffers.

Temporary houses for homeless

39. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed the Government to assess the availability of houses for homeless and take steps for providing temporary houses

and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the court was not satisfied with the implementation of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission and issued appropriate directions in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of BPL card beneficiaries who have been allocated permanent/ temporary houses after court order; and

(d) the details of various facilities provided to BPL card beneficiaries by the State/UTs including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Hon'ble Supreme Court, *vide* its Order dated 11th November, 2016, has directed to constitute a Committee under Chairmanship of Mr. Justice Kailash Gambhir, retired Judge, High Court of Delhi for physical verification of the available shelters for urban homeless in each State/UT. The Committee shall verify whether the shelters are in compliance with the operational guidelines for the scheme of Shelters for Urban Homeless under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) and inquire into the reasons for slow progress in the setting up of shelter homes by the States/UTs and about the non-utilization and/ or diversion/ mis-utilization of the funds allocated for the scheme. The Committee shall also issue suitable recommendation to the State Governments to ensure that at least temporary shelters are provided for the homeless in the urban areas to protect them during the winter season. The Committee is to submit its report within a period of four months.

(c) and (d) State/ UT-wise details (including the State of Maharashtra) of houses along with civic and social infrastructure facilities provided to urban poor including BPL card holders under schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission including subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of construction of houses along with basic civic and social infrastructure facilities to urban poor including BPL card holder under schemes of JnNURM and PMAY including subsumed projects of RAY being implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA)

(As on 30th Jan. 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Houses sanctioned for construction	Const- ruption of Houses Under Progress	Const- ruption of Houses Completed	Houses Occupied by benefi- ciaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,74,277	57,065	68,080	50,783
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,778	2,288	420	244
4.	Assam	30,928	2,403	3,481	3,640
5.	Bihar	87,444	30,361	16,732	25,292
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	17,700	—	17,700	12,530
7.	Chhattisgarh	58,386	8,977	24,867	15,350
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	155	48	107	107
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	62	—	14	14
10.	Delhi (UT)	55,548	24,000	31,517	1,767
11.	Goa	5	—	5	5
12.	Gujarat	2,72,567	83,633	1,47,658	1,23,014
13.	Haryana	17,384	3,237	13,587	11,023
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,355	2,484	859	485
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15,524	2,093	6,978	7,837
16.	Jharkhand	54,548	22,033	9,384	10,024

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Karnataka	1,60,122	28,151	53,420	44,004
18.	Kerala	58,882	5,135	35,451	35,783
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	—	—	—	—
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,48,139	44,166	37,623	31,178
21.	Maharashtra	2,97,851	33,975	1,37,275	98,062
22.	Manipur	13,826	7	4,094	4,094
23.	Meghalaya	1,280	360	888	366
24.	Mizoram	13,497	160	3,089	2,011
25.	Nagaland	19,825	2,475	5,300	4,274
26.	Odisha	61,531	19,095	13,673	12,463
27.	Puducherry (UT)	2,272	152	1,400	881
28.	Punjab	49,637	791	6,293	3,377
29.	Rajasthan	80,680	34,581	44,377	41,239
30.	Sikkim	294	33	261	150
31.	Tamil Nadu	3,54,927	53,773	1,20,091	1,11,767
32.	Telangana	1,65,622	13,483	75,816	57,018
33.	Tripura	49,276	31,854	3,525	3,375
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,03,704	15,973	74,818	61,477
35.	Uttarakhand	11,759	4,542	3,280	2,250
36.	West Bengal	3,16,559	45,258	1,63,834	1,63,215
TOTAL		28,01,344	5,72,586	11,25,897	9,39,099

Decline in business for real estate sector

40. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered various reports which found that there has been a decline in business for real estate sector during the last quarter of 2016 due to demonetisation;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto and the loss incurred because of this and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry would conduct its own study to determine the impact of demonetisation on real estate sector and if so, how and when; and

(d) if not, how Ministry has reached to the conclusion that there has been no effect of demonetisation on this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) No Sir, the Government has not carried out any study on impact of demonetisation on real estate sector.

Sector experts have written about the impact of demonetisation on the real estate sector, wherein, they feel that demonetisation will purge the real estate sector from the influence of black money, thereby making purchases affordable and within the reach of the common man.

It has been opined by experts that demonetisation will give a fillip to the real estate sector due to price correction and transparency in deals, thereby creating a level playing field.

It has also been stated that demonetisation coupled with the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, the Goods and Service Tax Law (*i.e.* the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016 and the Model GST Law) and the *Benami* Transactions (Prohibition) (Amendment) Act, 2015 will further increase transparency in the sector and attract higher volume of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) at competitive rates.

Target for construction of houses

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

(a) whether Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any survey on housing requirement of people belonging to middle class and those living below poverty line in cities during the current year;

(b) the target set by the Central Government for construction of houses during the year; and

(c) the number of projects underway, at present, and the places where these projects are located?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)]" Mission on 25.6.2015. The Mission aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor. The Mission Guidelines makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing for urban poor belonging to different categories including Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIGs).

Central assistance has been accepted for construction of 8,14,674 houses under all verticals of PMAY(U) Mission during the current year across the country.

(c) As on date, total 684 projects are in-progress for construction of total 1,59,129 houses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and total 1002 projects are in-progress for construction of 4,06,673 houses under PMAY(U) Mission including subsumed scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

Demand assessment by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana under PMAY

42. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

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

(a) whether the demand assessment by the State Governments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to provide houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana stood at more than 6 lakhs and 8.5 lakhs respectively as of 1st December, 2016 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of Central assistance given against the demand of the States during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the number of houses constructed during that period in those States, district-wise; and

(d) the time-frame required to complete the above demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Demand assessment as reported by the State Governments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to provide houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY(U)) stood at 6.1 lakhs and 8.57 lakhs respectively as of 1st December, 2016 covering 68 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in Telangana and 84 ULBs in Andhra Pradesh. Further demand assessments of the States

have raised the demand of houses for urban poor to 6.34 lakhs in Telangana and 9.25 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh as on 30.01.2017.

(b) and (c) The District-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned/released along with houses constructed under PMAY(U) including those of the subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) during the last three years and the current year in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(d) For constructing houses under PMAY(U), the State has to submit project proposals seeking central assistance as per their demand assessments and the construction of houses is to be completed within the Mission period *i.e.* by the year 2022.

Statement-I

District-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released during each of last three years and the current year along with houses constructed during that period under PMAY (Urban) including subsumed projects of RAY for the State of Telangana

Sl. No.	District Name	Central assistance sanctioned for construction of houses (₹ in cr.)				Central assistance released (₹ in cr.)				No. of Houses sanctioned	No. of Houses constructed during last three and current year
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Current Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Current Year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Adilabad	-	-	28.10	0.29	-	-	12.49	15.00	4,692	16
2.	Hyderabad	-	-	193.12	0.45	1.48	-	134.44	2.87	33,338	49
3.	Karimnagar	-	-	47.71	0.46	-	-	21.01	20.03	7,958	32
4.	Khammam	-	-	34.46	0.08	-	-	10.56	20.67	5,748	5
5.	Mahabubnagar	-	-	34.32	0.23	-	-	19.52	12.65	5,727	15
6.	Medak	-	-	49.64	0.06	-	-	30.86	10.48	8,263	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7.	Nalgonda	-	-	22.91	0.08	-	-	7.11	14.60	3,818	9
8.	Nizamabad	-	-	22.19	0.04	-	-	11.72	9.21	3,696	5
9.	Rangareddy	-	-	18.51	1.37	-	-	1.93	17.45	3,075	102
10.	Warangal	-	-	33.79	0.24	-	-	13.97	17.25	5,629	18
TOTAL		-	-	484.74	3.29	1.48	-	263.61	140.20	81,944	259

Monitoring Division - MoHUPA

Statement-II

District-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released during each of last three years and the current year along with houses constructed during that period under PMAY (Urban) including subsumed projects of RAY for the state of Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	District Name	Central assistance sanctioned for construction of houses (₹ in cr.)				Central assistance released (₹ in cr.)				No. of Houses sanctioned	No. of Houses Constructed during last three and current year
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Current Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Current Year		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Anantapur	-	-	67.49	0.24	-	-	8.59	20.82	11,244	28
2.	Chittoor	-	-	49.02	0.16	-	-	8.21	13.65	8,171	15
3.	East Godavari	-	-	146.12	0.10	-	-	53.74	12.58	24,349	9
4.	Guntur	-	-	147.59	0.16	-	-	35.74	29.51	24,592	16
5.	Kadapa	-	-	44.82	0.03	-	-	11.45	8.19	7,469	4
6.	Krishna	-	-	91.03	0.07	2.42	-	9.29	30.30	16,582	7
7.	Kurnool	-	-	111.81	0.11	-	-	50.21	2.01	18,630	12
8.	Prakasam	-	-	30.41	-	-	-	11.04	2.94	5,069	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9. Nellore		-	-	124.12	0.15	-	-	40.31	15.16	20,691	10
10. Srikakulam		-	-	13.06	-	-	-	6.07	-	2,176	200
11. Visakhapatnam	1.92		-	120.39	0.19	1.92	-	25.64	26.39	20,253	1,083
12. Vizianagaram		-	-	68.14	0.15	-	-	13.17	16.39	11,363	34
13. West Godavari		-	-	145.83	0.02	-	-	62.46	4.92	24,306	1
TOTAL		1.92		-1,159.83	1.39	4.34	-	335.90	182.85	1,94,895	1,419

Monitoring Division- MoHUPA

National Urban Livelihood Mission in Tamil Nadu

43. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of urban households mobilized into Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Tamil Nadu under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM);
- (b) the details of banks with which loan linkages have been provided to SHG in the State; and
- (c) the details of loans released to SHGs, in the State during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) National Urban Livelihoods Mission which has been renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY -NULM) is being implemented since April, 2014. In Tamil Nadu, a total of 17, 540 Self Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed under DAY-NULM upto November, 2016. As each SHG consists of about 10 members, the total households mobilized by these SHGs is 1,75,400.

(b) In Tamil Nadu, a number of banks are involved in extension of loan to SHGs through bank linkages. These include State Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Canara Bank, Indian Bank, Central Bank of India, South Indian Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, Bank of Baroda, HDFC, Corporation Bank, City Union Bank, Union Bank of India, Federal Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, Karur Vysa Bank, REPCO Bank, IDBI, ICICI, Lakshmi Vilas Bank, State Bank of Hyderabad, Axis Bank, Syndicate Bank, Vijaya Bank, Tamil Nadu Mercantile Bank, UCO Bank, Bank of India, Cooperative Bank, Andhra

Bank, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Allahabad Bank and Pandian Grama Bank.

(c) As per the information received from State Government, a total of ₹ 2901.88 lakh has been disbursed to SHGs under DAY-NULM (as on 30.01.2017).

Slum dwellers under PMAY

44. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE:

SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

(a) to what extent Government has been able to enforce Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) on all existing slums, notified or non-notified and the progress thereof, State-wise;

(b) the number of slum dwellers who are benefiting under this scheme and those who are yet to be brought thereunder, State-wise;

(c) details of budgetary allocations made, funds released and utilised under the slum development schemes during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of mechanism to monitor the progress of these schemes and to check misutilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban) Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and other urban poor. 'In-situ' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) is an important component under PMAY (Urban) mission under which State/UT Government using land as a resource may take up Slum redevelopment projects for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers. Slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1.0 lakh per house, on an average, is admissible for all houses built in all such projects.

Under PMAY (Urban) Mission, States/UTs have been delegated the power to appraise and approve project proposals and have to approach the Ministry only for release of Central assistance for projects approved at the State level. It is, therefore, upto State/UT Government to identify parcels of land that are under slums and which are fit for being taken up under the slum rehabilitation component of the PMAY (Urban) mission.

State-wise details of fund released and houses constructed under the ISSR component of PMAY(U) mission and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) {subsumed under PMAY(U)} are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) A Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted as per the PMAY (U) scheme guidelines which meets regularly under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (HUPA), *inter alia*, reviews the implementation of the schemes.

Ministry is also regularly monitoring progress through periodic review meetings/ video-conferencing with the concerned State/City Government officials and field visits. The State/UT Governments are also mandated to review project implementation of PMAY (U).

Statement

State-wise details of Projects and houses for construction involved so far along with central assistance sanctioned and released during the last three years and current year under in-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) of PMAY (Urban) and subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) into PMAY (Urban)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Project Involved	Houses of Involved	Central assistance sanctioned (₹ in cr.)	Central assistance released (₹ in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1,617	4.98	15.88
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1,536	77.39	56.61
4.	Assam	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	7	11,276	297.72	161.70
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	1,025	7.25	39.77
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	73	50,672	696.67	313.08
13.	Haryana	4	3,226	2068.93	108.94
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	300	-	9.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	369	-	6.26
16.	Jharkhand	4	3,931	97.15	60.25
17.	Karnataka	20	22,133	530.81	407.15
18.	Kerala	5	2,118	31.34	14.28
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	11	10,055	113.51	137.95
21.	Maharashtra	1	2,356	23.56	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	1	142	-	4.35
25.	Nagaland	3	1,054	41.68	16.23
26.	Odisha	18	17,235	235.23	109.80
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
28.	Punjab	1	1,025	10.25	7.88
29.	Rajasthan	19	16,132	222.02	218.72
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	15	4,880	80.27	100.94
32.	Telangana	1	1,198	-	54.97
33.	Tripura	4	3,005	77.92	59.94
34.	Uttar Pradesh	18	8,409	151.77	123.42
35.	Uttarakhand	10	3,130	128.80	65.35
36.	West Bengal	3	472	15.05	11.58
TOTAL		229	1,67,296	3,050.30	2,104.24

Target under National Urban Livelihoods Mission

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the States are unable to achieve physical and financial targets set under the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the target set and achievements made during the last two years under NULM, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (b) No financial targets are set for States/Union Territories under DAY-NULM. The States/UT-wise physical targets set and achievements during the last two years under DAY-NULM are given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise physical targets set and achievements under DAY-NULM in 2014-15

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Social Mobilisation & Institution Development (SM&ID)				Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST & P)		Self Employment Programme (SEP)	
		No. of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed		No. of SHGs given Revolving Fund (RF)		No. of members trained		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group Micro Enterprises	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1504	4924	1128	2000	18800	429	2255	2159
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	193	23	145	0	2500	823	290	20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	1450	0	1088	0	18200	0	2175	0
4.	Bihar	1219	2220	914	1366	15300	0	1828	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	594	2719	445	473	7500	4090	891	933
6.	Goa	25	1	19	0	300	91	37	0
7.	Gujarat	2949	165	2212	0	36900	0	4424	0
8.	Haryana	963	98	723	109	12000	433	1445	181
9.	Himachal Pradesh	67	490	51	0	850	1126	101	316
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	391	179	293	0	4900	5089	587	3
11.	Jharkhand	889	1019	667	15	11000	0	1334	0
12.	Karnataka	2559	3029	1919	4200	32000	5502	3838	3839
13.	Kerala	501	0	375	0	6300	0	751	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2108	2051	1581	32	26400	30104	3161	3555
15.	Maharashtra	6154	3009	4616	668	76900	0	9232	812
16.	Manipur	275	512	206	0	3500	422	412	0
17.	Meghalaya	216	13	162	0	2700	465	323	21
18.	Mizoram	353	1152	264	1152	4400	5287	529	376
19.	Nagaland	257	100	193	36	3300	4780	386	310
20.	Odisha	623	2500	467	500	7800	0	934	571
21.	Punjab	1038	0	778	0	12500	0	1556	0
22.	Rajasthan	1762	1041	1322	0	22000	316	2643	87
23.	Sikkim	75	0	56	0	900	0	112	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2895	17071	2171	3530	36200	94894	4342	19569
25.	Telangana	1536	3035	1152	2741	19200	2378	2303	389
26.	Tripura	340	0	255	0	4200	0	511	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4262	467	3196	0	53300	0	6392	2026

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Uttarakhand	260	88	195	6	3300	0	390	256
29.	West Bengal	2826	1786	2119	1849	35400	24054	4238	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15	0	11	0	200	0	22	0
31.	Chandigarh	145	80	109	0	1800	771	218	26
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	0	10	0	200	0	20	0
33.	Daman and Diu	9	0	7	0	150	0	14	0
34.	Delhi	1444	0	1083	0	18000	983	2166	0
35.	Puducherry	92	0	69	0	1100	0	138	0
TOTAL		40000	47772	30000	18677	500000	182037	60000	35449

Statement-II*State/UT-wise physical targets set and achievements under DAY-NULM*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID)				Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST & P)		Self Employment Programme (SEP)	
		No. of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed		No. of SHGs for given Revolving Fund (RF)		No. of members trained		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group Micro Enterprises	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1031	4242	773	4901	10310	17051	1031	5465

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	118	505	89	0	1176	0	118	0
3.	Assam	1630	208	1223	0	16299	0	1630	0
4.	Bihar	877	3501	658	2431	8767	17054	877	625
5.	Chhattisgarh	443	6809	332	3270	4427	15930	443	4200
6.	Goa	68	0	51	10	676	91	68	0
7.	Gujarat	1920	1395	1440	25	19195	4589	1920	628
8.	Haryana	659	40	494	0	6593	0	659	385
9.	Himachal Pradesh	51	253	38	533	513	2176	51	94
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	256	557	192	53	2560	5089	256	545
11.	Jharkhand	591	608	443	138	5915	2279	591	510
12.	Karnataka	1762	1435	1322	1249	17615	22832	1762	4372
13.	Kerala	1188	1192	891	3014	11881	0	1188	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1496	3870	1122	1136	14964	42597	1496	14668
15.	Maharashtra	3789	3088	2842	1316	37890	3760	3789	3802
16.	Manipur	309	679	232	280	3091	647	309	0
17.	Meghalaya	221	1	166	0	2207	15	221	0
18.	Mizoram	212	731	159	0	2119	1712	212	15
19.	Nagaland	212	491	159	0	2116	1310	212	310
20.	Odisha	522	1004	392	670	5222	23700	522	2134
21.	Punjab	775	714	581	0	7753	0	775	299
22.	Rajasthan	1271	3688	953	915	12711	6933	1271	1883
23.	Sikkim	57	0	43	0	569	190	57	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2603	4801	1952	2411	26034	9554	2603	8527
25.	Telangana	1073	3373	805	5725	10730	8817	1073	1490

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Tripura	356	0	267	0	3563	0	356	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3318	10778	2489	513	33175	37140	227	8278
28.	Uttarakhand	227	169	170	2	2274	6294	3318	615
29.	West Bengal	2169	3999	1627	7505	21691	20980	2169	143
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	0	5	0	59	0	6	0
31.	Chandigarh	42	55	32	28	421	3333	42	28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	0	5	0	63	0	7	0
33.	Daman and Diu	7	0	5	0	75	0	7	0
34.	Delhi	757	0	568	0	7571	0	757	0
35.	Puducherry	39	0	29	0	394	0	39	0
TOTAL		30062	58186	22549	36125	300622	254073	30062	59024

PMAY in Karnataka

46. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of houses constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) since beginning of the Mission in June, 2015 in Karnataka, district-wise;

(b) the details of target set by the Ministry for 2015 and 2016;

(c) whether any Memorandum of Agreement is entered into between the Ministry and the State Government under PMAY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the status of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) District-wise details of houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} including those of the subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in Karnataka since beginning of the Mission in June, 2015, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) No State-specific year-wise target for construction of houses under PMAY(U) has been fixed. The State has to complete demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing and to submit project proposals as per their demand assessment and the construction of houses is to be completed within the Mission period *i.e.* by the year 2022.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. A Memorandum of Agreement has been entered into between the Ministry and the State Government of Karnataka under PMAY(U) Mission, whereby, the State has agreed to participate in the Mission to meet the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and other urban poor of the State by the year 2022 along with the mandatory reforms to be undertaken as provided in the Mission guidelines to ease administrative and regulatory bottlenecks.

Statement

*District-wise details of houses constructed and in-progress under PMAY (Urban)
including those of subsumed projects of RAY in the State of Karnataka*

(As on 30th Jan 2017)

Sl. No.	District Name	Houses approved for construction	Houses under construction	Houses Constructed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bagalkot	6,170	1,074	58
2.	Bangalore	8,339	-	73
3.	Bangalore Rural	1,460	296	42
4.	Bangalore Urban	168	13	-
5.	Belgaum	5,697	535	231
6.	Bellary	4,599	631	85
7.	Bidar	2,927	223	147
8.	Bijapur	3,123	941	115
9.	Bijapur (Vijayapura)	82	57	-
10.	Chamarajanagar	1,231	588	5
11.	Chikkaballapur	3,074	294	33

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Chikmagalur	272	1	3
13.	Chitradurga	2,659	670	61
14.	Dakshina Kannada	1,599	156	83
15.	Davanagere	2,497	319	65
16.	Dharwad	1,775	177	113
17.	Gadag	10,120	384	232
18.	Gulbarga	3,215	538	83
19.	Hassan	3,588	68	13
20.	Haveri	1,959	550	123
21.	Kodagu	322	34	12
22.	Kolar	1,680	171	6
23.	Koppal	1,703	421	5
24.	Mandya	1,476	177	113
25.	Mysore	5,315	305	121
26.	Raichur	5,049	705	282
27.	Ramanagara	4,232	139	3
28.	Shimoga	3,139	311	88
29.	Tumkur	1,287	-	10
30.	Udupi	432	25	55
31.	Uttara Kannada	443	53	8
32.	Yadgir	2,203	292	4
33.	Bangalore	7,755	2,164	3,358
34.	Belgaum	1,044	805	78
35.	Chitradurga	1,563	347	777
36.	Davanagere	2,120	701	-

1	2	3	4	5
37.	Dharwad	2,128	1,345	258
38.	Gulbarga	3,447	1,248	1,160
39.	Kolar	851	338	60
40.	Mandya	1,335	-	-
41.	Mysore	116	116	-
42.	Tumkur	2,766	1,222	1,277
GRAND TOTAL		1,14,960	18,434	9,240

Monitoring Division - MoHUPA

Poverty Alleviation and Employment Generation schemes in Himachal Pradesh

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

(a) the details of proposals received from Himachal Pradesh under various schemes for poverty alleviation and employment generation during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of sanctioned and pending proposals and the reasons for their pendency; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for approval of pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA) launched the "National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)" w.e.f. 23rd September, 2013 with the aim of reducing the poverty and vulnerability of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis. The Mission has been extended to all statutory towns and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM). Under DAY-NULM, based on the allocation of the State and as per the provision General Financial Rules (GFR), funds are released to the States/UTs for implementation of various components of the Mission. The States/UTs have

been given the flexibility to allocate funds amongst various components based on their local requirement. The individual projects/proposals are approved at State/UT level and no approval of the Ministry is required for their implementation in the State/UT. These principles and policies apply to all States/UTs, including Himachal Pradesh.

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

Agencies constructing low cost housing

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

(a) the agencies/contractors in public/private sector which have been given responsibility to construct low cost housing/dwelling units in urban areas, State-wise, including Punjab and Uttarakhand;

(b) the number of such units built during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) whether there is any shortfall in achievement of the target fixed and if so, the details thereof and the project for the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Housing and urbanization come under the purview of State Governments. Central Government's Schemes namely Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] are being implemented for providing low cost house to urban poor including slum dwellers. The States/UTs including the States of Punjab and Uttarakhand are implementing these schemes through their implementing agencies like Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), Housing Boards, etc.

(b) A total of 4,27,419 houses have been constructed during last three years under JNNURM, RAY and PMAY(U) by the State implementing Agencies. State-wise details of the houses constructed are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As on 23.01.2017, a total of 12,40,920 houses have been sanctioned for construction under JNNURM, out of which total 10,56,566 houses have been completed. Further, as on 23.01.2017, a total of 15,60,579 houses for urban poor have been sanctioned under PMAY (U) Mission including the subsumed scheme of RAY, out of which 69,178 houses have been completed.

Statement

State-wise details of houses constructed during last three years and current year in schemes of JnNURM and PMAY (U) including subsumed projects of RAY

Sl. No.	State	Under JnNURM	Under PMAY	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10,741	1,419	12,160
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	320	-	320
4.	Assam	1,539	5	1,544
5.	Bihar	12,490	1,295	13,785
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	4,960	4	4,964
7.	Chhattisgarh	11,224	1,303	12,527
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96	11	107
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	16,580	93	16,673
11.	Goa	-	5	5
12.	Gujarat	30,047	23,072	53,119
13.	Haryana	1,619	760	2,379
14.	Himachal Pradesh	776	11	787
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3,866	68	3,934
16.	Jharkhand	6,866	996	7,862
17.	Karnataka	9,080	9,240	18,320
18.	Kerala	6,245	243	6,488
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19,052	2,309	21,361
21.	Maharashtra	54,729	3,711	58,440
22.	Manipur	1,533	22	1,555
23.	Meghalaya	648	16	664

Sl. No.	State	Under JnNURM	Under PMAY	Total
24.	Mizoram	1,728	61	1,789
25.	Nagaland	3,094	456	3,550
26.	Odisha	6,965	1,438	8,403
27.	Puducherry	960	10	970
28.	Punjab	3,945	102	4,047
29.	Rajasthan	24,368	10,722	35,090
30.	Sikkim	208	1	209
31.	Tamil Nadu	45,920	4,831	50,751
32.	Telangana	4,937	417	5,354
33.	Tripura	630	154	784
34.	Uttar Pradesh	25,937	3,649	29,586
35.	Uttarakhand	1,175	690	1,865
36.	West Bengal	46,106	1,921	48,027
GRAND TOTAL		3,58,384	69,035	4,27,419

Progress of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

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

- (a) whether the demand of about 88.34 lakh houses have come from States/UTs under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) so far;
- (b) if so, what would be the contribution of the Central Government for this;
- (c) how much of it has been released so far, State-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for slow progress in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the slum dwellers and urban poor as follows:—

- (i) Central assistance @ ₹ 1 lakh per house is available for the slum redevelopment component and @ ₹ 1.5 lakh for the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) component and Beneficiary led Individual House construction component for EWS beneficiaries under the PMAY (Urban) mission. States/UTs or cities may also contribute financially for such individual house construction.
- (ii) Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of the PMAY (Urban) mission, beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG) seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and such other institutions would be eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5 % for loan amount upto ₹ 6 lakh for a tenure of 15 years or during tenure of loan whichever is lower.

The Mission Guidelines makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand assessment. As on 23.01.2017, net assessment of demand for houses received by the States/UTs under PMAY(U) Mission is 1,47,68,845. The States/UTs submit the project proposals to the Ministry for Central assistance after due consideration of various requirements and parameters.

(c) and (d) Central assistance of ₹ 7207.69 crores has so far been released under PMAY(U) Mission to States/UTs.

Employment guarantee and livelihood for urban poor

50. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed to introduce any scheme to ensure wage employment guarantee and livelihood for the urban poor and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the others measures adopted by Government to ensure employment guarantee and livelihood for urban poor and to unemployment youth; and
- (c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to provide remunerative employment to urban unemployed boys and girls and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to introduce a Scheme to ensure wage employment guarantee and livelihood for urban poor. However, the Ministry has been implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) to reduce poverty and vulnerability

of urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities for improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis.

The employment through Skill Training and Placement (EST & P) component under DAY-NULM is designed to provide skills to the unskilled urban poor as well as to upgrade their existing skills to enable them to get placed in jobs or to set up self-employment ventures.

The Self Employment Programme (SEP) component under DAY-NULM focuses on financial assistance to individuals/groups of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures/micro-enterprises, suited to their skills, training, aptitude and local conditions. The component also supports Self Help Groups (SHGs) of urban poor to access easy credit from banks and avail interest subsidy for loans.

Houses under JNNURM

51. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 3,12,234 houses were not constructed for which sanctions were given under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), way back in March, 2012;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would be able to achieve its task of Housing for All by 2022 at such a snail's pace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing housing and basic services to urban poor and slum dwellers in the country, Government of India had sanctioned 12,40,920 dwelling units (DUs) of which, 10,56,625 DUs have been completed so far and 1,59,070 DUs are at different stages of construction. Government has extended the Mission period upto 31.03.2017 for completing on-going work only for the projects sanctioned upto 31.03.2012

(b) Construction of houses under JNNURM schemes is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments concerned. There has been delay in completing some of the projects due to institutional weakness of the State agencies, non-availability of

encumbrance free land, cost escalation due to rise of prices of construction materials, reluctance of slum dwellers / beneficiaries to shift temporarily in cases of *in-situ* redevelopment projects etc.

(c) and (d) Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) - Housing for All {PMAY (U)-HFA} Mission on 25.6.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/UTs for providing houses to all eligible urban poor. Government is intended to achieve the objectives of the Mission to provide houses to eligible beneficiaries by the year 2022. Since inception of the PMAY (U) Mission, 14,01,097 houses have been sanctioned for construction involving central assistance of ₹ 20,724.61 crore. Besides, under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of the Mission for providing interest subsidy on housing loans to EWS/LIG category of people, so far an amount of ₹ 352.86 crore has been disbursed as interest subsidy for acquisition/construction of 19,510 houses.

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in Rajasthan

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

(a) the details of number of houses built and allotted and the names of the banks which sanctioned loans, the quantum of loans and the number of beneficiaries thereof under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) State-wise; and

(b) whether the State Government of Rajasthan has effectively implemented PMAY and if so, the details of facilities provided to the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) State-wise details of houses accepted for construction under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). State-wise details of Banks along with number of beneficiaries, quantum of loan sanctioned and Central subsidy credited under CLSS component of PMAY (Urban) are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) Under PMAY (U), so far 56 projects proposals have been accepted for Central Assistance of ₹ 670.08 crs. for construction of 37,534 houses of EWS category (including subsumed projects of RAY) in the State of Rajasthan. ₹ 329.37 crs. has been released to the State Government of Rajasthan as 1st installment. Interest subsidy amounting to ₹ 312.72 lakh has been disbursed by banks to 403 beneficiary housing loan accounts under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component of PMAY (U) in the State of Rajasthan.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

State-wise details of houses allocated /accepted for construction under PMAY(Urban) including subsumed projects of RAY

Sl. No.	State	Houses for construction under PMAY(U)	Houses constructed	Houses Grounded for Construction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,94,895	1,419	51,350
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,606	-	1,536
4.	Assam	24,345	5	5
5.	Bihar	63,019	1,295	20,709
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	4	4	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	29,744	1,303	4,439
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	11	11
9.	Daman and Diu	48	-	-
10.	Delhi	124	93	124
11.	Goa	5	5	5
12.	Gujarat	1,41,065	23,072	84,515
13.	Haryana	4,161	760	3,017
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,225	11	1,388
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,316	68	85
16.	Jharkhand	44,445	996	14,182
17.	Karnataka	1,14,960	9,240	27,674
18.	Kerala	16,719	243	1,845

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,09,776	2,309	42,456
21.	Maharashtra	1,22,819	3,711	3,717
22.	Manipur	9,747	22	22
23.	Meghalaya	48	16	16
24.	Mizoram	10,451	61	165
25.	Nagaland	13,560	456	1,055
26.	Odisha	46,708	1,438	16,776
27.	Puducherry	730	10	10
28.	Punjab	42,600	102	103
29.	Rajasthan	37,534	10,722	26,124
30.	Sikkim	1	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,27,492	4,831	42,518
32.	Telangana	81,944	417	5,469
33.	Tripura	45,905	154	31,858
34.	Uttar Pradesh	20,287	3,649	4,317
35.	Uttarakhand	7,844	690	3,256
36.	West Bengal	1,44,238	1,921	35,156
GRAND TOTAL		15,60,376	69,035	4,23,908

Statement-II

State-wise details of Banks along with number of beneficiaries, quantam of loan sanctioned and Central subsidy credited under CLSS component of PMAY (Urban)

(₹ in lakh)

Name of State/ UT	Name of Bank	No. of beneficiaries	Quantam of loan sanctioned	Central Subsidy Amount Credited
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Canara Bank	1	9.00	2.15
Andhra Pradesh	ICICI Bank Ltd.	5	101.13	10.08
Andhra Pradesh	State Bank of India	2	10.50	2.35
Andhra Pradesh	Syndicate Bank	6	41.00	11.15
Andhra Pradesh	United Bank of India	14	108.50	22.07
Assam	Punjab National Bank	2	28.00	4.31
Assam	Union Bank of India	2	13.20	2.49
Bihar	Canara Bank	1	8.00	1.72
Bihar	ICICI Bank Ltd.	4	82.09	7.93
Bihar	Punjab National Bank	8	67.50	15.51
Bihar	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1	6.00	1.60
Bihar	United Bank of India	3	17.36	4.14
Chandigarh	Allahabad Bank	1	15.00	2.13
Chandigarh	Canara Bank	1	4.90	1.76
Chandigarh	Punjab National Bank	1	17.20	2.16
Chhattisgarh	Allahabad Bank	2	3.48	1.26
Chhattisgarh	Bhartiya Manila Bank Ltd.	1	15.00	2.20
Chhattisgarh	Canara Bank	18	112.23	16.10
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh Rajya Sahakari	2	13.00	1.22

1	2	3	4	5
	Bank Maryadit			
Chhattisgarh	ICICI Bank Ltd.	16	199.58	32.35
Chhattisgarh	Indian Overseas Bank	14	58.35	4.85
Chhattisgarh	State Bank of India	61	349.20	28.10
Chhattisgarh	Vijaya Bank	2	14.50	1.18
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	ICICI Bank Ltd.	2	15.33	4.32
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	State Bank of India	2	22.20	4.37
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Vijaya Bank	1	11.00	2.15
Goa	ICICI Bank Ltd.	2	35.81	4.32
Goa	State Bank of India	2	20.56	4.32
Gujarat	Allahabad Bank	18	141.84	30.71
Gujarat	Axis Bank Ltd.	93	1,024.07	188.61
Gujarat	Bank of India	12	99.95	24.19
Gujarat	Canara Bank	7	49.72	12.24
Gujarat	Central Bank of India	7	44.30	11.23
Gujarat	ICICI Bank Ltd.	559	8,121.39	1,185.00
Gujarat	Indian Overseas Bank	1	6.00	1.51
Gujarat	Kalupur Commercial Co-operative Bank Ltd.	24	177.35	39.99
Gujarat	Mehsana Urban Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5	44.00	10.79
Gujarat	Prime Co-operative Bank Ltd.	14	78.35	19.52
Gujarat	Punjab National Bank	21	151.40	42.34
Gujarat	Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari Bank Limited	3	22.90	5.90

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat	Sarvodaya Commercial Co-operative Bank	5	31.70	10.00
Gujarat	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	14	99.43	28.73
Gujarat	Shri Mahila Sewa Sahakari Bank Ltd.	47	145.80	28.21
Gujarat	South Indian Bank Ltd.	4	32.50	6.63
Gujarat	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	26	130.33	42.02
Gujarat	State Bank of India	160	1,577.94	276.63
Gujarat	The Gujarat State Co-operative Bank Ltd	1	7.56	2.20
Gujarat	The Nawangar Co-operative Bank Ltd.	5	35.20	10.16
Gujarat	The Surat People's Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	5.00	1.16
Gujarat	Union Bank of India	3	26.00	6.48
Gujarat	United Bank of India	8	61.51	15.0.7
Gujarat	Vijaya Bank	24	187.57	39.43
Haryana	Canara Bank	18	158.58	33.63
Haryana	ICICI Bank Ltd.	2	36.00	4.34
Haryana	Punjab National Bank	2	13.68	3.84
Haryana	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1	6.00	0.57
Haryana	State Bank of India	24	317.20	43.56
Haryana	State Bank of Patiala	1	5.00	1.83
Himachal Pradesh	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1	18.00	2.19
Himachal Pradesh	State Bank of India	3	10.16	2.43
Jammu and Kashmir	J&K Bank	8	47.00	9.65
Jharkhand	ICICI Bank Ltd.	3	47.80	6.52

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	Punjab National Bank	1	18.00	2.18
Karnataka	Allahabad Bank	1	3.23	0.45
Karnataka	Canara Bank	243	2,493.35	443.74
Karnataka	Corporation Bank	6	22.33	6.89
Karnataka	Dhanlaxmi Bank Ltd.	1	9.90	2.15
Karnataka	ICICI Bank Ltd.	2	38.00	4.30
Karnataka	Indian Overseas Bank	1	4.30	0.44
Karnataka	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	11	57.30	17.40
Karnataka	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	8	60.00	11.49
Karnataka	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2	12.85	1.95
Karnataka	Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank	25	203.90	40.23
Karnataka	Punjab National Bank	2	14.00	3.97
Karnataka	South Indian Bank Ltd.	3	24.00	6.15
Karnataka	State Bank of India	6	53.00	6.67
Karnataka	Syndicate Bank	12	58.00	19.55
Karnataka	Vijaya Bank	26	176.05	30.39
Kerala	Axis Bank Ltd.	5	66.50	9.47
Kerala	Canara Bank	18	98.30	30.69
Kerala	Corporation Bank	2	7.49	2.74
Kerala	ICICI Bank Ltd.	11	163.50	23.78
Kerala	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2	18.33	4.33
Kerala	Punjab National Bank	21	180.88	37.11
Kerala	South Indian Bank Ltd.	15	137.32	26.50
Kerala	State Bank of India	1	4.00	1.13
Kerala	State Bank of Travancore	19	121.63	23.50
Kerala	Union Bank of India	5	31.60	8.27

1	2	3	4	5
Kerala	Vijaya Bank	6	41.25	9.27
Madhya Pradesh	Allahabad Bank	20	113.86	11.57
Madhya Pradesh	Axis Bank Ltd.	1	19.50	1.84
Madhya Pradesh	Canara Bank	76	817.64	135.01
Madhya Pradesh	ICICI Bank Ltd.	13	198.88	27.84
Madhya Pradesh	Indian Overseas Bank	12	100.20	21.82
Madhya Pradesh	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	1	8.00	2.16
Madhya Pradesh	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	62	387.24	92.86
Madhya Pradesh	Oriental Bank of Commerce	7	72.99	13.42
Madhya Pradesh	Punjab National Bank	2	16.50	3.79
Madhya Pradesh	State Bank of India	13	81.33	13.77
Madhya Pradesh	Vijaya Bank	3	18.75	2.60
Maharashtra	Andhra Bank	123	878.32	152.17
Maharashtra	Axis Bank Ltd.	9	160.16	18.95
Maharashtra	Canara Bank	27	253.15	48.33
Maharashtra	Central Bank of India	6	35.34	8.98
Maharashtra	ICICI Bank Ltd.	291	5,037.68	619.12
Maharashtra	Indian Overseas Bank	6	54.45	9.21
Maharashtra	Punjab National Bank	2	22.90	4.34
Maharashtra	South Indian Bank Ltd.	5	57.80	9.45
Maharashtra	State Bank of India	5	67.22	9.21
Maharashtra	Union Bank of India	16	244.80	34.52
Maharashtra	United Bank of India	1	10.00	2.18
Meghalaya	Meghalaya Rural Bank	5	39.74	7.32
Mizoram	Mizoram Cooperative Apex Bank Ltd.	23	96.00	20.18

1	2	3	4	5
Nagaland	Vijaya Bank	1	20.00	1.60
NCT of Delhi	ICICI Bank Ltd.	14	246.10	30.41
NCT of Delhi	State Bank of India	3	32.75	6.52
NCT of Delhi	Vijaya Bank	2	7.00	2.48
Odisha	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1	10.34	1.28
Odisha	State Bank of India	1	4.50	1.54
Punjab	Canara Bank	4	42.00	8.71
Punjab	ICICI Bank Ltd.	3	48.64	5.90
Punjab	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	1	8.50	2.16
Punjab	Oriental Bank of Commerce	5	43.50	10.14
Punjab	Punjab National Bank	20	139.16	37.53
Punjab	Union Bank of India	1	8.25	1.12
Punjab	Vijaya Bank	2	4.75	1.43
Rajasthan	Canara Bank	6	34.32	7.50
Rajasthan	ICICI Bank Ltd.	11	154.69	23.77
Rajasthan	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2	11.15	2.76
Rajasthan	Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank	131	319.20	100.49
Rajasthan	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	224	736.88	130.51
Rajasthan	State Bank of India	16	177.85	26.18
Rajasthan	Union Bank of India	2	24.40	4.31
Rajasthan	Vijaya Bank	11	57.50	17.20
Sikkim	Oriental Bank of Commerce	1	10.00	1.81
Tamil Nadu	Allahabad Bank	1	15.00	2.15
Tamil Nadu	Canara Bank	33	332.19	65.11

1	2	3	4	5
Tamil Nadu	ICICI Bank Ltd.	16	277.58	34.08
Tamil Nadu	Indian Bank	3	32.17	6.05
Tamil Nadu	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	1	9.74	2.17
Tamil Nadu	Punjab National Bank	2	11.60	3.62
Tamil Nadu	South Indian Bank Ltd.	5	60.17	9.87
Tamil Nadu	State Bank of India	4	29.99	6.80
Tamil Nadu	State Bank of Travancore	3	13.00	2.43
Tamil Nadu	Vijaya Bank	3	35.58	6.50
Telangana	Canara Bank	28	274.15	50.74
Telangana	ICICI Bank Ltd.	28	479.28	59.34
Telangana	South Indian Bank Ltd.	1	12.00	2.18
Telangana	State Bank of Mysore	1	15.00	2.16
Telangana	Telangana Grameena Bank	44	532.65	90.53
Telangana	United Bank of India	1	3.15	0.60
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad Bank	8	67.70	11.33
Uttar Pradesh	Canara Bank	26	190.50	49.89
Uttar Pradesh	ICICI Bank Ltd.	42	654.57	89.33
Uttar Pradesh	Indian Overseas Bank	1	7.80	2.20
Uttar Pradesh	Punjab National Bank	20	159.97	33.12
Uttar Pradesh	Purvanchal Bank	1	4.00	1.43
Uttar Pradesh	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	9	81.65	17.63
Uttar Pradesh	State Bank of India	39	351.60	60.21
Uttar Pradesh	Union Bank of India	21	409.54	45.12
Uttar Pradesh	Vijaya Bank	1	1.00	0.24
Uttarakhand	ICICI Bank Ltd.	1	12.70	2.20
Uttarakhand	Punjab National Bank	1	17.00	2.16

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	State Bank of India	5	54.35	10.27
West Bengal	Bangiya Gramin Vikas Bank	1	6.00	2.15
West Bengal	Canara Bank	8	71.50	14.98
West Bengal	Central Bank of India	1	3.40	0.69
West Bengal	ICICI Bank Ltd.	25	381.73	53.49
West Bengal	Oriental Bank of Commerce	7	61.10	11.61
West Bengal	Punjab National Bank	4	30.00	7.89
West Bengal	State Bank of India	9	81.82	17.13
West Bengal	UCO Bank	1	4.30	1.58
West Bengal	Union Bank of India	12	131.21	24.18
West Bengal	United Bank of India	2	19.18	3.69
West Bengal	Vijaya Bank	3	12.00	3.09

Exemption on home loans for urban areas

†53. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work related to the scheme being run by Government with the purpose of ensuring Housing for All by 2022 is progressing as per the target;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has recently announced several types of exemption of home loans in urban areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY [U]} Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor. The Mission guidelines provide flexibility to States/UTs for appraising and approving project

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

proposals based on demand assessed and have to approach the Ministry only for release of Central assistance for projects approved at the State level.

As on 30.01.2017, a total of 3888 cities in 34 States / UTs have been included in Mission. A total of 3031 project proposals in 1,792 cities from 29 States/UTs have been accepted for construction of 14, 01,097 EWS Houses with Central share of ₹ 20,724.61 crs.

(c) and (d) Ministry has not announced any type of exemption on home loans in urban areas.

Campus of foreign universities in the country

54. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to move higher education sector out of the 'non profit' category and allow foreign universities to set up campus in the country including repatriation of profits by these universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the benefits the country is likely to get;

(c) the details of foreign universities which have opened their research centres in India during the last three years; and

(d) the details of any ongoing proposals for the same along with the status in each case and the action being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the current national policy as well as various judicial pronouncements, education in India is a 'not-for-profit' activity. The Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% under automatic route in the education sector subject to applicable laws/sectoral rules/regulation/ security conditions. Hence while universities and institutions of higher education cannot make profit, they may generate a reasonable surplus which is to be ploughed back in the institution to be used for its growth and development.

(c) The details of foreign universities which have opened their research centres in India are not centrally maintained.

(d) At present there is no law which allows the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions to set up their campuses in India.

However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations 2016, which spell out the modalities regarding the eligibility criteria and the conditions for the collaboration of a foreign educational institution with an Indian educational institution. AICTE has also issued Regulations for Entry and Operation of Foreign Universities/Institutions imparting Technical Education in India to facilitate collaboration and partnerships between Indian and Foreign Universities/Institutions in the field of technical education, research and training.

Tamil in CBSE affiliated schools

55. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to introduce regional language as medium of instruction, especially Tamil in Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number and name of language of medium of instruction other than English in CBSE schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. However, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) being a National School Education Board offers the medium of instruction in all the CBSE affiliated schools either Hindi or English.

Increase in age of superannuation of IGNOU teachers

56. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1788 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 1st December, 2016 and to state:

(a) whether the decision of the Ministry taken in 2007 is applicable only to teaching faculty and not for non teaching faculty in Centrally funded higher and technical institutions;

(b) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) faculty does not fall under teaching faculty category;

(c) the basis behind IGNOU to enhance retirement age from 62 to 65 years without amending IGNOU Act;

(d) whether upon complaint made against faculty, IGNOU has sent proposal to the Ministry for ratifying amendment; and

(e) what prevents the Ministry to stop implementing decision on faculty till IGNOU Act is amended?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Based on the letter No. 1-19/2006-U.II dated 23.03.2007 of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) enhanced the age of superannuation of its teachers from 62 to 65 years. However, at that time the University could not get its Statutes amended as per the provisions of the IGNOU Act, 1985. In September, 2016, IGNOU decided to amend its Statutes to make the age of retirement of its teaching staff as 65 years and the communication on the same has since been received in MHRD.

Gross Enrolment Ratio of boys and girls

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a massive gap in Gross Enrolment Ratio of boys and girls at secondary, senior secondary and higher education level in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(b) how the Ministry is planning to address this serious problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Unified-District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2015-16, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of boys and girls at secondary level is 79.16 % and 80.97% respectively and GER of boys and girls at Senior Secondary level is 55.95% and 56.41% respectively. Hence there is no massive gap in GER of boys and girls at secondary and senior secondary level in the country. In case of higher education, GER of girls is marginally lower than that of boys at all India level and also in respect of most of the States. Details of State-wise, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of boys and girls at secondary, senior secondary and higher education levels in the country for 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See below*). Lower GER of girls in higher education as compared to that of boys could be

attributed to factors such as social, cultural and religious beliefs, attitudes and practices, poverty and poor learning environment.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), universalisation of secondary education envisages enhancing the enrollment ratio by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education imparted at secondary level through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. The scheme provides for classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer room, art/craft/culture room, toilets, drinking water facilities etc. in new/upgradation and existing secondary schools. Further, interventions like survey and identification of out of school children, awareness programmes, remedial teaching for learning enhancement, self-defence training for girls, provision of girls toilets, introduction of vocational education at Secondary stage, etc. have also been supported under RMSA to improve access to school education. 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.

Statement

Details of State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of boys and girls at Secondary, Senior Secondary and higher education level in the country for 2015-16.

(Figures in Percentage)

State	Secondary		Higher Secondary		Higher Education	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	89.07	84.28	72.92	76.40	22.3	24.7
Andhra Pradesh	74.63	76.48	58.28	62.27	34.7	26.9
Arunachal Pradesh	91.66	87.58	62.02	61.60	28.8	28.5
Assam	72.48	83.04	38.22	39.47	16.2	14.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	72.42	85.43	34.76	36.66	15.8	12.6
Chandigarh	85.23	89.84	80.86	86.75	48.4	70.4
Chhattisgarh	89.44	94.48	53.89	54.11	15.7	14.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.56	85.17	45.29	52.60	7.8	11.3
Daman and Diu	67.05	81.44	16.32	32.27	4.6	9.2
Delhi	103.23	111.27	73.25	83.60	43.0	48.2
Goa	103.03	105.44	70.79	81.59	25.0	30.9
Gujarat	80.26	66.82	45.17	41.42	22.9	18.3
Haryana	84.20	84.23	59.68	59.48	25.9	26.4
Himachal Pradesh	108.44	105.53	94.58	96.60	29.6	35.5
Jammu and Kashmir	67.65	65.88	61.01	55.98	23.5	26.2
Jharkhand	70.70	76.93	47.75	48.98	16.2	14.8
Karnataka	82.35	84.19	37.12	42.87	26.3	25.9
Kerala	102.31	102.58	72.88	82.44	26.6	35.0
Lakshadweep	105.39	102.06	93.23	102.35	4.1	10.2
Madhya Pradesh	81.54	79.30	47.04	43.24	21.1	17.9
Maharashtra	91.97	87.62	68.74	66.74	31.9	27.6
Manipur	93.61	92.52	71.10	64.81	35.3	33.1
Meghalaya	80.73	93.94	39.77	47.03	20.4	21.1
Mizoram	107.26	110.85	53.57	57.86	25.2	23.0
Nagaland	68.90	74.57	36.42	36.44	14.2	15.6
Odisha	79.40	79.83	-	-	21.5	17.8
Puducherry	83.59	95.38	64.74	86.95	44.2	42.1
Punjab	87.12	86.97	69.03	71.69	25.8	28.5
Rajasthan	81.15	70.12	66.09	51.59	21.8	18.5
Sikkim	113.52	126.14	60.72	75.88	36.7	38.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tamil Nadu	91.86	96.18	74.14	90.60	46.3	42.4
Telangana	80.73	84.44	57.99	64.88	39.3	33.4
Tripura	116.17	120.91	45.24	41.53	19.9	14.0
Uttar Pradesh	67.65	67.86	62.21	59.26	24.2	24.9
Uttarakhand	85.71	85.73	73.36	78.54	33.6	32.9
West Bengal	74.92	92.65	48.98	54.36	19.1	16.2
ALL INDIA	79.16	80.97	55.95	56.41	25.4	23.5

Source:

1. School Education: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) – 2015-16, National University of Educational Planning & Administration (NUEPA)
2. Higher Education: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) – 2015-16, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

New Kendriya Vidyalayas

†58. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to expand the scope of opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to open Kendriya Vidyalayas in each development blocks of the country for improving the level of education; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the children of transferable Central Government employees including Defence and Para-Military personnel by providing a common programme of education. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories Administrations and Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories thereby committing

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. KVs are not opened on the criteria of State-wise/District-wise or development block-wise etc.

Committee for providing reservation for girl students in IITs

†59. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any committee has been constituted to conduct a study for providing reservation to students for admission in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);
- (b) if so, whether this committee has submitted its report;
- (c) if so, the percentage of reservation recommended for girl students in the report;
- (d) whether girl students would get the benefit of reservation from the ensuing session; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (e) A committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Timothy A Gonsalves, Director, IIT-Mandi has been formed by the Joint Admission Board (JAB) to suggest measures to improve the number of girls in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). However, the Committee has not submitted the report.

Out of school SC/ST and OBC girl students

60. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details about the out of schools girls students from SC, ST and OBC communities, year-wise and State-wise for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Community-wise details of out of school children is not maintained at the Central Government level. However, the Ministry of Human Resource Development commissioned three independent surveys in 2005, 2009 and 2014 to assess the number of out of school children in the country. As per these surveys, the number of out of school girls in the age group of 6-13 years has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

reduced from 66.87 lakh in 2005 to 28.97 lakh in 2014. As per the latest survey, State-wise details of out of school girls from Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Class communities in the age group of 6-13 years in 2014 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of out of school girls from SC, ST and OBC Communities

Sl. No.	State/UT	Out of school SC girls	Out of school ST girls	Out of school OBC girls
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13835	5696	20500
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2880	0
4.	Assam	768	3245	9275
5.	Bihar	283512	21793	265946
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	48835	18659
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	415
9.	Daman and Diu	210	0	0
10.	Delhi	8431	2737	11106
11.	Goa	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	36138	17706	22357
13.	Haryana	2517	20116	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1058	3541	0
16.	Jharkhand	4214	16244	22126
17.	Karnataka	25934	4037	16138
18.	Kerala	2952	1199	3455

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Lakshadweep	0	267	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	68199	55734	49082
21.	Maharashtra	19849	16899	17208
22.	Manipur	0	1027	2466
23.	Meghalaya	505	9685	0
24.	Mizoram	0	194	0
25.	Nagaland	0	823	0
26.	Odisha	46595	111315	22205
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	45277	0	8282
29.	Rajasthan	56955	74119	161027
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	18881	889	4005
32.	Tripura	277	1218	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	315349	38022	376958
34.	Uttarakhand	14218	0	20268
35.	West Bengal	27565	17211	0
TOTAL		993239	475432	1051478

Source: IMRB Survey, 2014

Seats reserved for students of SC and ST communities

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

(a) the number of seats reserved for students from SC and ST communities in IITs, IIMs and NITs in the country;

(b) the number of such reserved seats filled in each of these institutions during the last three years;

(c) the reasons of such seats lying vacant, if any; and

(d) the details of discontinuance from studies by SC, ST and OBC students, from such IITs, IIMs, and NITs reported during the last three years, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) As per the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, all IITs/IIMs and NITs have been mandated to reserve 15% and 7.5% seats for the SC and ST category students respectively.

(b) Details of reserved seats filled in SC and ST categories in the last three years in IITs/IIMs and NITs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The information is being collected.

Statement

Details of total intake of students in IITs, IIMs and NITs during the last three years

Institutions	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total
IITs	8821	3646	12467	9661	3999	13660	10640	4516	15156
IIMs	529	243	772	601	237	838	670	281	951
NITs*	3674	2006	5680	3903	2108	6011	3891	2193	6084
TOTAL	13024	5895	18919	14165	6344	20509	15201	6990	22191

*The information in respect of NIT's Nagaland and Puducherry is awaited.

Interview for admission in JNU

62. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru University has recently decided that the admission to research courses like M.Phil and Ph.D. would be based on interview from the next year with entrance test being reduced to a qualifying examination in which the students is required to bag a minimum score of 50 per cent;

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

(c) whether there has been any protest from student unions against it and if so, what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has reported that the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil./ Ph.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016 dated 5th May, 2016 are required to be followed by all Central Universities / Higher Educational Institutes for the purpose of granting admission to various programmes of study. Accordingly, these regulations are being followed by JNU for granting admissions in the University to various programmes of study including M.Phil, and Ph.D. programmes. It has been reported that various student organisations have protested against certain provisions of the UGC Regulations on M.Phil/ Ph.D admission. University administration is in constant dialogues with them to resolve the matter. It is pertinent to mention that JNU is an autonomous institution established under an Act of Parliament and is competent to take action in the matter.

Absence of qualified attendant in School Bus

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

(a) whether, as per amended guidelines of CBSE regarding work profile of teachers in CBSE affiliated schools, there must be a qualified attendant in the bus carrying school children and school authorities have to make provisions of atleast one lady attendant/lady guard in each school bus for the safety of school students;

(b) whether Government are aware that a large number of schools including Mothers International School, Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi are not following such guidelines and are still exploiting school teachers for bus duty; and

(c) if so, the action Government proposes to take against such schools to stop exploitation of teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has not received any complaint in this regard. Majority of the schools come under the administrative control of the respective State Government and it is for them to take action against such schools to stop exploitation of teachers.

Lecturers for environmental studies

†64. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several universities and colleges do not have the lecturers of environmental studies which is one of the compulsory subjects taught therein;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the details of guidelines for teaching the subject of environmental studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court (SC) of India, in its judgment dated 22.11.1991, had directed that through the medium of education, awareness of environment and its problem related to pollution should be taught as a Compulsory subject. As per the directives of the Hon'ble SC, the University Grants Commission (UGC) had prepared a six months module syllabus for Environmental Studies for implementation at Under Graduate courses in Universities and instructed Universities to strictly comply with the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Further, UGC has asked Universities and Affiliated Colleges/ Institutes to entrust the task of teaching the module on Environmental Studies with the teachers who fulfil the necessary qualifications as laid down by it.

Appointment of Lecturers and assigning them the task of teaching Environmental Studies to the students come under the purview of respective Universities/ Institutes.

Funds for research and development

65. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India, as compared to other developing countries, spends less on research and development which is the most important area to be taken to improve our situation; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the details of funds given to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) whose focus is on research and development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) As per the global

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

studies on research investment, 2014, India spends 0.85% of GDP on research as against United States-2.74%, China-2.10%, Japan-3.58%, Germany 2.84% and South Korea-4.29%. The Government has emphasized the need for promoting research that is socially relevant and is of use to the end users. For this purpose, two schemes namely Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) and Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) have been launched. IMPRINT focuses on research in higher educational institutions, with an allocation ₹487.00 crore for a period of three years beginning 2016-17. The cost of the project is met to the extent of 50% by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the remaining 50% by the participating Ministry/Department. UAY promotes industry sponsored, outcome-oriented research projects with an outlay of ₹475.00 crore for a period of two years beginning 2016-17. The project cost is met to the extent of 50% by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and 25% each by the Industry and the participating Ministry/Department. As regards funds released to NGOs, Department of Science and Technology has informed that ₹455.512 lakh during 2015-16 and ₹453.676 lakh during 2016-17 have been released to the NGOs, who are engaged in adaptive research and development (R&D) primarily in rural and difficult areas.

Funds for Higher Education

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of funds required for improving the quality and spread of higher education;
- (b) if so, what is the gap and how much is the public spending; and
- (c) what is the share of private sector spending, in total, on higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) India spends about 4.9% of GDP (as per UNDP estimates 2014) on education, of which about one-third is spent on higher education. The requirement of funds in the higher educational institutions has always been higher than the funds that are made available through budgetary route. The Government, while making all efforts to increase budgetary allocations for higher education, has encouraged higher educational institutions to improve their internal resource generation through consultancies/research in order to convert themselves into financially robust institutions.

(c) There are no accurate estimates of private sector spending in higher education.

Cooking standards and transportation charges under Mid Day Meal Scheme

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

(a) whether Government is aware that transportation charges borne by it for one metric tonne of food articles for mid-day meal is only ₹750;

(b) whether Government is also aware that in Kerala the charge is ₹2,150 per tonne and that the balance of ₹1,400 per tonne is borne by the State Government; and

(c) whether Government would improve cooking standards by allowing one cook for every 300 students in place of 500 students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme transportation assistance in the 11 States (8 North Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States viz. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand) is at par with the PDS rates prevalent in these States. For other States transport assistance is ₹ 750/- per MT. It is also mentioned that 100% transport assistance is borne by Central Government as per the above norms. State Government of Kerala has informed that an amount of ₹ 1400/- per MT is provided by the State from its own resources to the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation as transportation charges for lifting rice, in addition to the financial assistance of ₹ 750/- provided by the Central Government.

(c) Under the scheme, one cook-cum-helper is to be engaged by the States/UTs in schools with upto 25 students; two cook-cum-helpers for 26 to 100 students; and one additional cook-cum-helper for every addition of 100 students.

Honouring Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers

†68. 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 to honour Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers who are delivering cent per cent results;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step, so far, in this regard; 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 (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Meritorious teachers who deliver cent percent results are honoured by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). Achieving cent percent results is one of the criteria for recommending the teachers for National / Regional awards. The teachers who deliver cent percent results in Class X and XII along with high performance of students in subject concerned are honoured with certificate of Excellence issued by KVS (Hqrs).

Additional marks for raising standard of sports

†69. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is proposing to provide additional marks to raise the standards of sports;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action, so far, in this regard; 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) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry for providing additional marks to raise the standards of Sports. Education being in the concurrent list of the constitution, majority of school education boards come under the administrative control of the respective State Government/UT Administrations. It is upto the State/UT to amend the curriculum as per their own requirement for the overall development of the child.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Salaries through digital system in schools

70. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schools which have been collecting tuition fee and dispersing salaries through digital system before November, 2016, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the details of schools which have opted for digital system to disperse salary and collect fee post demonetisation, State/UT-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether certain schools have yet not opted for digital payment of salary and collection of fees and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for various activities approved by the PAB including teachers and headmasters Salary. The salary of the Teachers and Headmaster is dispersed by the States/UTs Government. The information from the States/UTs in this regard is being collected.

Assessment of Deemed to be University by NAAC

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

(a) the details of assessment made by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) during the last five years in all the deemed to be Universities across the country;

(b) the details of Letter Grade awarded to those universities;

(c) whether any deemed to be university(s) are/were assigned D Letter Grade and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of provisions which are enshrined in UGC Act to safeguard the interest of those students who are studying in D Letter Graded deemed universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) During the last five years, 88 Deemed to be Universities have been assessed and accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC). Out of which, 1 Institution has been accredited with A++ Grade, 1 with A+ Grade, 60 with A Grade, 25 with B Grade and 1 with C Grade. Details of these Institutions along with their grading and year of validity of grading are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of point (c) above, does not arise.

Statement

Details of the list of Deemed to be Universities, their NAAC grading and year of validity

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Grade	Validity of grading up to year
1	2	3	4
1.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati-517 507. (Second Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
2.	Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Greenfields, Kunchanapalli Post, Vaddeswaram, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh (First Cycle)	A	Dec-2017
3.	Vignan's Foundation for Science, Technology and Research, Vadlamudi, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh. (First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
4.	Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, IIFT Bhawan, Qutab Industrial Area, New Delhi-110 016. (Second Cycle)	A	Mar-2020
5.	Indian Agricultural Research Institute (Deemed-to-be-University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956), Delhi - 110012 (Second Cycle)	A+	Sep-2021
6.	TERI School of Advanced Studies, New Delhi-110 003. (First Cycle)	A	Mar-2018
7.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Janak Puri, New Delhi-110 058. (First Cycle)	A	Jun-2017
8.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapith, New Delhi-110 016. (Second Cycle)	A	Jun-2020
9.	Sumandeep Vidyapeeth, Village Piparia, Taluka Waghodia, District Vadodara (First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
10.	Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad - 380014 (First Cycle)	A	May-2021
11.	Maharishi Markandeshwar Education Trust, 55, Model Town, Ambala City -134 003, Haryana. (First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020

1	2	3	4
12.	Manav Rachna International University, Faridabad, Haryana (First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
13.	Lingaya's University, Nachaull, Old Faridabad-Jasana Road, Faridabad - 121 002. (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
14.	Jagadguru Sri Shivarathreeswara University, Jagadguru Dr. Sri Shivarathri Rajendra Circle, Ramanuja Road, Mysore - 570 004, Karnataka. (First Cycle)	A	Jun-2018
15.	KLE Academy of Higher Education and Research, Belgaum (Karnataka) (Deemed University)	A	Jan-2021
16.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal-576 104. (Second Cycle)	A	July-2021
17.	Christ University, Hosur Road, Bangalore - 560 029, Karnataka. (First Cycle)	A	Dec-2021
18.	Yenepoya University, Mangalore, Karnataka (First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
19.	NITTE University, Mangalore 575 003, Karnataka. (First Cycle)	A	Oct-2018
20.	International Institute of Information Technology, 26/c, Opp. Infosys (Gate -1), Electronic City, Hosur Road, Bangalore - 560 100, Karnataka (First Cycle)	A	May-2019
21.	Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, Tumkur district - 572 102, Karnataka. (First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
22.	B.L.D.E. University, Bijapur, Karnataka (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
23.	Sri Devraj Urs Academy of Higher Education and Research, Tamaka, Kolar, Karnataka (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
24.	Jain University, 91/2, Dr. A.N. Krishna Rao Road, V.V. Puram, Bangalore, Karnataka (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
25.	Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala. (First Cycle)	B	Jun-2018
26.	Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Deonar, Mumbai-400 080. (Third Cycle)	A	Feb-2021

1	2	3	4
27.	Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (Deemed-to-be-University u/s 3 of the UGC Act 1956), Homi Bhabha Road, Colaba, Mumbai - 400005 (First Cycle)	A	Dec-2021
28.	Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Pimpri, Pune-411 018 (Second Cycle)	A	Mar-2020
29.	SYMBIOSIS International University, Pune-411 004. (Second Cycle)	A	Jan-2021
30.	Homi Bhabha National Institute, Regd. Office: Knowledge Management Group, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Central Complex, Mumbai-400 085. (First Cycle)	A	May-2020
31.	Dr. D.Y. Patil Vidyapeeth, Navi Mumbai-400706 (Second Cycle)	A	Dec-2019
32.	Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Nagpur-440 022 (Maharashtra) (Second Cycle)	A	Mar-2018
33.	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Karad, Satara (M.S.). (First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
34.	Deccan College of Post-Graduate & Research Institute, Pune-411 006. (Second Cycle)	A	Mar-2020
35.	D.Y. Patil Educational Society, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) First Cycle)	A	Mar-2017
36.	Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Pune-411 004. (Second Cycle)	A	Mar-2021
37.	MGM Institute of Health Sciences, MGM Campus, Sector -18, Kamothe, Navi Mumbai (M.S.) - 410 209 (First Cycle)	A	Feb-2019
38.	Institute of Armament Technology, Pune-411 025 renamed as Defence Institute of Technology (First Cycle)	B	Jun-2020
39.	Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune-411 037 (Second Cycle)	B	Nov-2020

1	2	3	4
40.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar-751 024 (Second Cycle)	A	May-2021
41.	Shiksha 'O' Anusandhan, 224, Dharmavihar, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Odisha - 751 030 (Second Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
42.	Sri Balaji Vidyapeeth, Mahatma Gandhi Medical College Campus, Pondy-Cuddalore Main Road, Pillaiyarkuppam, Puducherry - 607 402 (First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
43.	Thapar Institute of Engineering & Technology, Patiala-147 004. (Third Cycle]	A	May-2021
44.	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Longowal, District Sangrur, Punjab (First Cycle)	B	Feb-2017
45.	Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani-333 031. (Third Cycle)	A	Dec-2021
46.	The LNM Institute of Information Technology (Deemed- to-be-University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956), Jaipur -302031 (First Cycle)	A	Sep-2021
47.	Jain Vishva Bharati Institute, Ladnun-341 306. (Second Cycle)	A	Jun-2018
48.	Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur-313 001. (Second Cycle)	A	Dec-2021
49.	IIS University, Gurukul Marg, Mansarovar, Jaipur, Rajasthan (First Cycle)	B	May-2019
50.	Institute of Advanced Studies in Education, Sardarshahr-331401. (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
51.	Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute, Chennai-600 116. (Second Cycle)	A	Sep-2019
52.	S.R.M. Institute of Sciences and Technology, Chennai -603203 (Second Cycle)	A	Jan-2018
53.	Vellore Institute of Technology, Vellore-632 014.		

1	2	3	4
	(Third Cycle)	A	Mar-2020
54.	Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Coimbatore-641 105. (Second Cycle)	A	Sep-2019
55.	M.G.R. Educational and Research Institute, Chennai-600 095 (Second Cycle)	A	Dec-2021
56.	Shanmugha Arts, Science, Technology, Research & Academy (SASTRA), Thanjavur-613 402. (Third Cycle)	A	May-2019
57.	Bharath Institute of Higher Education & Research, Chennai-600 073 (Second Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
58.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram-624 302. (Third Cycle)	A	Sep-2021
59.	Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai, Tamilnadu. (First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
60.	Chennai Mathematical Institute (Deemed-to-be- University u/s 3 of the UGC Act), Chennai - 603103 (First Cycle)	A	May-2021
61.	Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Higher Education, Anand Nagar, Krishnankoil, Virudhunagar-626 190, via Srivilliputhur, Tamilnadu. (Second Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
62.	Chettinad Academy of Research and Education (CARE), Padur, Kelambakkam, Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu(Second Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
63.	B.S. Abdur Rahman Institute of Science and Technology, Vandalur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. (First Cycle)	A	May-2019
64.	Noorul Islam Centre for Higher Education, Kumaracoil, Thuckalay, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu - 629 175. (First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
65.	Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Post Box No. 6 No. 162, Poonamalle High Road, Velappanchavadi, Chennai-600 077(First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020

1	2	3	4
66.	Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science & Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore-641 043. (Third Cycle)	A	Jun-2018
67.	Ponnaiyah Ramajayam Institute of Science & Technology (PRIST), Yagappa Chavadi, Thanjavur - 614 904, Tamilnadu. (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
68.	Karunya Institute of Technology and Sciences, Karunya Nagar, Coimbatore-641114. (First Cycle)	B	May-2021
69.	Hindustan Institute of Technology and Science (HITS), Padur, Old Mahabalipuram Road, Kelamballam, Kancheepuram District. (Tamilnadu). (First Cycle)	B	Jun-2018
70.	Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem-636 308. (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
71.	Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology (PMIST), Periyar Nagar, Vallam, Thanjavur -613 403, Tamil Nadu. (Second Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
72.	Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Pallavaram, Chennai, Tamilnadu. (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
73.	Sri Chandrasekharandra Saraswati Vishwa Mahavidyalaya, Kancheepuram-631 561. (First Cycle)	B	Feb-2019
74.	St. Peter's Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai. (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
75.	Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology, Chennai-600 119. (Second Cycle)	B	Sep-2020
76.	Academy of Maritime Education and Training, 5107, H2, 2nd Avenue, 1st Floor, Anna Nagar, Chennai - 600 0 40. (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
77.	Meenakshi Academy of Higher Education and Research, Chennai-600 092. (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
78.	Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Pollachi Main Road, Coimbatore. (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020

1	2	3	4
79.	ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyderabad (Second Cycle)	A	Jun-2020
80.	Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra-282 005. (Second Cycle)	A	Oct-2018
81.	Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology & Sciences (Formerly Allahabad Agricultural Institute), P.O. Agricultural Institute, Rewa Road, Allahabad - 211 007, U.P. (Second Cycle)	A	Oct-2018
82.	Jaypee Institute of Information Technology, A-10, Sector 62, Nodia-201 307 (U.P) (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
83.	Santosh University, Santosh Nagar, Ghaziabad, U.P. (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
84.	Shobit Institute of Engineering & Technology, Dulhera Marg, Roorkee Road, Meerut - 250 010 (U.P.) (First Cycle)	B	Nov-2020
85.	Nehru Gram Bharati Vishwavidyalaya, Kotwa -Jamunipur, Dubwali Distt, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh (First Cycle)	C	Nov-2020
86.	Graphic Era University, 566/6 Bell Road, Clement Town, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. (First Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
87.	Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar-249 404. (Second Cycle)	A	Nov-2020
88.	Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research (JNCASR) (Deemed-to-be-University u/s 3 of the UGC Act 1956), Bengaluru - 560064	A++	Dec-2021

Grants-in-aid released by the Ministry

72. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of grants-in- aid released by the Ministry during the last three years; and

(b) of the total grants-in-aid released how much was released to State Governments and how much to other than State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The total amount of Grants-in-aid released by the Ministry of Human Resource Development during the last three years is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Total
Grants-in-aid Released	91085.06	90697.22	86054.53	267836.81

(b) The grants-in-aid released to State and Union Territory Governments and to other than State and Union Territory Governments during the last three years is as follows:—

(₹ in crore)

Category/Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Grants released to State and UT Governments	22255.34	64756.31	57151.70
Grants released to other than State and UT Governments	68829.72	25940.91	28902.83

Students Tracking System to monitor academic progress

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

- (a) the drop-out rate of students from class 1 to class 10;
- (b) whether there is any system in place to monitor the performance of students;
- (c) whether the State Government of Karnataka in association with the Infosys Foundation has implemented from July this year a Student Tracking System through a unique identification number allotted to each student to monitor the academic progress, drop-out rate and other aspects; and
- (d) whether Government would also adopt such a tracking system in order to monitor the academic progress and the drop-out rate of students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 2015-16, the annual average dropout rates

in 2014-15 are 4.13%, 4.03% and 17.06% at primary level (classes I to V), upper primary level (classes VI to VIII) and secondary level (classes IX and X), respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is the legal framework for universalisation of elementary education in the country. Section 29 (2) (h) of the RTE Act, 2009 stipulates a Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation (CCE) of child's understanding of knowledge and his or her ability to apply the same. Further, under the mandate of the RTE Act, 2009, the Central Government has notified the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) as the academic authority for development of the curriculum and evaluation procedure. The NCERT conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes - III, V, VIII, and X.

(c) Yes, Sir. The State of Karnataka has informed that the Government of Karnataka in coordination with Infosys foundation has developed and initiated student achievement tracking system during the year 2016-17, and the system is in place. Presently, 1.18 crore students from classes 1 to 10 are given unique identification number.

(d) The Department of School Education & Literacy has taken steps for the Student Tracking System/ Student Database Management Information System, to monitor the academic progress and dropout of students.

Expenditure on education

†74. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not yet been able to spend six per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on education;

(b) if so, the percentage of GDP being spent on education during the last three years; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure that at least six per cent of GDP is spent on education during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) As per publication 'Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education - 2015' of Ministry of Human Resource

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development, public expenditure on higher education as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is 3.98%, 4.35% and 4.44% respectively.

Government has accorded high priority to Education Sector. During XII Five Year Plan, the Plan Outlay of Ministry of Human Resource Development is ₹4,53,728 crore (₹3,43,028 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy and ₹ 1,10,700 crore for the Department of Higher Education) as compared to actual expenditure in XI Five year Plan which was ₹ 1,77,549.76 crore (₹ 1,37,902.94 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy and ₹39,646.82 crore for the Department of Higher Education). This is an increase of about 2.56 times. This increase in Central Plan Outlay for Education Sector presents a determined effort on the part of Central Government for raising public spending on Education.

Recently, the Government has approved the proposal for setting up the Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) for financing creation of required infrastructure and for promotion of research facilities in the centrally aided institutions of higher learning by leveraging funds from the market. The Government would provide an equity of ₹ 1,000 Crore. The loans would be serviced from the internal accruals of these institutions, and the Government would meet the cost of interest on such loans. With the devolution of more funds to the States as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission, States are in position to prioritize allocation of funds to education sector.

NAAC recognition for Colleges and Universities

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of colleges are being established irrespective of the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)'s recognition which is leading to commercialization of education and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to link the NAAC recognition to the colleges and universities being established and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make it compulsory to obtain NAAC recognition for starting colleges and universities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Dr. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) does not award recognition to colleges.

NAAC is a quality assurance agency for Higher Educational Institutions in India and its mandate is to assess and accredit colleges and Universities which are already established and in operation.

Higher Educational Institutions, which have completed six years of their existence, are to apply, for such accreditation to NAAC.

(b) No Sir, NAAC accreditation is not a pre-requisite for establishment of Colleges and Universities. However, as per the existing Regulation of the UGC, it is mandatory for each Higher Educational Institution to get accredited after passing out of two batches or six years, whichever is earlier.

(c) Does not arise.

Common Entrance Test for Admission in Engineering Colleges

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is considering to hold a common entrance test for admission into engineering colleges at the national level on the lines of National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET), with a view to bring transparency in the system; 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 All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Review Committee, headed by Shri M.K. Kaw, Ex-Secretary, MHRD, Govt. of India, in its Report recommended a single National Level Exam for admission to all engineering students in AICTE approved institutions to overcome the system of multiple competitive examinations and to provide equal opportunities and access to all sections of society and all regions of the Country. Accordingly, a National level entrance test has been proposed and discussed in the AICTE and Council Meeting held on 11th January, 2017.

Vacant seats in Engineering Colleges

†77. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of engineering colleges in the country, at present, and the total number of seats therein;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether during the year 2015-16, 8.75 lakh seats remained vacant in engineering colleges across the country;
- (c) number of seats that remained vacant during year 2016-17;
- (d) whether during the last year about 100 engineering colleges providing sub standard education were closed down by AICTE;
- (e) whether some colleges are still not providing quality education; and
- (f) if so, by when Government would take action against such colleges after identifying them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The total number of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved technical institutions for the Academic Year 2016-17 is 3,352 and the number of undergraduate and postgraduate seats therein is 17,32,603.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The details of number of seats remaining vacant during the Academic Year 2016-17 have not been compiled by AICTE.
- (d) AICTE does not close the institutes on its own. However, a total of 122 institutes were granted voluntary closure based on their requests.
- (e) and (f) The technical institutes are granted approval subject to fulfilment of norms and standards in the AICTE Approval Process Handbook. The Institutions, failing to adhere to the prescribed norms and standards, are liable for punitive actions as provided in the AICTE Approval Process Handbook, which includes withdrawal of approval.

Shifting of venue of Annual World Book Fair

78. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to shift the venue of annual World Book Fair from Pragati Maidan, Delhi to elsewhere in the NCR; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and since which year the change in venue would come into effect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Students of rural areas in IITs

79. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:
SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA:
SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that the number of students from rural area entering the prestigious IIT courses is abysmally low *viz.* less than 25 per cent as compared to the number of students from urban areas; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to increase the number of students from rural areas to enter into IITs across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Admission in IITs in the Undergraduate courses is done on the basis of rank in the Joint Entrance Examination (Advanced). As per the data obtained from IIT-Bombay and IIT-Guwahati which conducted JEE(Advanced) 2015 and JEE(Advanced) 2016 respectively, nearly 75% of the candidates admitted in IITs are from urban areas as against 25% from rural areas. One of the reasons for the disparity is better schooling and coaching facilities in urban areas which help students to prepare well for the entrance examinations. With a view to helping those students who do not have access to such facilities, IIT-Delhi is going to implement a scheme called IIT-PAL. Main features of the scheme are:—

(i) Lectures by IIT Professors to students of class XI & XII in Math and Science to help them prepare for JEE Exams.

(ii) Availability of material and video content through dedicated DTH.

Enquiry into death of research scholar in Hyderabad Central University

80. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the circumstances leading to the death of Rohith Vemula, the research scholar of Hyderabad Central University has been completed and if so, the findings thereof; and

- (b) whether punishment has been awarded to the guilty by the probe body?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Sir, the report of the Justice Roopanwal Commission alongwith memorandum of Action Taken thereon has been laid before both the houses of the Parliament on 15.12.2016. It has suggested various pro active actions to be taken to avoid suicides on campus.

Food under Mid Day Meal Scheme

81. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any financial assistance is provided for construction of kitchen-cum-store for cooking and safe storage of food grains in schools under the Mid Day Meal Scheme and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the number of students benefited, people employed and budget allocated by Government to the States under the scheme along with the cooking cost per day per children reimbursed/incurred during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

- (c) whether Government has set up any monitoring mechanism to ensure that quality food is served to students and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Under the Mid Day Meal Scheme, the Central Government started providing 100% Central Assistance for construction of kitchen-cum-stores at a flat rate of ₹ 60,000/- per unit since 2006-07. The norms for kitchen-cum-stores has been revised from month of December, 2009 and the cost of construction of kitchen-cum-stores is now determined on the basis of plinth area norms and the State Schedule of Rates prevalent in the State/UT on sharing basis. The revised norms prescribe 20 sq. mtr. plinth area for construction of kitchen-cum-stores in schools having upto 100 children; for every additional 100 children, additional 4 sq. mtr. plinth area will be added. States/UTs have the flexibility to modify the slab of 100 children depending/upon local conditions.

- (b) The details of State-wise number of children benefited, cook-cum-helper engaged and fund released by the Government to the States/UTs under the scheme during the last three year are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See below*). Under the scheme, the cooking cost per day per child during the last three years is as under:—

(in ₹)

2014-15 (w.e.f. 01-07-2014)		2015-16 (w.e.f. 01-07-2015)		2016-17 (w.e.f. 01-07-2016)	
Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
3.59	5.38	3.86	5.78	4.13	6.18

The cooking costs are to be shared between Central Government and States/UTs in prescribed ratio. The funding pattern has been revised from the year 2015-16 and at present the sharing ratio is 60:40 for non-NER States, 100% for UTs and 90:10 for NER States and 3 Himalayan States viz. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand.

(c) The Government has adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure that quality food is served to children under the Scheme. At national level, an Empowered Committee, headed by Minister of HRD, a National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee (NSMC) and Programme Approval Board (PAB), both headed by Secretary (School Education & Literacy), evaluate the performance of each State and UT in implementation of the Scheme and suggest measures for its smooth and effective implementation, which is a continuous process. At the State level, a State level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee headed by the State Chief Secretary and, at District Level, a District Level Committee under the Chairpersonship of the senior-most Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha of the district monitors the implementation of the scheme in the concerned District. At local level Gram Panchayats/Gram Sabhas, members of Village Education Committees (VECs), Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) and the School Management Committees (SMCs) are required to monitor the regularity and wholesomeness of the mid-day meal served to children, cleanliness in cooking and serving of the meal, timeliness in procurement of good quality ingredients, fuel, etc., implementation of variety in menu so as to make it attractive to children and ensuring social and gender equity on daily basis. In addition, the Centre constitutes Joint Review Missions (JRM)s consisting of educational and nutritional experts, which review the scheme through field visits from time to time. The reports of JRM)s are shared with concerned States/UTs for taking corrective action on the findings.

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise details of Number of Children Covered and Cook-cum-helper engaged during the last three years under Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17*	
		Children	No. of Cooks-cum-Helpers Engaged	Children	No. of Cooks-cum-Helpers Engaged	Children	No. of Cooks-cum-Helpers Engaged
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2917601	97251	2801432	92105	2636595	92105
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	245291	7736	238681	7729	229173	7736
3.	Assam	4474903	122724	4386452	121441	4246864	116472
4.	Bihar	13150423	235181	13916506	236278	12779261	238353
5.	Chhattisgarh	2877038	95524	2915536	93420	2596217	89791
6.	Goa	145351	2067	143135	2623	143000	2623
7.	Gujarat	4260527	90671	4394849	89796	4386366	87329
8.	Haryana	1945224	32610	1707877	30652	1283933	30620
9.	Himachal Pradesh	542750	23478	527332	22813	533982	22375
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	712990	29555	724980	30648	463521	29619
11.	Jharkhand	2585142	81203	2829835	81824	2989152	81824
12.	Karnataka	4767100	117842	4635376	118886	4505494	117984
13.	Kerala	2522323	13700	2494924	13664	2654807	14373
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7244591	243309	6411390	236986	6078430	224767
15.	Maharashtra	9762850	164479	9394423	163523	9285874	167909
16.	Manipur	186596	6528	186655	6951	187360	6951
17.	Meghalaya	510550	16965	526947	17094	523669	17567

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Mizoram	137123	5166	141043	5220	139643	5071
19.	Nagaland	216786	5057	187006	5057	187006	5057
20.	Odisha	4733551	128020	4557835	128817	4437348	127382
21.	Punjab	1653092	41820	1577526	42343	1528903	42609
22.	Rajasthan	4945930	124616	4520007	115622	4232802	115622
23.	Sikkim	76120	1891	67906	1884	63742	1891
24.	Tamil Nadu	4810470	128130	4809942	128130	4807781	128130
25.	Telangana	2012329	55151	1966087	53492	1661306	53600
26.	Tripura	355156	10941	375912	10926	363343	10943
27.	Uttarakhand	667647	29397	647167	28699	618106	28031
28.	Uttar Pradesh	10326042	401378	9907312	398073	9928851	398971
29.	West Bengal	12098740	237774	12026619	244744	11794443	236658
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27958	721	28173	721	27738	721
31.	Chandigarh	46779	740	52726	746	43623	749
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34320	861	33385	927	33072	927
33.	Daman and Diu	14232	304	14403	317	14961	318
34.	Delhi	1166583	20845	1121808	19271	1035886	19228
35.	Lakshadweep	7168	113	6908	110	6526	110
36.	Puducherry	55474	1031	47771	1031	41157	1031
TOTAL		102236753	2574779	100325867	2552563	96489935	2525447

* Coverage upto 2nd QTR during 2016-17.

Statement-II

State-wise and year-wise details of funds released under Mid Day Meal Scheme during last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Central Assistance Released		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31556.76	29064.76	24402.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3351.71	3273.34	2037.44
3.	Assam	47985.16	55376.49	31495.6
4.	Bihar	136532.1	120013.29	114257.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	31564.09	26991.77	29196.57
6.	Goa	1403.61	1297.2	1230.38
7.	Gujarat	44783.33	38053.3	23219.89
8.	Haryana	16398.99	12382.8	11539.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7460.91	8141.23	8028.63
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6203.3	8366.30	7209.17
11.	Jharkhand	21508.92	24518.16	38196.77
12.	Karnataka	56610.57	41939.61	43937.98
13.	Kerala	22575.34	17120.97	10273.67
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79567.82	60698.68	65741.79
15.	Maharashtra	95059.83	103072.93	70686.68
16.	Manipur	3281.86	2452.83	578.63
17.	Meghalaya	6247.18	7024.6	3690.01
18.	Mizoram	2049.78	2060.99	1960.54
19.	Nagaland	4226.96	1073.68	1441.68
20.	Odisha	49303.55	39731.89	43841.08
21.	Punjab	13500.81	16650.04	13773.43

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	41757.13	41934.63	45451.46
23.	Sikkim	1040.14	1001.38	899.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	63991.1	44253.83	42846.05
25.	Telangana	20114.42	17435.58	1808.87
26.	Tripura	4827.01	5129.42	5279.73
27.	Uttarakhand	8931.74	10419.33	8483.19
28.	Uttar Pradesh	105142.49	86192.86	101736.19
29.	West Bengal	109189.56	75582.33	106531.04
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322.2	281.46	400.78
31.	Chandigarh	810.479	756.43	515.28
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	409.772	569.38	320.48
33.	Daman and Diu	213.31	272.37	164.47
34.	Delhi	7892.3	9449.23	8304.4
35.	Lakshadweep	108.81	127.04	102.82
36.	Puducherry	597.7	520.77	377.27
TOTAL		1046521	913230.9	8862.37

*as on date

One teacher schools

82. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are over one lakh Government elementary and secondary schools in the country where there is only one teacher and if so, details of such schools, State-wise;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 10 per cent of such schools are in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) how the Ministry is planning to supplement the efforts of States particularly relating to such schools; and

(d) whether any special scheme is going to be implemented to ensure that sufficient student-teacher ratio is maintained in those schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System of Education (UDISE), 2015-16 (Provisional), there are 97923 single-teacher Government schools at elementary and secondary levels out of a total number of 11.05 lakh schools in the country. 8.84% (*i.e.* 8662) of single-teacher schools are in Andhra Pradesh. State-wise details of such schools are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The recruitment, service conditions and redeployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments and UT Administrations for additional teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to maintain appropriate Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR).

The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with States and UTs at various fora.

Statement

State-wise details of single teacher school

State	Single Teacher Government Schools 2015-16			
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools	Secondary Schools	Total number of single teacher schools
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18	0	0	18
Andhra Pradesh	8417	213	32	8662

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	1009	75	0	1084
Assam	1170	6	2	1178
Bihar	3239	64	13	3316
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2223	568	70	2861
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	2
Daman and Diu	1	0	0	1
Delhi	8	0	0	8
Goa	295	0	0	295
Gujarat	405	170	142	717
Haryana	788	269	7	1064
Himachal Pradesh	1343	128	0	1471
Jammu and Kashmir	1686	36	0	1722
Jharkhand	6891	400	87	7378
Karnataka	4455	555	9	5019
Kerala	34	3	1	38
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	12143	5860	187	18190
Maharashtra	2588	99	8	2695
Manipur	290	6	0	296
Meghalaya	224	0	0	224
Mizoram	64	6	0	70
Nagaland	84	15	0	99
Odisha	1947	77	2	2026
Puducherry	0	0	0	0
Punjab	1470	144	4	1618

1	2	3	4	5
Rajasthan	11643	378	8	12029
Sikkim	1	0	0	1
Tamil Nadu	993	11	2	1006
Telangana	4142	187	22	4351
Tripura	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	10274	4959	436	15669
Uttarakhand	1281	158	10	1449
West Bengal	2765	464	137	3366
INDIA	81893	14851	1179	97923

Source: UDISE 2015-16 (Provisional).

Quality of higher education

†83. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that presently quality is a major concern in higher education/university education in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that not even a single university of India figures among top 200 universities of the world in terms of quality;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether several policy measures and improvements have been effected by Government during the last two years in order to improve the quality of higher education/university education, which have yielded very positive results; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Several premier higher educational institutions in the country like the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs),

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) and a few Central Universities have featured among the world's best ranked higher educational institutions. The Central Government and the University Grants Commission (UGC) are constantly endeavouring to improve quality of higher education in the country. The Central Government has launched several initiatives *viz.* National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Impacting Research Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Uchchatar Avishkar Yojna (UAY) and Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) in the field of education for the qualitative development of education in the country. Under the NIRF, Educational Institutions are ranked by an independent ranking Agency on the basis of objective criteria. Under the IMPRINT, the Government has taken the initiative to address major engineering challenges through the collaborative efforts of the IITs and Indian Institute of Science (IISc). The objectives of UAY scheme are to promote innovation in IITs, addressing issues of manufacturing industries; to spur innovative mindset; to co-ordinate action between academia & industry and to strengthen labs & research facilities. GIAN scheme facilitates partnership between Higher Educational Institutions of the country and other countries in order to tap international talent pool of scientists and entrepreneurs.

(c) and (d) Global academic rankings of the World Universities are carried out by multiple agencies. In one of such kinds of ranking exercises, the Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2016-17 has listed 31 Indian Universities among the world's best Universities even though none of these figured among top 200.

(e) and (f) The UGC undertakes maintenance of standards in teaching, research and quality assurance in Universities, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges through framing regulations, schemes and disbursing grants to the eligible institutions. The UGC has notified several regulations with the objective of sustenance and improvement in the quality of higher education and for undertaking academic reforms. The regulations are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/page/UGC-Regulations.aspx>. In order to encourage research and development in the country, UGC has laid out schemes, awards, fellowships, chairs and programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein to undertake quality research covering areas of knowledge across disciplines including revival & promotion of indigenous languages. Some of the initiatives taken by UGC for improving quality of Higher Education are (i) Choice-based Credit System (CBCS); (ii) Universities with Potential for Excellence; (iii) Centre with potential for excellence in particular area; (iv) Special Assistance Programme (SAP); (v) Basic Science Research; (vi) Major

Research project; (vii) Community College; (viii) B.Voc. Degree Programme; (ix) DDU KAUSHAL KENDRAS; (x) Scholarship Scheme (ISHAN UDAY) for North Eastern Region; (xi) New Methodology of Grading by NAAC; (xii) UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil / Ph.D. Degrees) Regulations, 2016; (xiii) UGC (Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM) Regulation, 2016.

Autonomy to Educational Institutes

84. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government aims to grant full autonomy to as many educational institutes as possible;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that granting the autonomy is essential to improve the quality of education in the country;
- (c) whether Government has invited more institutes to come forward for seeking autonomy than being affiliated to bigger university in the region; 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) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has implemented the scheme of Autonomous Colleges with a view to bring in quality reforms in higher education. The Scheme of Autonomous Colleges offers academic and operative freedom to the Colleges. The autonomy so awarded under the scheme enables a College to determine and prescribe its own courses of study and syllabi and restructure and redesign the courses to suit local needs and to devise innovative methods of teaching, examination and evaluation.

The scheme of Autonomous Colleges is open for all Colleges. Any number of Colleges under a University can apply for award of autonomous status to UGC under this scheme. However, Colleges are granted autonomous status only when they fulfill conditions as prescribed in the guidelines of the scheme of Autonomous Colleges.

Quality of education in self-financing institutions

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

- (a) whether Government has any report about the quality of education imparted in self-financing professional education institutions and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any concrete steps have been taken to improve the quality of education in self-financing professional education institutions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The Ministry of Human Resource Development constituted AICTE Review Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. K. Kaw, Ex-Secretary(MHRD) for restructuring and strengthening the All India Council for Technical Education to address imperatives and challenges in the Technical Education Sector for fullest realization of the higher/technical learning and research potential in the Country. The report of the committee is available on https://www.mygov.in/sites/default/files/master_image/Report_of_the_Review_Committee_of_AICTE.pdf

(b) The Government, through All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Board of Accreditation (NBA), has taken the following steps to improve the quality of education in self financing professional education institutions:—

- (i) Improving the quality of education by making accreditation by National Board of Accreditation (NBA) mandatory.
- (ii) Implementing Study Web of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) and National Digital Library (NDL).
- (iii) Implementing Quality Improvement Program (QIP) and Faculty Development Program (FDP) to enhance the quality of faculty in the technical institutes.
- (iv) Carrying out the Start-up Policy, 2016 to nurture the entrepreneurial talent of students.
- (v) Implementing National Employment Enhancement Mission (NEEM) and Employment Enhancement Training Programme (EETP) to enhance the employability of the students.

Common Entrance Examination for all Central Universities

86. 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 conduct common examination for all Central Universities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that high cutoffs have triggered debates as some

States are known to be lenient on giving marks, leaving students from other schools boards in the lurch; and

(c) whether the students would be spared of the drudgery of applying in several universities individually for admission and the fierce competition for higher marks as cutoffs would be reduced as that would no longer apply and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) No, Sir. At present, there is no such proposal. Central Universities Common Entrance Test (CUCET), 2016 a consortium of only 9 new Central Universities namely Central Universities of Haryana, Jammu, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu is being coordinated by Central University of Rajasthan for the last few years. Central Universities are autonomous institutions governed under the provisions of their Act, Statutes and Ordinances framed thereunder. The statutory bodies of the Central Universities are competent to lay down general principles and minimum eligibility criteria for admission to various courses for each academic session.

Increase in fees for students in Kendriya Vidyalayas

†87. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to increase the fees for students in Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any decision, so far, in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present. However, while issuing guidelines for pay revision of employees of Quasi -Government Organizations, Autonomous Organizations, Statutory Bodies etc., set up by and funded / controlled by the Central Government, the Government has *inter alia* stipulated that the autonomous organizations are expected to manage their affairs in such a fashion that their dependence on Central Government for financial support to meet the extra financial implications is minimal, as such autonomous organizations are expected to be financially self-sufficient so as not to cause any extra burden on the Central Exchequer.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Enquiry into missing of JNU student

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that till date there is no trace of Najeeb, the student of JNU who got missing from the campus and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) what actions are initiated in this regard; and
- (c) whether there is any attack on him inside the campus and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The JNU has reported that Mr. Najeeb Ahmed has not returned to his hostel till date. He left his hostel on 15th October, 2016 without any information. A missing report was lodged 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 for providing information about the missing student has also been announced. A three member Proctorial enquiry Committee was also constituted to investigate this matter. On the directions of the Hon'ble High Court Order, the Delhi Police carried out search operation in JNU Campus. The case has been transferred to Crime Branch of Delhi Police on 11.11.2016 for further investigation.

Handover of public schools to corporate schools

89. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any proposal request has been made by State Government of Andhra Pradesh to handover public schools to corporate entities or corporate schools or private schools in the State;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether approval has been given by the Ministry to go ahead in this regard and if so, the reasons and justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such proposal has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Report on death of Ph.D. scholar

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

(a) whether the Justice Roopanwal Commission report on the death of Ph.D. scholar Rohith Vemula has not been made public yet and if so, the reasons therefor and if not, when it has been made public;

(b) what were the terms of reference and major findings of the Commission;

(c) whether the Commission has given observation on the caste of the deceased and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the determination of caste of the deceased was not in the terms of reference of the Commission and if so, the reasons the Commission went into the caste of the deceased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) Sir, the report of the Justice Roopanwal Commission alongwith memorandum of Action Taken thereon has been laid before both the houses of the Parliament on 15.12.2016. Government took cognizance of only those parts of the report which were as per Terms of Reference.

Norms for advertisement in vernacular languages on Doordarshan

91. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prescribed any norms to carry out advertisements on Doordarshan (DD) in all the vernacular languages including Hindi and English and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether DD is considering to review its policy on various issues related to advertisements and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Advertisements on Doordarshan in all vernacular languages including Hindi and English have to conform to the Code for Commercial Advertisements of Doordarshan whose details are available on website of Doordarshan namely www.ddindia.gov.in.

(b) Review of policy on various issues including advertisements is a dynamic process that is undertaken as per requirement.

RN unit of DD News in Uttarakhand

†92. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a need to establish RN unit of DD News in Uttarakhand;
- (b) whether the public representatives of the State have also requested the Ministry and Government in this regard;
- (c) if so, the reasons for which the unit has not been set up, so far, in the State; and
- (d) the further time likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that a proposal to establish RNU (Regional News Unit) of DD News in Uttarakhand has been approved by them.

(b) to (d) No such request from public representatives of the State has been received.

Objectionable contents on TV channels

93. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is receiving a large number of complaints from audience against several TV channels and radio stations regarding their alleged objectionable contents;
- (b) if so, the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for protecting the interests and basic rights of audience in the country; and
- (c) whether Government is considering to set up a statutory mechanism for redressal of complaints against the contents of private TV channels and radio stations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Complaints are received directly and also through the public grievance portal *i.e* <http://pgportal.gov.in> relating to the content telecast on private TV channels. As per existing regulatory framework, private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 framed thereunder which contain a gamut of criteria to be followed while carrying programmes and advertisements in such TV channels. FM Radio Channels are required to comply with the terms and conditions of the Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) which is executed by them with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at the time of granting permission to run FM radio channels. Clause 7.6 of the GOPA provides that the permission holder shall ensure that no content, messages, advertisement or communication, transmitted in its Broadcast Channel is objectionable, obscene, unauthorized or inconsistent with the laws of India. It is also prescribed under Clause 11.2 of the GOPA that FM Radio Channels should follow the same programme and Advertisement Codes as followed by All India Radio (AIR). These Codes and GOPA contain a whole range of parameters to regulate content on FM channels.

Ministry has also constituted a composite Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) under Section 20 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 comprising officers from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law and Justice, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and a representative from Advertising Standards Council of India, to take cognizance *suo moto* or to look into specific complaints regarding content on private TV channels on any platform including FM Radio channels. As and when there is a *prima facie* case of violation by private satellite TV channels and private FM channels regarding content aired by them, the matter is placed before the IMC for its consideration/recommendations. Thus, IMC functions in a recommendatory capacity. The final decision is taken on the basis of the recommendations of IMC by the Ministry after which action is taken such as issuing warnings or advisories to the channels or asking them to run apology scrolls on their channels or directing the channels to be taken off air for a limited period depending on the gravity of the violation.

Apart from this, the Ministry has also issued directions to States to set up District level and State level Monitoring Committees to regulate content telecast of local TV channels carried on Cable Networks.

Thus, the Ministry exercises the statutory powers available through the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder to regulate the content carried by TV channels with regard to programmes and advertisements as per the provisions of Programme and Advertising Codes. Further, when the channels are granted permission to uplink/downlink a particular channel from or into India as per uplinking/downlinking Guidelines, they furnish an undertaking to comply with the Programme and Advertising Codes at all times. In case of violation of the codes, the Ministry takes action against the defaulting channels in terms of powers conferred by Section 20 of the Cable Act and Uplinking/Downlinking Guidelines.

Recently, in a judgment delivered on 12.01.2017, with regard to WP No.1024 of 2013 in the case of Common Cause Vs UOI & Ors, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has advised the Government to formalize the complaint redressal mechanism including the period of limitation within which a complaint can be filed and the concerned statutory authority which shall adjudicate upon the same including the appellate and other redressal mechanisms, leading to a final conclusive determination.

Losses to Doordarshan

94. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any presentation/report on Prasar Bharati indicating the details of losses that Doordarshan was making;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto; and
- (c) the details of decision taken for improving the quality of Doordarshan programmes for generating more revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) No, the Government has not received any such report so far.

- (c) Doordarshan is continuously making effort to improve the viewership of channels. As a Public Service Broadcaster, DD broadcasts programmes on various aspects of social development. All 23 Satellite channels of DD (which operate 24X7) continue to provide information and entertainment. DD has introduced a new Content Acquisition Scheme to bring fresh content in Prime time. Packaging of Shows and

Promos have been improved creatively to give distinct look and feel to DD. Infusion of fresh talent, new genres is a constant endeavour of DD. Many qualitative changes in the News Programmes have recently, taken place including more live coverages, more extensive coverage of events of National importance additional new bulletins, speed news, finance news, swachta samachar, etc.

Viewership of DD channels

95. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the viewership of National and regional channels of Doordarshan has come down drastically;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has any plans to improve the viewership of these channels and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Prasar Bharati has informed that viewership of DD National and DD Regional channels depicts a fluctuating trend as per Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) viewership data. The details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Doordarshan is continuously making effort to improve the viewership of channels. As a Public Service Broadcaster, DD broadcasts programmes on various aspects of social development. All 23 Satellite channels of DD (which operate 24X7) continue to provide information and entertainment.

DD has introduced a new Content Acquisition Scheme to bring fresh content in Prime time. Packaging of Shows and Promos have been improved creatively to give distinct look and feel to DD. Infusion of fresh talent, new genres is a constant endeavour of DD.

Many qualitative changes in the News Programmes have recently, taken place including more live coverages, more extensive coverage of events of National importance additional new bulletins, speed news, finance news, Swachhta Samachar, etc.

Statement

Details of viewership of DD Channels, as per Broadcast Audience Research Council (BARC) ratings

{All India, New Consumer Classification System (NCCS) 4}

Average yearly Impressions in 000s (by weeks)

Sl. No.	Channel	Year 2015 (Weeks 21- Weeks 52)	Year 2016	Year 2017 (till Weeks 03)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	DD National	124996	171460	197530
2.	DD News	9979	15041	16403
3.	DD Sports	3584	7415	4124
4.	DD Urdu	1287	2142	1373
5.	DD Bharati	1607	2927	2149
6.	DD Kisan	3957	7138	7337
7.	DD Madhya Pradesh	1757	3523	2233
8.	DD Uttar Pradesh	4178	5416	4759
9.	DD Punjabi	31532	40049	47124
10.	DD Kashmir	483	904	676
11.	DD Rajasthan	1598	2484	3121
12.	DD Bihar	2961	2530	2357
13.	DD Bangla	5174	6706	5389
14.	DD Oriya	1902	3245	4023
15.	DD North East	613	1378	1034
16.	DD Girnar	2862	3525	3870
17.	DD Sahyadri	8688	14149	14995
18.	DD Chandana	5133	7659	9012
19.	DD Malayalam	5322	5069	4167

1	2	3	4	5
20.	DD Podhigai	8378	12168	12532
21.	DD Yadagiri	3851	3429	3334

Address to the Nation by Prime Minister

96. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Address to the Nation' by the Prime Minister has any legal or conventional sanctity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of addresses to the nation made by the Prime Minister during the last one year, date-wise; and

(d) the details of instances of betrayal by Government from words delivered during those addresses during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) As per convention, Hon'ble Prime Minister addresses the nation on Independence Day from the ramparts of the Red Fort. In the last one year, Hon'ble PM addressed the nation on following days over Doordarshan and AIR:—

Date	Occasion
15.08.2016	Independence Day
08.11.2016	Special broadcast on demonetisation
31.12.2016	Special broadcast on demonetisation

In addition to above, the Prime Minister through the programme "Mann Ki Baat" broadcast over All India Radio once a month, shares his concerns on issues affecting citizens viz. cleanliness, saving the girl child, welfare of Divyangs, uprooting the menace of drugs and road rage etc.

(d) No such cases have been received in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Advertisements issued after demonetisation

97. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of advertisements published after demonetisation by Government, Ministry-wise, the name of publications along with the cost incurred and the dates of publication;

(b) whether the payments made to publications for these advertisements were cashless and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of total amount spent by Government for publicity of demonetisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The details in respect of advertisements published after demonetisation (09.11.2016 till 25.01.2017) is available on DAVP website (*www.davp.nic.in*) under the Head "Newspapers" sub-head "Rajya Sabha Unstarred Q.No.97".

(b) DAVP has the practice of making cashless payments to newspapers, generally through NEFT. Bill submission period is 60 days from the date of publication of print advertisement. Till date DAVP has paid ₹ 14,95,84,691/- for the advertisements released between 09.11.2016 to 25.01.2017.

(c) Total committed expenditure for awareness regarding digital payment and popularizing action on less cash economy is ₹93,93,28,566/-.

Complaints relating to programmes aired on TV and Radio channels

†98. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of complaints received during the last three years relating to programmes aired on TV and radio channels and the number of complaints redressed;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no legal institution in the country for redressal of those complaints owing to which the complaints are not being dealt within time, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to set up a legal institution under Section 22 of the Cable Television Network (Regulation) Act and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Details of action taken on complaints received against the content telecast on private satellite TV channels and found to be in violation of the Programme and Advertising Codes and similarly content aired on private FM radio stations in violation of the Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA) and All India Radio (AIR) Code during the last three years are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As per existing regulatory framework, private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 framed thereunder which contain a gamut of criteria to be followed while carrying programmes and advertisements in such TV channels. FM Radio Channels are required to comply with the terms and conditions of GOPA which is executed by them with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at the time of granting permission to run FM radio channels. Clause 7.6 of GOPA provides that the permission holder shall ensure that no content, messages, advertisement or communication, transmitted in its Broadcast Channel is objectionable, obscene, unauthorized or inconsistent with the laws of India. It is also prescribed under Clause 11.2 of GOPA that FM Radio Channels should follow the same programme and Advertisement Codes as followed by AIR. These Codes & GOPA contain a whole range of parameters to regulate content on FM channels.

Ministry has also constituted a composite Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) under Section 20 of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 comprising officers from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law and Justice, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and a representative from Advertising Standards Council of India, to take cognizance *suo moto* or to look into specific complaints regarding content on private TV channels on any platform including FM Radio channels. As and when there is a *prima facie* case of violation by private satellite TV channels and private FM channels regarding content aired by them, the matter is placed before the IMC for its consideration/recommendations. Thus, IMC functions in a recommendatory capacity. The final decision is taken on the basis of the recommendations of IMC by the Ministry after which action is taken such as issuing warnings or advisories to the channels or asking them to run apology scrolls on their channels or directing the channels to be taken off air for a limited period depending on the gravity of the violation.

Apart from this, the Ministry has also issued directions to States to set up District level and State level Monitoring Committees to regulate content telecast of local TV channels carried on Cable TV Networks.

Thus, the Ministry exercises the statutory powers available through the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Rules framed thereunder to regulate the content carried by TV channels with regard to programmes and advertisements as per the provisions of Programme and Advertising Codes. Further, when the channels are granted permission to uplink/downlink a particular channel from or into India as per uplinking/downlinking Guidelines, they furnish an undertaking to comply with the Programme and Advertising Codes at all times. In case of violation of the codes, the Ministry takes action against the defaulting channels in terms of powers conferred by Section 20 of the Cable Act and Uplinking/Downlinking Guidelines.

Recently, in a judgment delivered on 12.01.2017, with regard to WP No. 1024 of 2013 in the case of Common Cause Vs. UOI & Ors, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has advised the Government to formalize the complaint redressal mechanism including the period of limitation within which a complaint can be filed and the concerned statutory authority which shall adjudicate upon the same including the appellate and other redressal mechanisms, leading to a final conclusive determination.

Statement-I

Details of action taken by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on violation of Programme and Advertisement code by Private TV channels during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the Channel	Reason for Show Cause Notice	Details of action taken
1	2	3	4
Year - 2014			
1.	WB	Telecast of a "V/UA" certified film "It's a Boy Girl Thing" showing obscene and women denigrating content	Order dated 16.01.2014 was issued for taking the channel off air for one day.
2.	Lemon News	Telecast a news report, revealing the identity of the sexually abused women	A warning dated 10.03.2014 was issued to channel.
3.	Bansal News	Telecast a programme 'Ladkiyon Ka Gumnaam Bodyguard' promoting superstition and	A warning dated 11.03.2014 was issued to channel.

1	2	3	4
		blind belief	
4.	NE TV	Telecast of news bulletins showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring	A warning dated 12.03.2014 was issued to channel.
5.	Zee TV	Telecast of a serial 'Jodha Akbar' containing content promoting communal attitudes, encouraging violence and also defamatory content	A warning dated 20.03.2014 was issued to the channel.
6.	India News	Telecast of programme 'Rahasya' promoting superstition and blind belief	A warning dated 25.03.2014 was issued to channel.
7.	Color	Telecast of a reality show Bigg Boss Season-7	An Advisory dated 26.03.2014 was issued to channel.
8.	Amrita TV	Telecast of 'A' Certified film, 'The Don'	A warning dated 27.03.2014 was issued to channel.
9.	DY 365	Telecast disturbing of Dead Bodies Without making them blurs.	A warning dated 07.05.2014 was issued to the channel.
10	Sony TV	Telecast of objectionable Comedy Show 'Kahani Comedy Circus Ki'.	A Directive dated 20.05.2014 issued to Sony TV for compliance directions of the Court of the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities as also the provisions contained in the programme and advertisement codes.
11	All TV Channel	Telecast of Advertisement on " Zaitoon Tara Edible Oil" The advertisement claims that edible oil prevents cancer.	A Advisory dated 26.06.2014 was issued to All TV Channels.
12	All TV Channel	Telecast objectionable advertisements which is upheld by CCC.	An Advisory dated 21/08/2014 was issued to all channel.
13	Vasanth TV	Telecast a programme called 'Vaimaye Vellum' revealed the identity of sexually abused minor children	A warning dated 27.08.2014 was issued to the channel.
14	News Live TV	Telecast of news bulletins showing	A warning dated 01.09.2014 was

1	2	3	4
		the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring	issued to the channel.
15	TV-5 TV	Telecast of news report showing young girl stabbing visuals without morphed nor blurred.	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel.
16	Kalaighar TV	Telecast of news report showing the dead bodies and badly injured people without morphing or blurring	A warning dated 02.09.2014 was issued to the channel.
17	Naxatra News	Telecast of allegedly defamatory/fabricated Programme.	An order dated 05.09.2014 was issued to the channel to carry version of opposite party.
18	Headlines Today	Telecast of special programme called "Muzaffarnagar Conspiracy Exposed".	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel.
19	Sudarshan TV	Telecast of programme called "Siyaasi Dango Mai UP".	A warning dated 31.10.2014 was issued to the channel.

Year - 2015

20.	Colors TV	Telecast of programme namely " Fear Factor Khatron Ke Khiladi-Darr Ka Blockbuster"	A order dated 08.01.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for on day.
21.	Lemon News	Telecast of programme namely "Khauf Ke 10 Destination"	A warning dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel.
22.	NTV	Telecast a song-based programme 'Cine Colors'	An order dated 19.01.2015 was issued to the channel for taking the channel off air for seven day.
23.	24 Ghanta TV	Telecast of news report showing death of a young man without morphing or blurring	An Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel.
24.	NTV	Telecast of news report revealed the identity of sexual harassment minor boy	An Warning dated 23.03.2015 was issued to channel.

1	2	3	4
25. Satlon News	Telecast of News report about a private corporate party organised in a five star hotel on the Pune-Mumbai highway	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 30 day.	
26. TV9	Telecast a 'Bullet News' political satire targeting Chief Minister of Telangana.	An order was issued on 27.03.2015 to the channel for running apology scroll.	
27. 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.	
28. Aljazeera TV	Telecast of News report carried wrong graphical map of India repeatedly.	An order was issued on 10.04.2015 to the channel to prohibit the transmission or re-transmission of channel for 5 day.	
29. Sathiyam TV	Telecast of objectionable programme 'Ungal Aseervatha Seram' and Paarathathum Padithathum by Sathiyam TV	A warning dated 12.05.2015 was issued to the channel.	
30. Sudarshan News	Telecast of a programme called BINDAAS BOL making allegation about non-salutation of National Flag on the Republic Day by the Hon'ble Vice President.	A warning dated 17.06.2015 was issued to the channel.	
31. Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of dead bodies without blurring.	A warning dated 22.06.2015 was issued to the channel.	
32. Raj News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a women body burning up into flames without blurring.	A warning dated 02.07.2015 was issued to the channel.	
33. Russia Today TV	Telecast of obscene programme 'Crazy Alert'	An Advisory dated 06.07.2015 was issued the channel.	
34. Channel 2 News	Telecast of disturbing visuals of a man dead body without blurring.	A warning dated 22.07.2015 was issued to the channel.	
35. A2Z News TV	The Channel telecast news reports on various date and	A warning dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel.	

1	2	3	4
		revealed the identity of Sexual assault minor victims	
36. DY 365	Telecast of News story defame the image of MLA and denigrating women.	A order dated 07.08.2015 was issued to the channel thereby warning the channel and directing it to run an apology scroll for one day.	
Year- 2016			
37. Care World	Telecast of a programme "Kya Karun Main AB?" on unnatural sex.	A warning dated 24.05.2016 was issued to the channel.	
38. F TV	Telecast of a programme namely fotos in alleged violation of the programme code	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel.	
39. Raj News	Telecast of News bulletins in alleged violation of the Programme code	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel.	
40. CVR English News Channel	Telecast of News bulletins showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	An Advisory dated 25.05.2016 issued to the channel.	
41. Sathiyam TV	Telecast of News bulletins in alleged violation of the Programme code	An Advisory dated 31.05.2016 issued to the channel.	
42. NDTV India TV	Telecast of a prgramme based on hanging of a 1993 Mumbai serial blast-case convict Yakub Memon	An Advisory dated 01.06.2016 issued to the channel.	
43. NDTV 24x7	Telecast of a programme 'Truth vs Hype 'the Riddle of Yakub Memon'	An Advisory dated 01.06.2016 issued to the channel.	
44. Oscar Movies	Telecast of 'A' certified films on various dates.	An Advisory dated 06.06.2016 issued to the channel.	
45. Aaj Tak	Telecast of a programme based on hanging of a 1993 Mumbai serial blast-case convict Yakub Memon	An Advisory dated 07.06.2016 issued to the channel.	

1	2	3	4
46. ABP News	Telecast of a programme based on hanging of a 1993 Mumbai serial blast-case convict Yakub Memon	An Advisory dated 07.06.2016 issued to the channel.	
47. 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.	
48. 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 re-transmission of channel for seven days.	
49. News Time Assam	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of minor boy	An order dated 2.11.2016 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		
New Time Assam	Telecast of News story defaming the image of MLA and denigrating women.		
50. People TV	Telecast of News story showing disturbing visuals of dead bodies	A Warning dated 29.11.2016 issued to the channel.	
51. MBC TV	Telecast of news report revealing the identity of sexually assaulted victims.	A Warning dated 29.11.2016 issued to the channel.	
52. Reporter TV	Telecast of News story showing disturbing visuals of violence.	A Warning dated 29.11.2016 issued to the channel.	

Year - 2017

Statement-II

Details of action taken against FM Radio Station during last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the channels	Date of Show Cause Notice Issued	Details of the content	Action Taken
Year-2014				
--Nil--				
Year-2015				
1.	93.5 Red F.M. Radio Channel, Delhi	23.01.2015	93.5 Red F.M. Radio Channel, Delhi aired the programmes 'Morning No. 1 and 'Midnight Masala' the content of which was obscene and vulgar.	An Advisory dated 26.06.2015 was issued to the F.M. radio channel.
Year-2016				
1.	Red Hit 95 FM Radio Channel	17.2.2016	Broadcast of obscene programme Naacho Pancho	A warning dated 6.1.2017 was issued to the F.M. radio channel
Year- 2017				
--Nil--				

Survey on News Channels

99. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any survey to ascertain the number of private FM Radio Channels and community radios which are broadcasting news bulletins of All India Radio (AIR) without any addition or modification after relaxation made in its FM Radio Policy (Phase III);

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

(c) whether Government would undertake this survey in future considering the importance of dissemination of news to general public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Presently, no private FM Radio or Community Radio is broadcasting news bulletins.

(c) There is no such proposal in the Ministry at present.

Monthly rentals for channels

100. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the broadcasting regulator has proposed that television households should pay ₹130 as monthly rental per set top box for 100 standard definition channels;

(b) whether the regulator has also proposed a genre-wise ceiling on channel prices; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the distributors of TV channels would be permitted to form bouquets only from *a-la-carte* channels of broadcasters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) issued a draft tariff order namely "The Draft Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) (Eighth) (Addressable Systems) Tariff Order, 2016" on 10th October, 2016 inviting written comments from the stakeholders.

Clause 6 of the proposed tariff order provides that:—

"Manner of offering of channels by the distributor of television channels:

(1) No distributor of television channels shall charge a rental amount exceeding rupees one hundred and thirty, excluding taxes, per month per set top box

from a subscriber for providing a capacity so as to enable the subscriber to receive the signals of up to one hundred SD channels;

provided that one HD channel shall be treated equal to two SD channels for the purpose of calculating capacity of one hundred channels offered to the subscriber.

- (2) Every distributor of television channels shall offer all the channels available on its network on *a-la-carte* basis and declare retail prices of pay channels payable by the subscriber.

- (3) It shall be open for a distributor of television channels to offer *a-la-carte* pay channels of one or more broadcasters in the form of bouquet(s) and declare the retail price of such bouquet(s) to be paid by the subscriber;

provided that the retail price of such bouquet of pay channels shall not be less than eighty five percent of the sum of retail prices of the *a-la-carte* pay channels forming part of the bouquet;

provided further that such bouquet shall not contain any free to air channel;

provided further that such bouquet shall not contain HD and SD variants of the same channel;

provided further that such bouquet shall not contain any premium channel.

TRAI has proposed a genre-wise ceiling in the said draft tariff order on the maximum retail prices of pay channels.

Transmission of TV channels

101. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a uniform inter-connection guidelines for transmission of TV channels across all available platforms like cable, DTH and IPTV; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the common regulator frame work for interconnection of all types of addressable systems would ensure a level playing field among service providers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India has released the draft Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection (Addressable Systems) Regulations, 2016 for consultation with the stakeholders on 14th October, 2016. It provides regulations for broadcasting services distributed through Digital Addressable Systems like cable TV, DTH, HTS and IPTV.

(b) The basic principles of the draft Telecommunication (Broadcasting and Cable Services) Interconnection (Addressable Systems) Regulations, 2016 are non-exclusivity, non-discrimination, transparency, level playing field and fair competition. The draft consultation paper is available on TRAI's website: www.trai.gov.in

PRAGATI Exercise

102. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has conducted Pro-active Governance and Timely Implementation (PRAGATI) exercise during the last two years so far;

(b) what are the stated objectives of this exercise and to what extent these have been fulfilled; and

(c) the details of States and UTs consistently lagging in compliance of decisions taken/orders issued or promises given by them in this exercise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Sixteen PRAGATI meetings have been held since inception of PRAGATI meeting from 25.03.2015 till 31.12.2016.

(b) PRAGATI aims at Pro-Active Governance and Timely implementation. The meeting provides a robust platform for clear understanding of the bottlenecks and issues involved in such projects/programme and for evolving measures for taking them ahead. Through such review meetings, various projects, public grievances, and programmes and schemes are discussed in detail and measures for fast tracking the same are evolved and implemented.

(c) The monitoring is project and programme specific, not State specific.

Service allocation and promotion of civil servants

103. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new recruits of civil services during the last three years;
- (b) whether there is any service allocation guidelines and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any review of civil servants is being done at regular interval for promotion and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Number of candidates recruited by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) through Civil Services Examination (CSE) allocated to various services in the last three years i.e., CSE 2013 to CSE 2015 is 1196, 1190 and 1039 respectively.

(b) Service allocation to the candidates recommended by UPSC is done on the basis of rank, preference, medical status, eligibility of the candidate and vacancy position in the relevant category.

(c) Promotion of a civil servant to a higher grade is made as per the provisions of the Recruitment Rule or Service Rule applicable to the post in the higher grade. The Recruitment Rule lays down various eligibility criteria to be fulfilled for promotion. The concerned appointing authorities convene Department Promotion Committee (DPC) at regular intervals to draw panel for making promotions against vacancies occurring in a year. Instructions have also been issued prescribing model calendars for convening DPCs. Besides, the Department of Personnel & Training has also issued instructions regarding procedure to be observed by the DPC to assess the Government servants for promotion, including the benchmark to be met in the Annual Performance Appraisal Reports (APARs) of the relevant years.

Assessment of cases pending with CBI

104. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of cases pending with the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government would like to increase the number of staff and officers in CBI so that cases do not remain pending for shortage of staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) As per information received from Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), there are 1081 Regular Cases (RCs) and 75 Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) were pending investigation/enquiry by CBI as on 31.12.2016. The Government, based on assessment of the proposals for creation of posts received from CBI, has increased number of staff by sanctioning 598 new posts for CBI to look after the VYAPAM and the chit fund (PONZI) scam cases.

Further, Central Government has taken various steps to strengthen Central Bureau of Investigation so as to reduce pendency of cases, which are as under:—

- (i) Approval for appointment of 66 Public Prosecutors has been conveyed to CBI.
- (ii) Approval has also been conveyed for extension in deputation tenure of 31 Public Prosecutors on contract basis.
- (iii) Government has sanctioned additional 92 Special Courts for CBI out of which 88 have become operational.
- (iv) Power has been delegated to Director, CBI for extending of deputation in respect of Inspectors in CBI for the 9th and 10th year and also for extensions to 6th, 7th and 8th year which at present is approved by a Committee consisting of 3 members.
- (v) CBI has been exempted from consultation with UPSC for recruitment to the post of DSP for a period of 3 years.
- (vi) CBI imparts training to its officers/ employees in order to enhance their skills at its training centre. Recently a scheme namely Advanced Certified Course for CBI officers has been started to enhance their investigation skills, forensic data collection, collection of evidence, skills etc. by providing them training from National Law School of India University (NLSIU) Bangalore and Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore.
- (vii) A plan outlay of ₹ 309.52 crore has been allocated for implementation of various schemes viz Modernization of training centers in CBI, CBI e-governance, comprehensive modernization of CBI branches/offices, Construction of CBI office building at Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai and comprehensive modernization and purchase of land/construction office/ Residence building for CBI etc. over Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

Central Public Recruitment Agencies

105. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to link the Central public Recruitment Agencies like the UPSC with the integrated information system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has approved a proposal to make public the scores and ranking of candidates through a portal that increases the access of unemployed to job opportunities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) It has been decided to make available publically the names, address, qualification, marks secured and rankings of candidates who appear for recruitment examinations conducted by public recruitment agencies through a portal for the benefit of employers in public and private sectors.

The marks secured by candidates in these examinations would not only provide a useful database to other employers in private and public sectors to identify good employable candidates and reduce the cost of recruitment but also help the unemployed youth by making their credentials known to potential employers all over the country. Candidates can opt out of such disclosure if they so desire, by filling the related column in the application form.

Redressal of complaints in various offices

†106. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether grievance cells have been established in various Ministries for redressal of suggestions and complaints;

(b) if so, whether redressal of cases/ complaints received in various offices particularly in Prime Minister's Office (PMO) during the last three years and the current year has been reviewed or is proposed to be reviewed; and

(c) the details of complaints of very important persons and other complainants

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

disposed of and those pending in the grievance cell established in PMO during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Guidelines have been issued to all the Ministries/Departments to set up an internal grievance redress machinery and nominate a Director of Public Grievances for ensuring proper action on grievances. The names of Director of Public Grievances are available on <http://www.pgportal.gov.in>.

(b) Regular review meetings are held in the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances for monitoring pendency of grievances including grievances received in Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) through Prime Minister's Office (PMO). During the meetings, some of the disposed of cases are also reviewed on sample basis. Further, a Grievance Analysis Study has been conducted in respect of top 20 Ministries/Departments/Organizations receiving maximum number of grievances for identifying the root cause of major grievances and systemic reforms necessary to address them. The reports, based on review of grievances which have been disposed of or. pending, have been duly circulated to the concerned Ministries/Departments.

(c) The Grievance Redress Mechanism of the PMO was integrated with the online CPGRAMS in January, 2015. As per data available in CPGRAMS relating to grievances lodged in PMO. the following number of grievances from very important persons and other applicants have been received and disposed:—

2015

Total Receipts :	725112	Disposal :	558247
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2016

Total Receipts :	1029523	Disposal :	752635
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2017 (As on 29.01.2017)

Total Receipts :	92652	Disposal :	49196
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Pending departmental enquiry cases

†107. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the departmental enquiries against Government employees do not conclude within the stipulated six months in various Ministries and their subordinate

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

offices as per rule due to which honest employees are getting harassed and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such cases where enquiry has been pending for six months or longer and the details of reasons for delay in enquiry; and

(c) whether Government proposes to bring changes in the present practice to ensure timely completion of departmental enquiries and timely redressal of complaints and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) This Department have issued detailed guidelines prescribing time lines at every stage for expeditious disposal of disciplinary proceedings *vide* O.M. No. 425/02/2012-AVD-IV (A) dated 29.11.2012. Chief Vigilance Officers also monitor the progress of inquiries.

(b) No centralized data is available in this regard with this Department.

(c) This Department have initiated a proposal for amending the relevant provisions of Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965 for introducing timelines for completing disciplinary proceedings in a time bound manner.

Fault in essay paper of UPSC Examination, 2016

108. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the essay paper of 2016 UPSC examination has become an issue as the statement given in the paper is posing different meanings in English and Hindi versions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether UPSC accepts the blunder occurred in the paper and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether UPSC has taken any steps to rectify the fault and made any insertions in the evaluation of English and Hindi papers to obviate such misrepresentations in future papers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Several representations from candidates of Civil Services (Main) Examination, 2016 were received in Union Public Service Commission pointing out that the Hindi translation of the essay topic "If development is not engendered, it is endangered" was different from the English version leading to confusion amongst the candidates.

(c) and (d) The representationists have been intimated by the Commission that the Question papers are prepared and evaluated by the experts. The Commission has further informed that it has noted that there could be different interpretations of the term "engendered" and the different acceptable interpretations would be considered valid during the evaluation of the Essay paper to protect candidates' interest.

Response to RTI applications

109. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of cases where the response to an RTI application was delayed by more than a year without any reason and also of such cases where repeated reminders were of no effect;

(b) the details of action taken by CIC in such cases and the cases which have been brought to its notice; and

(c) the details of cases where punishment was awarded by CIC but not complied with, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) No such data is maintained centrally. The Central Information Commission, however, while disposing the appeals and complaints exercises its statutory powers under the provision of the RTI Act, 2005 and decides cases on merit, keeping in view the facts and circumstances of a particular case.

The details of the punishment in terms of penalty on the Public Information Officers by the Commission during second appeal hearings under the provisions of the RTI Act is as under:—

Year	Penalty Imposed (₹)	Total Penalty recovered including pending recoveries of previous years (₹)
2012-13	1329250	761500
2013-14	1925000	1019628
2014-15	739000	1131225
2015-16	1052500	941250

Expenditure on skill development

110. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the unemployment rate in India has shot up to a five-year high of five per cent during 2015-16 and about 77 per cent of the households were reported to be having no regular wages/salaries in the country;

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

(c) the amount spent by Government on skill development in various parts of the country during the last two years and the persons benefited with jobs from these programmes, so far; and

(d) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for increasing employment in various sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) As per the Annual Employment-Unemployment Survey conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, the estimated unemployment rate for the persons aged 15 years and above was 5% based on usual principal status (UPS) approach. However, as per usual principal and subsidiary status (UPPS) approach this was 4.0%, 3.4% and 3.7% during the year 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 respectively.

As per the Employment -Unemployment Survey report 2015-16 (Vol-1), at All India Level, 77% of the household were reported to be having no regular wage/salaried persons. However, the survey also suggests that majority of the employed persons *i.e.* 46.6% of the workers were self employed. Only 17% of the employed persons were wage/salary earners.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has spent ₹ 1184.65 crore in the year 2015-16, and ₹854.32 crores during the current financial year so far for skill development programmes. The schemes of Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship are meant for enhancing the employability of individuals. A total of 2.44 lakh trained under Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) were placed since 2015-16.

A new Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojna" has been initiated by the Ministry of Labour and Employment in the year 2016-17 for incentivising industry for promoting employment generation.

Short term courses through skill development camps

111. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any plan to start short term courses by organising skill development camps with the help of local administration in various districts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether the Ministry would consider organising such camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Ministry is implementing its flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry.

Under RPL component of the scheme the individuals with prior learning experience or skills are assessed and certified. Project Implementing Agencies (PIAs), such as Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) or any other agencies designated by MSDE/NSDC, are incentivised to implement RPL projects in any of the three Project Types mentioned below:—

- (i) RPL Camps - RPL in a location where workers of a particular sector are consolidated (such as Industrial and Traditional Clusters).
- (ii) RPL at Employer's Premises - RPL on-site at an employer's premises.
- (iii) RPL centres - RPL at designated centres for geographically scattered workers who need to be mobilised.

PIAs are also expected to encourage presence of MPs, MLAs, DMs, SDMs, DLOs, Chief Judicial Magistrates, Municipal Commissioners and/or District Employment Officers at the inauguration of RPL Camps.

MoU for skill development training

112. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has entered into Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with various Ministries, Public Sector Units and other organisations for providing skill development training;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has succeeded in achieving the objectives of signing these MoUs; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard along with the names of those organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with a number of Central Ministries / Departments for collaborating in skill development and leveraging existing Government infrastructure for skill training. Details of MoUs signed with Central Ministries / Departments are given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition, the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship has reached out to PSUs and signed tripartite Memorandum of Understandings with PSUs including Powergrid, National Thermal Power Corporation, Coal India Ltd. Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., for skill training projects to be implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and funded by PSUs. The MoUs provide certain generic and specific targets/goals with short term and long term duration. Follow up action under the MoUs has been initiated and is at different stages of implementation.

Statement

Details of Central Ministries/Departments signing MoUs with Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for Skill Development

- (i) Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
- (ii) Ministry of Defence
- (iii) Ministry of Railways
- (iv) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- (v) Dept. of Fertilisers
- (vi) Dept. of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals
- (vii) Dept. of Pharmaceuticals
- (viii) Ministry of Steel

- (ix) Ministry of Mines
- (x) Ministry of Power
- (xi) Coal India (Ministry of Coal)
- (xii) National Thermal Power Corporation, Power Grid (Ministry of Power)

Overall Key Elements of MoUs

- (i) Leverage existing government infrastructure to deliver skill training programmes.
- (ii) Mobilize CSR funds of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to support skilling.
- (iii) Upgrade equipment of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and NSDC / SSC affiliated training providers.
- (iv) Promote and scale up apprenticeship training in PSUs in coordination with Directorate General of Training (DGT).
- (v) Incentivize hiring of National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) certified personnel.
- (vi) Promote adoption of ITIs by PSUs, including provision of technical and resource support.
- (vii) Introduce vocational courses in schools run by Ministries/PSUs.
- (viii) Establish 'Centres of Excellence' for high quality skill training.
- (ix) Align training programmes to NSQF and mobilize workforce for Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

Selection of agencies for skill development programmes

113. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) how much fund has been distributed for skill development programmes, so far;
- (b) whether there is any criteria for selecting Government and Non-Government agencies to conduct skill development programmes; and
- (c) the details of guidelines for sanctioning such funds under skill development programmes for Government and Non-Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has spent ₹ 1184.65 Crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 854.32 crore so far in the financial year 2016-17 for skill development programmes.

(b) and (c) The fund for skill development programs is being routed through the Directorate General of Training (DGT) and National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). The funding guidelines for skill development programs do not differentiate on basis of nature of proposing entity. They apply uniformly to all agencies. Under the Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY), the training Centres, both Government and non-Government undergo the same due diligence process. The details of guidelines are available at NSDC website.

Relevance of ITI training to industrial demand

114. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industry experts have opined that the training imparted by ITIs is not relevant to today's industrial demands;

(b) whether quality certification of trainers and training institutes are not streamlined with uniform procedure and standards; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to streamline the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) No, Sir. Industry relevant training courses are offered in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country. Curricula of various trades of ITIs are being revised regularly to keep pace with changing technological needs and market demand. New trades are introduced and obsolete trades are deleted as per requirement of industries. These trade curricula are also being aligned to National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF).

(b) and (c) Quality Certification of trainers and training institutes have been streamlined through uniform well defined procedure and standards. Uniform infrastructural norms and standards have been prescribed by National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) for setting up of Industrial Training Institutions (ITIs). NCVT has also clearly prescribed trainers qualification in the curricula for each trade. Quality Certification is done through transparent affiliation procedure outlined by NCVT, which is being followed by Ministry to grant affiliation to ITIs for conducting training program under Craftsmen Training Scheme in ITIs.

Streamlining the procedure and standards for quality certification of trainers and training institutions is a continuous process. These procedures and standards are reviewed by NCVT from time to time for their further improvements.

Dispersal of skill development mission in rural areas

115. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dispersal of skill development mission is less in rural areas owing to vast size of the country and tough terrains in some parts like North-East, owing to least supportive basic infrastructure; and

(b) the details of proper framework to train 500 million/projected target by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The core objective of the National Policy on Skill Development is to empower the individual, by enabling her/ him to realize their full potential through a process of lifelong learning where competencies are accumulated *via* instruments such as credible certifications, credit accumulation and transfer, etc. Considering different States in India face varied challenges in relation to demographics and skill development, the policy aims to promote equitable skilling opportunities and suggests ways to further fillip entrepreneurship for socially/ geographically marginalised and disadvantaged groups as well as women.

To achieve the objectives and targets under the National Policy, the National Skill Development Mission has been developed to create convergence across sectors and States in terms of skill training activities. Seven sub-missions have been proposed initially to act as building blocks for achieving overall objectives of the Mission which are as under:—

(i) Institutional Training; (ii) Infrastructure; (iii) Convergence; (iv) Trainers; (v) Overseas Employment; (vi) Sustainable Livelihoods; and (vii) Leveraging Public Infrastructure.

Government of India is implementing flagship schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youths of the country. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers.

Under PMKK, Government intends to establish a model skill centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana promotes inclusivity with the objective to safeguard the skilling needs of people living in difficult geographical pockets including North Eastern regions. The Special Projects component of PMKVY facilitates trainings in special areas and/or premises of Government bodies, Corporates or Industry bodies, and trainings in special job roles. Several relaxation/incentives have been given to training partner as well as prospective candidates for imparting training in the 8 North-East States. Processes of mandatory enrolment of candidates solely based upon Aadhaar Number have been eased and in place of Aadhaar, Voter ID has been accepted.

The objective of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country including rural areas, by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines. Specifically for Agriculture, there are ten job roles available for Short Term Training. There are other job roles also associated to other industries which are carried out in rural areas. There are other job roles under other SSCs including Beauty and Wellness SSC, BFSI SSC etc. which are helping the rural economy.

Mobilisation, monitoring and post training placement of trainees is done through Kaushal Melas (placement camps) and Kaushal Shivirs (mobilization camps).

Skill Development Training

116. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of institutions imparting skill development training during 2016-17;
- (b) the number of students enrolled in them along with the number of teachers and instructors there;
- (c) the number of persons coming out of them who got employment during the last two years;
- (d) how many new courses and centres are planned during the next year; and
- (e) whether new ITIs would be sanctioned for this purpose and if so, the number thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) As per information captured on National Council for Vocational Training-Management Information System (NCVT-MIS) portal as on date, a total of 13350 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are admitting trainees, affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) and a total of 19.32 lakh trainees have so far been admitted in the ITIs. As per norms, one instructor is required for each batch of 21 trainees hence nearly 1.35 lakh instructors are needed for imparting training in ITIs.

The Trainees passing out from the ITIs either go in Apprenticeship training (*i.e.* on the job training) / regular jobs or self-employment. Data of their employment is not maintained by the Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

(d) National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) has recognized 126 trades (73 engineering + 48 Non engineering +5 for Divyangs) in ITIs. The addition/ deletion/ revision of trades is continuous process depending upon demand of the industry and feedback from other stake holders.

(e) Vocational Training is a concurrent subject under the Constitution (entry 23). The Central Government is entrusted with responsibility of formulation of policy, laying down training standards, norms, conduct of examinations and certification and affiliation/ de-affiliation of ITIs etc. whereas setting up of ITIs and day to day administration including admissions in ITIs is under the domain of respective State/ UTs. Affiliation of ITIs is continuous process and is granted to the institutes conforming the norms laid down by NCVT.

Funds for new ITIs

117. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure likely to be incurred on setting up of new Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the country;

(b) whether it is likely to be under Centrally funded scheme or the States are also supposed to contribute to it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, is implementing two schemes titled "Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism" and "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim" to establish 22 ITIs in 8 Northeastern States and 47 ITIs in 47 districts of 10 Left Wing Extremism affected States respectively. Details of allocation and release of fund under the two schemes are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs with an aim to provide Socio-economic infrastructure and Basic amenities for uplifting the quality of life of Minorities. State Governments/UTs Administration propose the projects as per their requirement and felt need for consideration under MsDP. While preparing the Plan for MsDP, the State Government/UTs undertake both the gap filling (covered under the existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes) and non-gap filling projects (innovative projects) for the welfare of the minorities. No physical targets are being fixed under this programme. Under the programme, construction of infrastructure for 169 ITIs has been sanctioned. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Establishment of ITIs under the scheme "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim" are 90% Central and 10% State funded while the same for "Skill Development in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism" is 75% Central and 25% State funded.

Statement-I

Details of allocation and release of fund under the two schemes

Allocation and Fund released					(₹ in lakh)		
Scheme	Sl. No.	States and number of districts	District Covered	Allocation	Fund released		
					Central Share	State Share	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheme I							
Skill Development	1	Andhra Pradesh (1)	Vishakhapatnam	734.60	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
in 47 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism	2	Telangana (1)	Khammam	532.60	299.59	74.90	374.49
	3	Bihar (9)	Jamui, Gaya, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Jehanabad, Arwal, Muzzafarpur, Banka and Nawada	6611.40	1626.75	406.69	2033.44
	4	Chhattisgarh (9)	Dantewada, Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Rajnandgaon, Bijapur, Narayanpur, Sukma and Kondagaon	5197.40	2796.15	699.04	3495.19
	5	Jharkhand (16)	Chatra, West Singhbhum, Palamau, Garhwa, East Singhbhum, Bokaro, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Hazaribagh, Girdih, Khunti, Ranchi, Dumka, Ramgarh and Simdega	11147.60	2081.52	520.38	2601.90
	6	Madhya Pradesh (1)	Balaghat	532.60	399.45	99.86	499.31
	7	Maharashtra (2)	Gadchiroli, Gondia	1267.20	507.20	126.80	634.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8	Odisha (6)	Gajapati, Malkangiri, Rayagada, Deogarh, Sambalpur and Koraput	3397.60	1997.24	499.31	2496.55
	9	Uttar Pradesh (1)	Sonebhadra	532.60	399.45	99.86	499.31
	10	West Bengal (1)	Khammam	532.60	254.77	63.69	318.47
	TOTAL		47	30486.20	10362.13	2590.53	12952.66

Scheme II

Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim	1	Arunachal Pradesh (4)	New Sagalee, Manipoliang (Ziro), Mipang East Siang and Kanubari	3800.00	1677.15	167.72	1844.87
	2	Nagaland (2)	Dimapur and Peren	1900.00	551.55	55.16	606.71
	3	Sikkim (1)	Kewzing	950.00	342.7	34.27	376.97
	4	Manipur (2)	Sekmai and Kangpokpi	1900.00	241.05	24.11	265.16
	5	Mizoram (3)	Thingwal, Serchhip and Champhai	2850.00	1682.91	168.29	1851.20
	6	Meghalaya (2)	Ampati and Mawkyrwat	1900.00	491.05	49.11	540.16
	7	Assam (5)	Nalbari, Bongaigaon, Jorhat, Sonitpur and Tisnukia	4750.00	964.2	96.42	1060.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8	Tripura (3)	Kanchanpur, Gandacherra and Santirbazar	2850.00	1621.96	162.20	1784.16
		TOTAL	22	20900.00	7572.57	757.26	8329.83

Statement-II

State-wise details of 169 ITIs where construction of infrastructure has been sanctioned

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of ITIs
1.	Assam	15
2.	Jharkhand	11
3.	Bihar	2
4.	Uttar Pradesh	67
5.	West Bengal	39
6.	Uttarakhand	6
7.	Haryana	5
8.	Mizoram	2
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1
10.	Delhi	1
11.	Manipur	1
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
13.	Odisha	6
14.	Andhra Pradesh	4
15.	Telangana	2
16.	Rajasthan	6
	TOTAL	169

Skill development in border districts of Punjab

118. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken any initiatives to hone the skills of unemployed youth in the border districts of Punjab;
- (b) if so, the details of programmes/schemes initiated, so far; and
- (c) if not, the specific steps or proposals under consideration of Government to launch skill development initiatives there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, Ministry is implementing its flagship scheme known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) on pan-India basis. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. The objective of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country, by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines.

Under PMKVY 2015-16, 84,624 candidates have been trained in the State of Punjab including border districts of Punjab namely; Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Ferozpur, Tarn Taran, Pathankot and Fazilka. Additionally, under NSDC - Fees based model, 64,868 candidates have been trained and 28,017 placed in Punjab.

**Coordination between skill development and entrepreneurship
in Chhattisgarh**

†119. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people who were encouraged to establish their own industry after being trained under skill development training and entrepreneurship scheme in Chhattisgarh during the last three years;
- (b) the number of people out of those who have got employment and those who have established their own industry; and
- (c) the special measures taken by Government to ensure coordination between skill development and entrepreneurship?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The number of people who have been encouraged to establish their own industry/Self-employment after skill development and entrepreneurship training in Chhattisgarh is as under:—

Number of persons got employment in F.Y. 2016-17 (Till December 2016)	Number of persons got employment in F.Y. 2015-16	Number of persons got employment in F.Y. 2014-15
1,131	3,489	7,646

(c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) came into existence on 09.11.2014 as a full fledged Ministry by upgrading the Department of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana-I (PMKVY-I) was designed to be a training scheme. It had limited association with placements as the scheme was a placement assistance scheme and not a placement guarantee scheme. Subjects like "Modular Employability Skills" have been included in the course curricula of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) which contains a component of Entrepreneurship skills within it.

Co-ordination between Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is being ensured by two ways:-

- (i) PMKVY-II from 2016-17, will have an integral component of entrepreneurship orientation course module in all the skill trainings. This will orient the skill training candidates towards entrepreneurship.
- (ii) Common norms specified by MSDE have mandated that all skill training programmes of Government of India will ensure placement of 70% successfully trained candidates. Out of these 70%, 50% candidates can pursue entrepreneurship at the end of the training period for self employment. In order to enable the Trainees for self-employment, a module on entrepreneurship has been made a part of all the course curriculums under PMKVY-II and every training centre is required to have a National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD) certified trainer.

Beneficiaries under skill development programmes

†120. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount allocated and spent under the Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana, UDAN Scheme and the Pradhan Mantri Kausal Vikas Yojana during the last two years;

(b) the number of persons benefited from the said programmes during those years and the details of percentage/number of beneficiaries including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the number of persons provided with employment out of the said beneficiaries and the percentage increase in the income of beneficiaries, sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), a total of ₹1,335 crores had been allocated. Under UDAN scheme, amount ₹ 45 cr. and ₹ 90 cr. allocated in year 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively. Under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU-GKY), ₹ 650 cr have been allocated during 2016-17.

(b) and (c) Under UDAN scheme, the total number of 6701 and 6901 are benefited during 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively. Under the scheme, placement offer to 4016 candidates and 1902 candidates have been given during 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively.

Under PMKVY, 19,84,630 candidates have been trained including 2,79,048 and 84,963 belonging to Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes, respectively. Under PMKVY 2015-16, it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. The employment data available reflects only a fraction of the actual employment provided under the scheme.

Skill development centres in Rajasthan

†121. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the ranking of Rajasthan in the country in terms of progress made in skill development and entrepreneurship;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of skill development centres established in the State, so far during the last two years and the number of unemployed persons who were provided employment;

(c) the quantum of amount provided to the State under the above scheme during that period by Government; and

(d) whether Government proposes to enhance this amount and 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) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (2016 - 2020) is the flagship outcome-based Skill Training Scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE). The objective of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country, by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines. Under PMKVY 2015-16, 133567 candidates have been enrolled in Rajasthan. Based on total enrollment for PMKVY 2015-16, Rajasthan is the sixth state with the highest enrolled students.

(c) and (d) Under PMKVY 2015-16 there was no State specific budget allocation. However, under modified PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of total fund allocation have to be implemented through State Skill Development Missions. A total amount of 94.62 cr. has been allocated to Rajasthan under State-engagement component of the scheme.

Revamping of PMKVY due to demonetization

122. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to revamp the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to reduce its shortcomings and deficiencies in the wake of demonetization;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details regarding the target of number of persons to be provided skill development and the total amount earmarked for the scheme for the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) After the successful implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 2015-16, the scheme has been modified to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented. Modification

of scheme ensures wider penetration through promoting cash-less platform by the means of Direct Benefit Transfer to the beneficiary. PMKVY 2016-20 aims to train 10 million youth for the period of 2016-2020 with a total outlay of ₹ 12,000 crores. The objective of this Scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development for the youth throughout the country, by aligning itself with the Common Norms guidelines. PMKVY is following complete transparent funding of skill training without any intermediaries and payout is directly transferred to the stakeholders account- both students and training partners. To ensure seamless processing and transfer of funds, various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate, SMART portal based Accreditation and Affiliation of TCs etc. have been ensured under this scheme.

Target of PMKVY

†123. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a target of providing skill training to a large number of youth by 2020 has been fixed under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the progress of the scheme is as expected;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) whether the scheme is being implemented keeping in view the recommendations made by the sub-group of Chief Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Union Cabinet approved the PMKVY (2016 - 2020) scheme on 13th July, 2016 with an aim to provide skill training and certification to 10 Million candidates in next 4 years with the outlay of 12,000 crore.

(c) and (d) Under PMKVY 2015-16, 19,84,831 candidates have been trained in fresh training and recognition of Prior Learning. State-wise details of the numbers of candidates enrolled are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(e) Yes, the scheme is being implemented keeping in view of recommendation made by the sub-group of Chief Ministers on Skill Development. The salient features

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the modified PMKVY (2016-20) includes NSQF based quality assurance framework, alignment with common norms, market relevant training programmes, recognition of prior learning, curriculum alignment, national certification, employable skills, placements etc. Under the modified scheme, the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. 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. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate, SMART portal based Accreditation and Affiliation of TCs etc. have been ensured. Additionally, there is a special provision in the scheme to provide post placement support to women, PwDs and candidates from special areas (LWE, North-East region and J&K).

Statement

State-wise details of the numbers of candidates trained in Fresh Trainings and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) under PMKVY 2015-16 (as on 11.11.2016)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fresh Training	RPL
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	129611	6514
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1017	0
4.	Assam	31184	2225
5.	Bihar	89252	2766
6.	Chandigarh	4851	181
7.	Chhattisgarh	36488	814
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258	0
9.	Daman and Diu	230	0
10.	Delhi	75194	30488
11.	Goa	499	0
12.	Gujarat	43324	675
13.	Haryana	81885	4999

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fresh Training	RPL
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22738	153
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17779	398
16.	Jharkhand	26518	2015
17.	Karnataka	73607	3429
18.	Kerala	14689	650
19.	Madhya Pradesh	159595	9161
20.	Maharashtra	84455	24961
21.	Manipur	1328	275
22.	Meghalaya	1701	0
23.	Mizoram	1030	0
24.	Nagaland	1271	0
25.	Odisha	56822	4517
26.	Puducherry	7070	231
27.	Punjab	72531	12093
28.	Rajasthan	113162	20405
29.	Sikkim	886	0
30.	Tamil Nadu	151570	17643
31.	Telangana	98653	10819
32.	Tripura	14018	1122
33.	Uttar Pradesh	259004	12985
34.	Uttarakhand	13675	143
35.	West Bengal	118052	11028
TOTAL		1804141	180690

Employment fairs in different States

†124. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the employment fairs are being organised by Government in the cities under skill development scheme in order to provide employment to the unemployed youth of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of employment fairs organised and employment provided to unemployed youth in different States, so far; and
- (d) whether the employment fairs are proving successful platforms for the skilled and trained unemployed youth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Yes Sir, Rozgar Melas is being conducted under Skill Development schemes of the Ministry. Rozgar Mela is to be conducted mandatorily every six months by Training Partner with adequate media coverage and press. It should also have presence of at least four companies which would extend employment offers to candidates who have successfully completed their training under PMKVY.

In last six months, multiple Rozgar Melas have been organized with participation from more than 350 employers. Around 90,000 unemployed youth have participated in various Rozgar Melas and have been interviewed for various job roles across multiple sectors and industries. As an outcome more than 10,000 youth have been offered jobs by the participating employers through these Rozgar Melas.

Skill training institutes in Andhra Pradesh

125. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to establish, manage, run, promote and impart skills through training institutes in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether skill mapping of the State has been done as has been advised by the Prime Minister;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof sector-wise;

(d) how the Ministry is planning to provide skilled personnel to each sector, so identified; and

(e) the amount, so far, sanctioned, released and utilized for various programmes for skill development in the State with particular reference to Visakhapatnam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) Government of India is implementing two flagship schemes known as Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) on pan-India basis to cover the prospective youths. PMKVY enables large number of prospective youths for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. The schemes runs across 221 job roles related to 35 Sector Skill Councils which is a diverse and exhaustive representation of the industry. Under the scheme, 19,84,630 candidates have been trained (as on 11.11.2016). Under PMKVY 2015-16, there was no provision for capturing state specific budget allocation. However, under modified PMKVY 2016-20, 25% of total fund have been allocated to the States/UTs under State-engagement component. A total amount of 94.74 cr has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh under State-engagement component of the scheme.

Under PMKK, Government intends to establish a Model Skill Centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY. As of January 2017, 458 PMKKs have been allocated across 441 districts.

Under the network of 13,000 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), the long term skill development training programme is being imparted.

As per the report published by NSDC in 2013, during the period 2017-22 the demand supply gap of the state is expected to be about 11.9 lakh. Details of sector-wise incremental workforce requirement for the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Sector-wise details of incremental workforce requirement for the
State of Andhra Pradesh*

Skill Gap (in '000s)	2017-22		
	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Minimally Skilled
1	2	3	4
Agriculture & Allied Activities	-44	-218	-830
Mining & Quarrying	25	20	27
Construction	807	864	1291
Tourism, travel & Hospitality	582	262	175
Banking & Financial Services Insurance	390	176	117
Real Estate	73	78	116
Food Processing	29	17	11
Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	63	38	25
Coke, Refined Petroleum and Nuclear Fuel	11	7	5
Rubber and Plastic Products	37	22	15
Auto & Auto components	42	25	17
Metals & Non-Metallic Products	29	18	12
Textile & Leather	71	43	28
Wood & paper products	14	8	6
Other Services	-140	-65	-39
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	4	2	2
Transportation, Logistics, Warehousing & Packaging	123	63	21
IT & ITeS Sector	258	27	5

Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations

126. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grant-in-aid sanctioned to voluntary organizations during the last three years with the numbers of organizations and the amount received by each;

(b) whether any complaint has been received on the malpractices in spending the amount sanctioned by the Ministry by any NGOs or voluntary organizations during that period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The details of grant-in-aid released to NGOs/voluntary organizations during each of the last three years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Details of complaints received and the action taken thereon in 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16 are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of grant-in-aid released to voluntary organizations during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(Amount of ₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds provided/released to NGOs/VOs during					
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No. of NGOs	Amount	No. of NGOs	Amount	No. of NGOs	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Scheme of GIA to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes.	222	1895.48	166	1902.70	115	4989.77
2.	Assistance to Voluntary Organization working for	39	296.73	30	448.61	18	502.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	the welfare of Other Backward Classes.						
3.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna	23	2241.40	10	1395	13	1429
4.	Free Coaching for SC & OBC Students	25	291.50	35	367.00	31	321.03
5.	Scheme of Integrated . Programme for Older Persons	255	1556.61	248	1499.07	332	2758.06
6.	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse.	231	2540.90	259	3074.00	289	3615.00
7.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids/Appliances.	80	2099.97	41	963.01	12	246.83
8.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme.	550	6364.09	640	5008.04	589	5018.99

Statement-II

Details of complaints received against NGOs and action taken during the year 2013-14 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Complaints	Action Taken
1.	Assistance to Voluntary Organization working for the welfare of Other Backward Classes.	5	Complaints of misuse of funds were investigated through inquiry/inspection and further release of funds released only on receipt of satisfactory report. In cases where <i>prima facie</i> irregularities were found, show cause notice issued and defaulting NGOs were blacklisted, if necessitated.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of Complaints	Action Taken
2.	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons.	3	
3.	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse.	5	
4.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids/Appliances.	3	
5.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme.	8	

Model village for development of Scheduled Caste population

127. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how far Government has been successful in achieving the target of model villages for integrated development of Scheduled Caste population, under the Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY);

(b) whether these model villages are not based on discriminatory pattern, developing few villages and leaving out others;

(c) the details of funds allocated and spent during the last three years for the scheme, State-wise; and

(d) whether Government has been able to achieve minimum of three targets completely since the time of its implementation, as defined in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) aims at integrated development of villages having more than 50% Scheduled Caste (SC) population. The scheme covers 2500 villages in Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. 372 villages which have achieved monitorable targets as per PMAGY Guidelines have been declared as Adarsh Gram.

(c) The State-wise details of funds released and utilized are given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Yes Sir, the declared model villages have achieved minimum of three monitorable targets as per PMAGY guidelines.

Statement

State-wise details of funds released and utilized under PMAGY

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Year 2009-10 to 2011-12	Year 2014-15	Year 2015-16	Year 2016-17 (as on 31.01.2017)	Total Release	Utili- zation Certi- ficates received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Assam	20.10	-	-	15.75	35.850	20.1000
2.	Bihar	45.225	-	-	-	45.225	45.2233
3.	Himachal Pradesh	45.225	-	-	-	45.225	42.8366
4.	Rajasthan	45.225	-	-	-	45.225	45.2250
5.	Tamil Nadu	45.225	-	-	-	45.225	45.2250
6.	Uttar Pradesh	-	1.00	42.00	1.10	44.10	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	7.70	47.32	3.15	58.17	-
8.	Karnataka	-	0.10	40.00	2.11	42.21	-
9.	Punjab	-	18.70	3.50	1.32	23.52	-
10.	Odisha	-	-	21.00	-	21.00	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	21.00	-	21.00	-
12.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	21.00	20.75	41.75	-
13.	Haryana	-	1.20	-	1.32	2.52	-

14. Andhra Pradesh	-	0.70	-	0.77	1.47	-
15. Telangana	-	0.60	-	0.66	1.26	-
TOTAL	201.00	30.00	195.82	46.93	473.75	198.6099

Demand for abolition of creamy layer condition for OBCs

128. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any demand from the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) for abolition of Creamy Layer condition stipulated for OBC candidates for Government Jobs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Commission has also demanded its constitutional position like the National Commission for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken on those demands and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter regarding Constitutional status for National Commission for Backward Classes is under examination of the Government.

Spinal Injuries Centres in States

129. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the funds earmarked for establishing State Spinal Injury Centre in the States are not put to use; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) if so, details of States which have sanctioned such centres and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Since inception of the Scheme from 2015-16, an amount of ₹ 4.33 crore has been released till date for setting up of 2 centres in the states of Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir.

A State Spinal Injury centre is fully operational in Rajasthan at Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur for which out of the budget allocation of 2015-16 of ₹ 50 Lakh, the entire amount of ₹ 50 lakh was released as Central Grants during the last financial year. Similarly, out of the budget allocation for 2016-17 of ₹ 5 crore, the balance grant-in-aid admissible, under the Scheme amounting to ₹ 1.83 crore has already been released.

Further, during the current year an amount of ₹ 2 crore has been released to Government Medical College, Jammu in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, out of the budget allocation of ₹ 5 crore for establishing the State Spinal Injury centre.

As and when complete proposals under the modalities of the Scheme, are received from the State/UT Governments, funds are released.

Amount released for upliftment of SCs and STs

130. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount earmarked, allocated and released to States to improve the lives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Special Central Assistance, Scheduled Caste Component Plan, Tribal Sub Plan and under Article-275(1), of the constitution during 2015-16;

(b) the total unspent amount out of the released funds, State-wise; and

(c) whether the unspent amount has been released as lapsed or being held back by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) State-wise details of funds allocated, released and pending Utilization Certificates (UCs) under Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) and under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) during the year 2015-16 are given in the Statement-I and II, respectively (*See* below). State-wise details of funds allocated, released and pending Utilization Certificates (UCs) under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan (SCA to TSP) under Article 275(1) during the year 2015-16 is given in the Statement-III (*See* below). The Total outlay for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for various Central Ministries/Union Territories during the year 2015-16 is ₹30850.88 crore and ₹ 19979.77 crore respectively. State-wise details of SCSP and TSP are not maintained by NITI Aayog

(c) The unspent amount out of the released amount upto 2015-16 is with State Government.

Statement-I

*Details of Allocated, Released and Unspent Amount during the year 2015-16
under Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		
		Allocation	Released	Pending Utilization Certificates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3701.90	3701.90	0.00
2.	Assam	1011.29	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	10370.86	10357.00	5362.64
4.	Chhattisgarh	2609.74	1276.14	1276.14
5.	Gujarat	2261.70	1045.00	0.00
6.	Goa	23.69	0.00	0.00
7.	Haryana	2498.22	0.00	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1323.56	1254.41	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	679.44	512.45	0.00
10.	Jharkhand	1788.33	1414.89	0.00
11.	Karnataka	9855.63	9086.84	6278.52
12.	Kerala	1497.38	1497.37	440.35
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9741.39	9199.34	4085.24
14.	Maharashtra	5536.95	3161.20	0.00
15.	Manipur	73.18	73.18	73.18
16.	Odisha	3845.47	2398.01	0.00
17.	Punjab	6929.70	2708.95	607.95
18.	Rajasthan	5973.11	3438.30	1193.06
19.	Sikkim	18.98	108.68	92.70
20.	Tamil Nadu	6649.58	3636.98	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Telangana	2380.75	2380.75	0.00
22.	Tripura	566.55	1488.14	350.81
23.	Uttar Pradesh	19316.27	10488.83	10285.88
24.	Uttarakhand	962.78	0.00	0.00
25.	West Bengal	10727.56	10727.56	0.00
26.	Chandigarh	200.00	44.08	0.00
27.	Delhi	130.95	0.00	0.00
28.	Puducherry	69.04	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		110744.00	80000.00	30046.47

Statement-II*Details of status of Release & UC awaited under SCA to TSP**(As on 11.01.2017)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		
		Allocation	Released	Pending Utilization Certificates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3500.00	3500.00	0.00
2.	Assam	5844.00	5844.00	5844.00
3.	Bihar	1368.26	1368.26	1368.26
4.	Chhattisgarh	10809.64	10809.64	3600.47
5.	Gujarat	10566.50	10566.50	10566.50
6.	Himachal Pradesh	475.00	475.00	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
8.	Jharkhand	10000.00	10000.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Karnataka	4370.00	4370.00	1310.27
10.	Kerala	357.50	357.50	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	11501.21	11501.21	11018.68
12.	Maharashtra	12514.91	12514.91	9471.62
13.	Manipur	1100.00	1100.00	0.00
14.	Odisha	14728.52	14728.52	9250.62
15.	Rajasthan	10190.00	10190.00	10190.00
16.	Sikkim	353.00	353.00	0.00
17.	Telangana	4000.00	4000.00	1790.00
18.	Tripura	2400.07	2400.07	1622.25
19.	Uttar Pradesh	905.51	905.51	905.51
20.	West Bengal	6233.00	6233.00	647.00
TOTAL		113217.12	113217.12	69585.18

Statement-III

*Details of fund released and UC awaited under Article 275(1) of
Constitution (as on 11.01.2017)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		
		Allocation	Released	Pending Utilization Certificates
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5500.00	5500.00	5500.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3000.80	3000.80	3000.80
3.	Chhattisgarh	11904.31	11904.31	2932.51
4.	Goa	400.00	400.00	400.00
5.	Gujarat	11680.00	11680.00	11680.00

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	52320	523.20	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
8.	Jharkhand	12202.96	12202.96	0.00
9.	Karnataka	6300.00	6300.00	3240.27
10.	Kerala	1085.44	1085.44	435.44
11.	Madhya Pradesh	14845.15	14845.15	6433.79
12.	Maharashtra	13374.00	13374.00	8163.64
13.	Manipur	1216.00	1216.00	840.40
14.	Meghalaya	1507.68	1507.68	1507.68
15.	Mizoram	3617.37	3617.37	2497.57
16.	Nagaland	5469.34	5469.34	5469.34
17.	Odisha	15200.00	15200.00	12585.71
18.	Rajasthan	11000.00	11000.00	11000.00
19.	Sikkim	1250.30	1250.30	850.00
20.	Tamil Nadu	852.80	852.80	852.80
21.	Telangana	6090.00	6090.00	2040.00
22.	Tripura	1600.68	1600.68	1347.06
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1514.74	1514.74	1514.74
24.	Uttarakhand	92.02	92.02	92.02
25.	West Bengal	7000.00	7000.00	1504.10
GRAND TOTAL		139226.79	139226.79	85887.87

Inclusion of backward classes in Scheduled Caste category

†131. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the proposals have been sent by various States including Uttar Pradesh to incorporate some castes of backward classes in the Scheduled Castes on the social and educational grounds;

(b) whether some of the castes proposed by State Governments for inclusion in Scheduled Castes are already included in Scheduled Castes in some States; and

(c) if so, the details of such castes which are already included in Scheduled Castes, State-wise and caste-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) During last and current year proposal of Rai Sikh community of Uttarakhand, which is in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) has been received for its inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes. The said community appears in the list of Scheduled Castes of the States of Haryana and Punjab.

Help to disabled older persons

†132. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide help to disabled old age persons;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has prepared a Scheme for providing Physical Aids and Assisted Living Devices for Senior Citizens belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/infirmities.

Provision of High-End-Aids and Assistive Devices

133. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various high-end aids and assistive devices that were notified for visually impaired, leprosy affected, hearing impaired, kits for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities and orthopedically impaired;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of funds earmarked for providing such aids and devices to Tamil Nadu, so far; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries who availed those aids and devices during the last three years in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Consolidated list of high-end/contemporary aids and assistive devices that were notified by the Government consequent upon revision of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme with effect from 01.04.2014 for visually impaired, leprosy affected, hearing impaired, kits for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities and orthopedically impaired is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The details of funds released and the number of beneficiaries who were benefited under ADIP Scheme during the last three years in the State of Tamil Nadu are as indicated below:—

Year	Funds released and utilized** (₹ in lakh)	Number of beneficiaries##
2013-14	523.65	8882
2014-15	408.68	10183
2015-16	853.29	9243

**The funds released are against a notional allocation of ₹230.00 lakhs in each of the three years. The figure also includes funds utilized by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation and National Institutions for Pan India Activity/ADIP-SSA Activity/Headquarter Activity/Organizing special camps in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Number of beneficiaries includes those benefited out of funds utilized by Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation and National Institutions for Pan India Activity/ADIP-SSX Activity/Headquarter Activity/Organizing special camps in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Further, the number of beneficiaries mentioned above include those Divyangjan who have received high end devices as well. In the State of Tamil Nadu, during the last three years high end devices were distributed to Divyangjan as mentioned below:—

Sl. No.	Aids/Assistive Devices for Visually Impaired	Number of beneficiaries
1	Daisy Player	4
2	Tablet	6
	Smart Cane	25

Sl. No.	Aids/Assistive Devices for Hearing Impaired	Number of beneficiaries
1	ALIMCO Digital Type hearing aids	6714

Sl. No.	Aids / Assistive Devices for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities	Number of beneficiaries
1	Teaching and Learning Materials (TLM) Kits	76

Statement

Disability-wise details of high-end/contemporary aids and assistive devices for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) notified after revision of ADIP Scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2014.

(I) Visually Impaired:

- (a) Assistive devices such as Smart Cane, Braille watch Quartz/ Braille watch (ladies and gents), Smartphone with screen reading software for persons with blindness, Pocket size external keyboard for smart phone or tablet, Mouse-cum-Video Magnifier. Hand held electronic video magnifier, Tablet of individual devices, Daisy player (Advance model), Refreshable Braille Display, Screen Reading Software, Screen Magnification Software, Laptops with screen reading software, Cubarithem, Radio + CD Player, Talking Glucometer, Talking Blood Pressure Monitor, Audio Labeller. (17)
- (b) (i) Kits for School Children in Class 1 to 5 consisting of major items like Interline Braille Slate with two stylus, Taylor frame with arithmetic types (250 grams) with packing box, Drawing Board with 20 sheets, Puzzles (Inclusive Design), Tactile book of drawings of major monuments, shapes of tall trees, types of houses, bridges, dam etc., One adapted board game with Dice, Cubarithem, Talking wrist watch and Kit bag/specially designed school bag for assistive

devices. (12)

- (ii) Kits for School Children in Class 6 to 8 consisting of major items like Interline Braille Slate, Taylor frames large with Algebra Types, (250 grams) with packing box, Tactile Geometry Kit with 20 raising sheets, Drawing Board with 20 raising sheets, Tactile Draught Board (Inclusive Design), Tactile Chess Board (Inclusive Design), One accessible board game, Tactile diagram set for Science teaching, Audio labeller (Inclusive Design), Signature guide with rupee checker and wallet, Braille wrist watch, White folding cane, Measuring kit (inch tape, needle threader, small Braille scale, liquid indicator, measuring cup). Talking Table Clock, Packing box (16)
- (iii) Kits for School Children in Class 9 to 10 consisting of major items like Interline Braille Slate with two stylus. Small white folding cane (Five folds with packing), Talking calculator. Tablet computer, Rupee checker with wallet. Packing box. (6)
- (iv) Kits for School Children in Class II to 12 consisting of major items like Smart cane and DAISY Player with one speaker for blind and kits for low vision children like Mouse Cam Video Magnifier for low vision children and Need based optical and non optical devices as prescribed by the rehabilitation expert. (3)
- (v) Kits for College students like Smart phone with screen reading software and Pocket size blue tooth keyboard for smart phone or tablet, for blind students and Smart phone with magnifier App for low vision and Need based optical and non optical devices as prescribed by the rehabilitation expert for low vision students (3)
- (vi) ADL Kits for adults such as Rupee checker plastic with signature guide and rupee checker flexible with wallet. Smart Cane, Talking body thermometer, Talking wrist watch, Liquid level indicator, Pill dispenser. Talking table clock with four alarms and stop watch, Audio labeler, Talking calculator, Measuring kit and Packing Box. (10)
- (vii) List of common low vision devices such as Telescopic Glasses, Optical Magnifiers, Mouse Cam Video Magnifier, Hand held Electronic Video Magnifier up to 5 inches, Smart phone with magnifier app for low vision (5)
- (viii) High-end devices such as Brailier (for Upper Primary & above), Laptop with

screen reading software and with Indian language and Indian English TTS, Refreshable Braille Display (40 cells or more) with Braille inputs keys, Daisy Player Advance Model, Screen Reading Software (Blind), Screen Magnification Software (Low Vision) (6)

- (ix) Other common devices such as Brailler (for Upper Primary & above), Laptop with screen reading software and with Indian language & Indian English TTS, Refreshable Braille Display (40 cells or more) with Braille inputs keys, Daisy Player Advance Model, Screen Reading Software (Blind), Screen Magnification Software (Low Vision). (6)

Total : 84

(II) Leprosy Affected:

- (i) ADL Kit consisting of Universal Cuff, Nail Cutting Device, Soap Holder, Button Hook, Zipper Pull, Writing Aid or Adapted Pen with positioning splint, Rubber Gloves, Insulated Scissors, Insulated Tumbler or Adapted Glass Holder, Wider Blim Plate, Long Handled Lever Tap, Cell Phone. (12)
- (ii) Individual Devices (optional as per requirement) such as Adapted Spoon, Built up Spoon, Angled Spoon, Grip Aid. Latex Prosthesis, Gutter Splint, Extension outrigger- Short, Extension outrigger- Long, Thumb Spica, Volar/ Dorsal cock-up, Finger Loops, Knuckle Bender, MCP Block. Opponens Strap, User Friendly Spoon, Build-up Screw Driver, Foot Drop Strap. Farming Gloves, Padded Sand Digger, Anti Claw Positioning Device/Knuckle Bender Splint, Fixed Ankle Brace, Patellar Tendon Bearing Brace (Conventional), Patellar Tendon Bearing Brace(Moulded). Foot Orthosis Moulded insole, Temporary below knee Prosthesis, Permanent below knee Prosthesis, Patellar Tendon Bearing Orthosis, Foot Drop Spring. Patellar tendon bearing Orthosis variant, Moulded Sandal, MCR Sandal, Custom made Symes Prosthesis, Ankle Foot Orthosis (AFOVFixed Ankle Brace (FAB), Accommodative foot Orthosis (34)

Total : 46

(III) Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities:

- (i) Kit for age group 0-3 years (Early intervention group) consisting of Rattle 3 types, Teethers, ADL Kits (4 types). Palm Grip (4 types), Sensory Footsteps, Crib Toy, Pyramid Rings, Wooden Blocks (6 Nos), Sensory Mat, Stimulation

Toys (3 Nos). Any Safe Toys (3 Nos), Musical Book, Kit Bag etc. (13)

- (ii) Kit for age group 0-3 years (TLM Kit for Multiple Disabilities) such as Resonance Board, Water Play Set, Different Texture Gloves and Socks, Pre-Braille book (shape), Visual/Auditory/Olfactory Stimulation Kit, Pre-Cane; (6)
- (iii) Kit for age group 3-6 years (Pre Primary group) like Number Picture Tray, Building blocks. Fine Motor Skill Nat, Peg Board, Dolls (male & female), Raised Shape Tray, Puzzles, Count and Match. Sensory Books, Word Cubes. Face Puzzle, Kit Bag etc. (12)
- (iv) Kit for age group 7-11 years (Primary group) consisting Picture Puzzle, Picture and Word Cards, Assembling Kit. Number Cards. Pound Toys, Jigsaw Puzzle, Telling Time Kit, Count & Match. Alphabet Worm. Beads. Functional Literacy Flip Charts, Kit Bag etc. (12)
- (v) Kit for age group of 12-15 and 16-18 years (Secondary and Pre-Vocational) containing Wooden Block of Alphabets. Needle Work Kit, Alphabets-Words Wooden Cubes, Fitting and Assembling Kit, Number Files, Measuring Sets, India General (picture cards, word cards and Jaihind game, Mobile Phone, Number Cubes, Multiplication Tactile Board, Kit Bag etc. (12)
- (vi) TLM Kit for Multiple Disabilities (for age group 3-6 years) consisting of Sign Language Tutor Set, Pre-Braille Book or Typo scope Reading and Writing device, Embossed Picture Book, Tangible Symbols and Calendar System and Trampoline (4)
- (vii) TLM Kit for Multiple Disabilities (for age group 6-10 years and above) containing Sign Language Tutor Sets, Pre-Braille Book or Typo scope Reading and Writing device Embossed Picture Book. Tangible Symbols and Calendar System and Trampoline and Android Tablet etc. (5)
- (viii) ALIMCO Model Sensory Kit: Multi Sensory Inclusive Education Development (MSIED) Kit containing Eye Hand Coordination Loop/Infinite Loop, Stepping Stone, Massage Ball with Stick, Olive Massage Ball, Squeezer, Air cushion, User Manual and Kit Bag. (8)

Total : 72

(IV) Hearing Impaired:

- (A) Assistive devices like Body level hearing aids, Analog/Non Programmable- (Behind the ear(BTE), In the ear (ITE), In the canal (ITC), Completely in the Canal (CIC); Digital/Programmable - (Behind the ear (BTE), In the ear (ITE), In the canal (ITC), Completely in the Canal (CIC); Personal FM Hearing Aids, Bluetooth neck loop for hearing aids, Vibratory Alarm, Baby-crying Alerting Wireless device. Door Bell Signaler, Fire Smoke Alarm, Telephone Signaler, Amplified Telephone, Telephone amplifier. Audio induction loop. Infrared system. Hearing aids with bone vibrator, Educational Kit containing Language (Vocabulary) Book, Articulation drill book, Story book, Other materials (Family Hand Puppets, 5 puzzles, Montessori equipments/toys. Shape sorter clock, One set of noise makers, Block sorter boxes, Set of verb cards, 5 soft toys). (32)
- (B) Cochlear Implant: Provision of Cochlear implant for 500 children per year with Hearing disability with a ceiling of ₹ 6.00 lakh per unit included. This will result in providing life long relief for hearing impaired children in the age group of 0 to 5 years.

Total : 32

(V) Orthopedically Impaired:**(A) Lower Exdtremity Prosthesis (17)**

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| (i) Trans-tibial Prosthesis (Below Knee) | : | 7 Types |
| (ii) Through Knee Prosthesis (TK) | : | 2 Types |
| (iii) Trans-femoral (Above Knee) Prosthesis | : | 6 Types |
| (iv) Hip Disarticulation Prosthesis | : | 1 Type |
| (v) Symc's prosthesis | : | 1 Type |

(B) Upper Extremity Prosthetics (9)

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Silicone Finger Prosthesis each | |
| (ii) Silicone Thumb Prosthesis each | |
| (iii) Silicone Partial Hand Prosthesis each | |
| (iv) Trans Radial or Below Elbow / Wrist Disarticulation Passive Prosthesis | |

- (v) Body Powered Prosthesis (Trans Radial or Below Elbow/ Wrist Disarticulation)
Its components includes trans radial kit and socket.
 - (vi) Trans Humeral or Above Elbow/Elbow Disarticulation Passive Prosthesis.
 - (vii) Body Powered Prosthesis (Trans Humeral or Above Elbow/Elbow Disarticulation).
 - (viii) Shoulder Disarticulation Passive Prosthesis
 - (ix) Shoulder Disarticulation body powered Prosthesis
 - (C) High End Upper Extremity Prosthesis (2)
 - (i) Externally Powered below elbow or Trans radial / Wrist Disarticulation prosthesis
 - (ii) Externally Powered Trans Humeral / Elbow Disarticulation Prosthesis
 - (D) Lower Extremity Orthosis (2)
 - (i) Reciprocating Gait Orthosis
 - (ii) Off Loader Knee Orthosis (Unit Price)
 - (E) Spinal Orthosis (1)
 - (i) HALO Brace
 - (F) Mobility Aids (3)
 - Motorized Wheel chair
 - (i) Quadriplegic wheel chair with Chin and Head Control
 - (ii) Quadriplegic wheel chair with joy stick
 - (iii) Motorized wheel chair (Handle driven)
- Total : 34
- Grand Total : 268

Note:

The extent of financial support would be limited to ₹ 10,000 for each disability and ₹ 12,000 for students with disabilities in respect of devices costing up to ₹ 20,000. All expensive items costing above ₹ 20,000 and Government shall bear 50% of cost of these

items and the remainder shall be contributed by either the State Govt. or the NGO or any other agency or by the beneficiary concerned subject to prior approval of Ministry on case to case basis; limited to 20% of the Budget under the Scheme.

Application for inclusion in OBC category

134. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether applications are pending before Government from individuals for inclusion in Other Backward Classes (OBC) category;
- (b) if so, how many applications are pending and for how long they are pending;
- (c) how many of them have been approved;
- (d) what are the criteria for including a person among OBC;
- (e) the reasons why people are still desiring to become a member of OBC; and
- (f) how many applications are pending from Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) No application is pending with the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) and (e) The broad criteria is Social, Educational and Economic backwardness. Inclusion of caste/communities in the Central List of Other Backward Classes is a continuous process for inclusive growth of such castes that fit into the criteria cited above.

(f) No application from Kerala is pending in the Ministry.

Vacancies in various National Commissions

135. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Commissions for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Safai Karmacharis are headless for some time now;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Vice-Chairperson and one Member of the

Scheduled Caste Commission and Vice-Chairperson and three Members of the National Commission for Safai Karmacharis are also lying vacant;

(c) whether the Chairperson of one of the above Commissions is also lying vacant for nearly one year; and

(d) what efforts Government has made to appoint Chairpersons for above Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The proposal to appoint Chairpersons in these Commissions is under process.

Cancellation of licences of NGOs

136. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of NGO licences cancelled by the Ministry during the last two years and the grounds for cancellation etc., year-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry has any plan to introduce any guidelines/regulations to prevent misappropriation of public funds by NGOs, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has any proposal to create other sources of funds for NGOs as some of NGOs whose licences were cancelled were working for HIV patients, trafficked and orphan children, dalits and riot victims; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment does not grant any licences to NGOs. The Ministry provides financial grants only to the NGOs under various schemes on fulfilling criteria of schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Senior Citizens, Victims of Drug Abuse, and the Disabled persons.

(b) The Ministry monitors and ensures checks on misappropriation of funds by NGOs in the following ways:—

(i) Fresh/subsequent release of grants to implementing agencies during a year

are made only on receipt of Utilization Certificates in respect of previous year's grants, which have become due.

- (ii) The Schemes/programmes implemented through NGOs are also monitored by respective State Governments/UT Administrations.
- (iii) The Ministry also sponsors evaluation studies from time to time through independent evaluation agencies, *inter alia*, to check proper utilization of funds by the implementing agencies for which it is sanctioned.
- (iv) The Ministry has developed centralized on-line application software with the assistance of National Informatics Centre (NIC) on the website of the Ministry www.ngograntsje.gov.in. All applications by NGOs seeking Grant-in-aid (GIA) under the schemes of the Ministry are being invited through on-line process in the website to monitor the applications with effect from 1.4.2014 onwards.
- (v) Inspections of NGOs by State Government and officers of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, are also carried out

(c) and (d) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has no such proposal.

Facilities for launching satellites

137. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the facilities available with the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for launching satellites;
- (b) by when an advanced, mega space launcher, that could deliver ten-tonne and heavier communication satellite into space by using semi-cryogenic engine, would be ready; and
- (c) which spacecrafts are likely to be launched during the next two years and from which launcher abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has all the requisite facilities for launching satellites using Indian launch vehicles at its launch complex located at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. These facilities comprise of (i) two operational satellite launch pads, (ii) Filling Control Centre (FCC) for propellant filling operations and (iii) Mission Control Centre (MCC) & Launch Control Centre (LCC) for coordinating

and conducting the launch operations during the countdown phase till the injection of the satellite into orbit.

(b) Currently, the project for the development of Semicryogenic engine has been approved and the Semicryogenic engine is under development. The various activities carried out towards the development of the Semicryogenic engine include- (i) Indigenous realisation of 35 materials and 22 coating processes (ii) Qualification of indigenous bearings for turbo pumps (iii) Fabrication of the first hardware for three engine subsystems including low pressure turbo pumps and one high pressure turbo pump through industry (iv) Design validation of the low pressure turbo pumps through cold flow trials.

An advanced space launcher that can deliver ten-tonne and heavier communication satellites to space requires a booster stage with clustered Semicryogenic engines. After the successful qualification of the Semicryogenic engine, the development of the Semicryogenic booster stage with clustered engines is expected to be initiated.

(c) The spacecrafts that are likely to be launched in the next two years using Indian launch vehicles include - four communication satellites, seven earth observation satellites, one navigation satellite and one space science satellite. Also, two communication satellites are planned to be launched from abroad onboard the Ariane 5 launcher.

Making of satellite and launch vehicles

138. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's space capacity of thirty four working satellites is half of what the country needs and is severely limited to meet increasing demands from both the Central and State Governments and private-entities;

(b) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) plans to put twelve to eighteen satellites into space each year to meet this demand and also wants to be free to pursue higher technologies;

(c) whether the domestic industry should urgently step into making satellites and launch vehicles to meet this demand; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to encourage the domestic industry therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) India presently has 39 operational satellites in orbit comprising of 17 Earth

observation (including meteorological), 13 communication, 7 navigational and 2 Space Science satellites. These satellites are being utilised to meet the demands of Central & State Governments and private-entities in the area of natural resources management, infrastructure planning, disaster management support, enabling weather forecasting, satellite communication and navigation. Significant increase in the capacity is needed to ensure continuity of services and to meet various emerging demands in these areas.

(b) to (d) Considering the enhanced national requirements for launching satellites for earth observation, communication & navigation, the present capacity of launches is a constraint. ISRO has been pursuing a conscious approach of building up and nurturing the industrial capabilities in the country to maximally support the Indian Space Programme. Through appropriate transfer of technology and hand-holding, ISRO is making focused efforts to enhance participation of Indian industries for manufacturing of space related hardware, such as rocket engine & stages, propellant tanks, spacecraft structures, solar panels, thermal control systems, electronic packages etc., required for satellites and launch vehicles.

In order to step up the launch capacity within the country, ISRO is in the process of exploring the possibility of involving Indian industry in a greater role towards productionisation of integrated systems/subsystems, including assembly and testing by vendor as per ISRO's design.

Decrease in national income

139. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national income has decreased in November and December, 2016 compared to the preceding two years and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether post demonetization, industry saw a 38 per cent decline in November, 2016 and 10 per cent decline in December, 2016 compared to the previous two years and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of companies which have fully switched over to cashless transaction in terms of percentage of the total companies in India, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D. V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) Estimates of national income are not compiled on monthly basis.

(b) and (c) Information is not available.

Funds allocated for smart cities in Bihar

†140. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made an announcement of converting several cities of country into smart cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of cities where the work of such conversion has begun along with the details of amount allocated for different cities; and

(d) the name of cities from Bihar where the work has started along with the details of amount allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government of India has launched the Smart Cities Mission on 25 June 2015. The Mission will cover 100 cities and its duration will be five years (FY 2015-16 to FY 2019-20). The Mission will be operated as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and the Government of India will provide financial support to the Mission to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crore over a period of five years *i.e.* on an average ₹ 100 crore per city per year. An equal amount on a matching basis will have to be contributed by the State Government/Urban Local Body (ULB).

(c) So far, 60 cities (20 cities in Round 1 in January 2016. 13 cities in fast track round in May 2016 and 27 cities in Round 2 in September 2016) have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Mission. The details of these cities are given in the Statement-I, II and III, respectively (*See* below). So far, total ₹ 5,961.70 crore have been released to Cities under Smart Cities Mission during Financial Year 2015-16 and 2016-17. The city-wise details are given in the Statement-IV (*See* below).

(d) In fast track round, Bhagalpur from Bihar has been selected for development as Smart City in May 2016. Till date, ₹ 65 crore (₹ 2 crore as advance for preparation of Smart City Proposal and ₹ 63 crore as part of first instalment) has been released to State Government of Bihar in respect of Bhagalpur city under the Smart Cities Mission.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Details of 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
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*Details of winning cities in fast track round*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
2.	Telangana	Warangal

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
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*Details of winning cities in main 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

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
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

Statement-IV

*Details of release of funds under Smart City Mission city-wise for the year
2015-16 and 2016-17*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair	194
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam	196
		2. Tirupati	94
		3. Kakinada	196
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat	2
4.	Assam	1. Guwahati	191
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur	2
		2. Bhagalpur	65

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
		3. Biharsharif	2
6.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	73
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur	96.5
		2. Bilaspur	2
8.	Daman and Diu	1. Diu	2
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa	2
10.	Delhi	1. New Delhi Municipal Council	196
11.	Goa	1. Panaji	2
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar	2
		2. Ahmedabad	196
		3. Surat	196
		4. Vadodara	2
		5. Rajkot	2
		6. Dahod	2
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal	2
		2. Faridabad	94
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala	190
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu/Srinagar	2
16.	Jharkhand	1. Ranchi	94
17.	Karnataka	1. Mangaluru	2
		2. Belagavi	196
		3. Shivamogga	2
		4. Hubballi-Dharwad	2
		5. Tumakuru	2
		6. Davanegere	196

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
18.	Kerala	1. Kochi	196
19.	Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal	196
		2. Indore	196
		3. Jabalpur	196
		4. Gwalior	94
		5. Sagar	2
		6. Satna	2
		7. Ujjain	94
21.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	2
		Nashik	94
		Thane	64
		Greater Mumbai	2
		Amravati	2
		Solapur	196
		Nagpur	94
		Kalyan-Dombivali	94
		Aurangabad	94
		Pune	196
22.	Manipur	1. Imphal	2
23.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong	2
24.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl	2
25.	Nagaland	1. Kohima	2
26.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar	196
		2. Raurkela	2
27.	Puducherry	1. Oulgaret	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
28.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana	196
		2. Jalandhar	2
		3. Amritsar	2
29.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur	196
		2. Udaipur	196
		3. Kota	93
		4. Ajmer	94
30.	Sikkim	1. Namchi	2
31.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli	2
		2. Tirunelveli	2
		3. Dindigul	2
		4. Thanjavur	2
		5. Tiruppur	2
		6. Salem	2
		7. Vellore	2
		8. Coimbatore	190
		9. Madurai	2
		10. Erode	2
		11. Thoothukudi	2
		12. Chennai	190
32.	Telangana	1. Greater Hyderabad	2
		2. Greater Warangal	94
33.	Tripura	1. Agartala	65
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Moradabad	2
		2. Aligarh	2
		3. Saharanpur	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
		4. Bareilly	2
		5. Jhansi	2
		6. Kanpur	2
		7. Allahabad	2
		8. Lucknow	68.20
		9. Varanasi	2
		10. Ghaziabad	2
		11. Agra	2
		12. Rampur	2
35.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun	2
36.	West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata	2
		2. Bidhannagar	2
		3. Durgapur	2
		4. Haldia	2
TOTAL			5961.70

Note: Letter of Authority @ ₹ 2 crore each to Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep for preparation of Smart City Proposals in respect of Port Blair and Kavaratti respectively were issued in FY 2015-16. However, they did not claim the same.

Amending rules to stop illegal construction

141. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend and review old rules to stop illegal construction of houses in the areas coming under municipalities/municipal corporations, in view of increasing urbanization day-by-day and to make these constructions legal; and

(b) the proposals being made by Government to solve the problems of water-logging in cities/metro cities during rainy season due to illegal construction being done

without approval of local and concerned authorities and to what extent Government is strict in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal. Urban Development is a State Subject. Government of India supports the efforts of State Governments by implementing various schemes and programmes and by providing technical and financial assistance for them. Amending or reviewing of rules and regulations to stop illegal construction of houses in the area coming under municipalities/ municipal corporations comes within the purview of Urban Local Body/ Urban Development Authority of the city concerned / State Government.

Contract of laying metro rail lines

†142. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the contract of laying metro rail lines has been awarded to foreign companies;
- (b) if so, the name of such companies, their country of origin and the details of States and places where the work of laying metro rail lines has been awarded to them;
- (c) whether there is dearth of companies in the country for laying metro rail lines; and
- (d) if not, the reasons for awarding the work to foreign companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The details of the foreign companies which have been awarded contract for laying metro rail lines in ongoing metro rail projects being implemented by 50:50 joint venture company between Government of India (GoI) and the concerned State/Union Territories Governments are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) There is no dearth of track laying companies in India. The work of track laying is awarded to the lowest eligible bidder through International Competitive Bidding (global tenders) irrespective of the country of origin of the bidder.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Details of the foreign companies which have been awarded contract for laying metro rail lines in ongoing metro rail projects being implemented on 50:50 joint venture between Government of India (GoI) and the concerned State/Union territories Governments

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Details of companies & work awarded
1	Delhi Metro	<p>Consortium of Alstom India Ltd. And Alstom Transport S.A France- for part of Delhi Metro Phase-III in National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi.</p> <p>M/s ETF, France- for part of Noida-Greater Noida Metro Project in Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>Joint Venture of M/s Rahee Infratech Ltd & M/s Pandrol CDM Track, Belgium- for some depots of Delhi Metro Phase-III project in NCT of Delhi.</p> <p>Joint Venture of M/s PCM Cement Concrete Pvt Ltd. India and M/s Emrail SDN BHD, Malaysia- for part of Delhi Metro Phase-III in NCT of Delhi.</p>
2	Bangalore Metro	Italian Thai Development (ITD) Public Ltd Company, Italy and ITD Cementation India Ltd. for laying tracks in Phase-I of Bangalore Metro Rail Project

Cycling tracks in cities

143. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken to develop cycling tracks throughout the country, at least in tier-I and tier-II cities;

(b) the details of funds allocated for such projects during the last two years; and

(c) the details including funds allocated for awareness campaigns which are running to encourage people to use cycles for short distance over motor vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no exclusive scheme of this Ministry on development of cycling tracks. 'Urban Transport' is inter-twined with Urban Development,

which is a State subject. As such, the implementation including planning of urban transport system that includes development of cycling tracks, are taken up by the States/Union Territories/Urban Local Bodies. However, this Ministry has supported/is supporting development of 39 km cycling tracks development project in Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh, which is being implemented by Naya Raipur Development Authority (NRDA) through a loan from World Bank under Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP). An amount of ₹ 27 crore has been released to the State of Chhattisgarh through a loan from World Bank, that also includes construction of walkways. Also, non-motorised transport (including cycling tracks) is an eligible component for funding under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).

(c) Public Bike Sharing (PBS) scheme has been initiated in the cities of Mysore and Naya Raipur under SUTP. An expenditure of ₹ 41 lacs has been incurred so far on the awareness campaign, including dissemination workshops, newsletters, etc., in order to encourage people to use bicycles for short distances.

Real time monitoring of Swachh Bharat Mission

144. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps being taken for real time monitoring of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) by when Government is planning to launch Swachh Bharat Mobile Application which could be used for complaint redressal;

(c) whether there is a helpline number for registering complaints under SBM;

(d) how many complaints on an average are registered every month throughout the country; and

(e) out of the total complaints registered, what is the average percentage of complaints redressed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The details of the steps being taken for Real time monitoring of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM):

- Swachh Bharat Mission Dashboard and monitoring tool available on the Swachh Bharat Mission Urban website.

- The Swachhta Mobile App for citizens to report sanitation by posting photos.
- eSBM Platform for GPS Based Vehicle Tracking of Municipal Vehicles.

(b) The Swachhata Mobile App was launched by the Hon'ble Urban Development Minister at the National Media Centre, New Delhi on 6th August 2016.

(c) Yes Sir, The helpline exists for registering complaints and providing information to citizen under SBM(Urban). The helpline number is 1969.

(d) On an average 57,938(5 months average) complaints are / registered on the Swachhata App per month.

(e) On an average 85% of the complaints registered on the Swachhta App are redressed.

Toilets constructed in North Eastern Region

145. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total household toilets constructed during 2nd October, 2014 to 2nd October, 2016 in the States of North Eastern Region;

(b) the total community and public toilets constructed during that period there; and

(c) the total number of cities and villages declared as open defecation free by 2nd October, 2016 there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The total progress achieved during 2nd October, 2014 to 2nd October, 2016 with regard to toilet construction in the States of North Eastern region is given below:—

States	Individual Household Toilets	Community & Public Toilets
North Eastern Region (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura)	10,99,095 Units	3185 Seats

(c) 02 Cities & 4906 villages have been declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) till 02.10.2016 in the States of North Eastern Region.

Sanitation, Drinking Water and Infrastructure facilities in cities

146. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, the Asian Development Bank has published any report with regard to Sanitation, Drinking Water and Infrastructure facilities in Indian cities including Bengaluru;

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

(c) the corrective action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remove the deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The latest reports of Asian Development Bank on the subject of water supply and sanitation in Indian Cities are the following:—

- (i) Asian Sanitation Data Book 2008- Achieving Sanitation for All- It does not mention anything specific to Bengaluru city.
- (ii) 2007 Benchmarking and Data Book of Water Utilities in India- The book has case-study of Bengaluru City where the utility is Bangalore water supply & Sewerage Board which includes details analysis about capacity served, Capital expenditure Per Connection, Production volume, Storage Capacity, Water availability, Consumption, UFW, tariff etc.

(b) and (c) To address the challenges related to water supply and sanitation sectors in urban areas, Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission and the Atal Mission and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U) was launched on 2nd October 2014 to cater to the growing hazards of the waste generated wherein the aim is to achieve 100% sanitation by providing toilets and solid waste management facilities for the urban population of the country including behaviour change regarding healthy sanitation practices and generate awareness among the citizens about sanitation. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched in June 2015 for providing financial assistance totalling to ₹ 50,000 crore covering 500

cities to ensure that every household has access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection including developing greenery, well maintained open spaces (*e.g.* parks) reduce pollution by switching to public transport or construction facilities for non-motorized transport.

New technologies for Solid Waste Management

147. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated quantum of sewage, solid waste and garbage being generated and treated in urban areas in the country, city-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the details of land fill sites and waste treatment plants in the country;
- (c) the mechanism for proper collection, categorization, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes and treatment of sewage;
- (d) whether Government proposes to introduce new technologies for solid waste management and sewage treatment plants and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which the system would be fully modernized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per the assessment made by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) for 2015, the sewage generation in the urban areas of the country is estimated to be about 61,948 MLD (approx.) and sewage treatment capacity is for 23,277 MLD, which is about 37.6% of the total sewage generation. Further, as per the data available till Dec. 2016, the total amount of Solid waste generated in the urban areas of the country is about 1,57,478 MT/D, of which only 21.51% is being treated. Details of State-wise generation and treatment of sewage are given in the Statement (*See below*) and the State-wise generation and processing of solid waste are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) ULBs are responsible for waste management in their Jurisdiction. As per the data available till Dec. 2016, only 21.51 % of the total waste generated in the urban areas of the country is being treated.

(c) As the implementation of the solid water and sewerage projects at the ground level lies with the States/ UTs/ ULBs, Government of India frames broad policies, advisories and guidelines on sanitation systems including solid waste management systems and provides Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under various

programmes taken up from time-to-time. Further, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has published Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 wherein the responsibilities of various stakeholders of solid waste management has been described clearly.

(d) and (e) Government of India is implementing "Swachh Bharat Mission"(SBM) since 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. Under SBM(U), the State/ UT Government may implement any scientifically proven new solid waste management technologies as per their requirement and actual site condition. Further, Government of India has launched "Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation(AMRUT)"on 25th June, 2015. The Mission plans to cover 500 cities with population of 1 lakh and above in a period of 5 years. Sewage management is one of the admissible components under the Mission. Under the Mission, the State/ UT Governments may set up new sewage treatment plants as per their requirement. Ministry has published Municipal Solid Waste management Manual in 2016 and Manual on Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Systems in 2013 to guide the States/ UTs/ ULBs in efficient management of their solid and liquid waste. The Manuals contains various techno-financially viable technologies including modern/new technologies. The same may be referred by the States/UTs/ULBs while planning the solid waste management projects under SBM and sewerage projects under AMRUT.

Statement-I

Details of status of Sewage Generation and Treatment Capacity of Urban Population of India, March 2015

Sl. No.	State	Sewage Generation (MLD)	Installed Treatment Capacity (MLD)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2871	247.27
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50	
4.	Assam	703	0.21
5.	Bihar	1879	124.55
6.	Chandigarh	164	314.5

1	2	3	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	951	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26	-
9.	Daman and Diu	29	-
10.	Goa	145	74.58
11.	Gujarat	4119	3062.92
12.	Haryana	1413	852.7
13.	Himachal Pradesh	110	114.72
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	547	264.74
15.	Jharkhand	1270	117.24
16.	Karnataka	3777	1304.16
17.	Kerala	2552	152.97
18.	Lakshadweep	8	-
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3214	482.23
20.	Maharashtra	8143	5160.36
21.	Manipur	132	-
22.	Meghalaya	95	1
23.	Mizoram	90	10
24.	Nagaland	92	-
25.	Delhi	4155	2693.7
26.	Odisha	1121	385.54
27.	Puducherry	136	68.5
28.	Punjab	1664	1245.45
29.	Rajasthan	2736	865.92
30.	Sikkim	24	31.88
31.	Tamil Nadu	5599	1799.72
32.	Telangana	1671	685.8

1	2	3	4
33.	Tripura	154	0.05
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7124	2646.84
35.	Uttarakhand	495	152.9
36.	West Bengal	4667	416.9
	TOTAL	61,948	23,277

Source: CPCB, 2015.

Statement-II

State-wise details of solid waste generation and waste processing in the urban areas of India

Sl. No.	State	Total waste generation (MT/D)	Total waste processing %
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,440	8.0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	35.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	181	15.0
4.	Assam	650	10.0
5.	Bihar	14,820	40.0
6.	Chandigarh UT	340	100.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,896	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	85	0.0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	0.0
10.	NCT of Delhi	8,400	52.0
11.	Goa	183	52.0
12.	Gujarat	9,277	28.0
13.	Haryana	3,490	25.0

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	300	25.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,792	2.0
16.	Jharkhand	2,350	15.0
17.	Karnataka	8,784	40.0
18.	Kerala	1,576	50.0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	5,079	14.0
20.	Maharashtra	26,820	10.0
21.	Manipur	176	50.0
22.	Meghalaya	268	58.0
23.	Mizoram	253	4.0
24.	Nagaland	270	0.0
25.	Odisha	2,460	2.0
26.	Puducherry UT	495	20.0
27.	Punjab	4,100	10.0
28.	Rajasthan	5,247	16.0
29.	Sikkim	49	0.0
30.	Tamil Nadu	15,272	16.0
31.	Telangana	6,628	49.0
32.	Tripura	407	0.0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	19,180	13.0
34.	Uttarakhand	1,400	0.7
35.	West Bengal	8,675	6.0
TOTAL/AVERAGE		1,57,478	21.51

Recommendation of Groups of Secretaries

148. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether nine Groups of Secretaries have been set up on different subjects to review progress of Government schemes during the last two and a half years and

to suggest policy changes to achieve the targets set by each department;

(b) whether one of such groups has recommended to corporatize the Central Public Works Department (CPWD);

(c) whether it has also recommended for clubbing housing with this Ministry and bringing the Department of Pharmaceuticals under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; and

(d) whether all other groups have also submitted their recommendations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Ten Sectoral Groups of Secretaries were constituted to undertake, *inter-alia*, a Mid-Term review of the Major Policies/ Programmes/ Schemes/ Projects of each Ministry/ Department in the Group including suggesting new policy initiatives.

(b) to (d) The Groups are in the process of finalizing their detailed reports.

Setting up of Nirbhaya centres

149. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to set up Nirbhaya centres as one-stop crisis centre for women in distress in all the 640 districts and 20 additional locations;

(b) if so, how many such centres have been set up, so far;

(c) whether the name of the centres was changed from Nirbhaya to Sakhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development formulated the scheme of Setting up of 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 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. Out of which 68 Centres have become operational.

(c) and (d) A Conference was held on 20th July, 2015 in which the establishment of One Stop Centre in all the States were also discussed. During, the conference, it was decided that as the centres would provide a range of services under one roof, name

of the One Stop Centre established in all the State/UTs be named as Sakhi.

Beneficiaries of SHGs

150. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Self Help Groups formed in Punjab district-wise under the Department and Child Development in Rural Areas (DWCRA) scheme and the last five years and the current year;

(b) the number of beneficiaries under this scheme during that period district-wise;

(c) whether any financial benefits have been extended to these SHGs during these year and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any assessment or study has been undertaken/completed to find out its impact and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) scheme has been merged with Swarnjayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) w.e.f April, 1999 by Ministry of Rural Development. As per the information provided by Ministry of Rural Development, SGSY has been further restructured into National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) from June, 2011 and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM). Data in respect of DWCRA is not available. Under DAY-NRLM, SHGs are being promoted and provided capacity building and livelihoods support, 3778 SHGs have been promoted in Punjab State since inception of DAY-NRLM and till December, 2016. Details of district wise progress are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The number of households covered under the DAY-NRLM during the period was 39431. District-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Under DAY-NRLM, ₹ 10,000-15,000/- as Revolving Fund (RF) and a maximum of ₹ 2.5 lakh as Community Investment Fund (CIF) is given to per Self Help Groups and their Federation. The total amount of Revolving Fund and Community Investment Support Fund provided to SHGs since inception of the DAY-NRLM till December, 2016 as follows:—

Revolving fund	: 288.82 Lakhs
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Community Investment Fund	: 575.58 Lakhs
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(d) No impact assessment study of DAY-NRLM has been conducted so far.

Statement

Details of Number of SHGs promoted and Household Mobilised under DAY-NRLM since inception till December, 2016

Sl. No.	District	Number of SHGs formed	Number of Household Mobilised
1.	Amritsar	17	201
2.	Barnala	16	170
3.	Bathinda	114	1196
4.	Faridkot	18	189
5.	Fatehgarh Sahib	15	156
6.	Fazilka	19	196
7.	Firozpur	471	5296
8.	Gurdaspur	566	6968
9.	Ludhiana	8	86
10.	Mansa	18	208
11.	Muktsar	184	1696
12.	Pathankot	30	306
13.	Patiala	971	10196
14.	Sangrur	651	8000
15.	SAS Nagar	12	129

Operational Anganwadi Centres

†151. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of children to an Anganwadi Centre (AWC), the country should have in terms of their number;

(b) the proportionate number of children for one AWC in the country, as on date;

(c) the number of AWCs, the country should have and the number of operational AWCs against this number; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the total number of AWCs required in Gujarat and the number of those centres functioning, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The ratio of children to an Anganwadi Centre (AWC) has not been fixed. However, under the ICDS Scheme, Anganwadi Centre (AWC) and mini-AWC are sanctioned on the basis of population norms, given as under:—

- (i) One AWC for every 800 population in Rural/ Urban ICDS Project;
- (ii) One AWC for population between 300-800 in Tribal/ Riverine/ Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/ Project;
- (iii) One mini-AWC for population between 150-400 in rural/ Urban ICDS Project;
- (iv) One mini-AWC for population between 150-300 in Tribal/ Riverine/ Desert, Hilly and other difficult areas/ Project.

(b) As per Census 2011, there are 15.87 crore children (0-6 years) *i.e.* 13.12% of total population (121.02 crore).

Under the ICDS, which is a self selecting scheme, 8.21 crore children (6 months to 6 years) have availed the services as on 30.09.2016 at 13.49 lakh operational AWCs in the country. The average ratio of children per AWC comes to 61.

(c) The ICDS Scheme has been universalized after 3rd phase of expansion. Accordingly, 14 lakhs AWCs have been sanctioned for States/UTs. Of these, 13.49 lakhs AWCs are operational in the country as on 30.09.2016.

(d) In Gujarat, there are 53029 sanctioned AWCs of which 52092 AWCs are operational as on 30.09.2016. The State Government of Gujarat has projected a further demand for setting up of AWCs which could not be met as all the 14 lakhs sanctioned AWCs have been allocated to States/ UTs.

Conflict between POCSO and IPC

152. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any matter regarding conflict between POCSO and IPC has been referred to this Ministry by the Supreme Court;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what are the views of the Ministry on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of

India in matter of W.P. (C) No. 1032/2016 issued directions to Ministry of Women and Child Development to examine the issue regarding conflict between POCSO and IPC as canvassed in the writ petition and take a call on the legality of the concerned provisions and communicate to the petitioner its determination, by recording reasons. Hon'ble Court also directed that the needful be done within four months from the date of direction dated 05.01,2017. The matter is being examined in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Harassment of women

153. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a four nation survey report released by NGO Action Aid revealed that women around the world experience harassment for the first time at a shockingly young age with six per cent experiencing harassment before the age of 10 in India;
- (b) whether 41 per cent of women face harassment before the age of 19 in India;
- (c) whether in India women take steps to protect themselves according to the said report; and
- (d) if so, whether Government is considering to come out with corrective steps to protect the women from harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) There is no official information about survey conducted by NGO Action Aid.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) does not arise.

Protection of children

†154. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the programmes and schemes being run by the Ministry for protection of children stuck in various types of hazardous situations; and
- (b) the details of amount spent by Government under each of such a scheme during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for the improvement in the well being of children in difficult circumstances. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT administrations

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). Under the scheme institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure in these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or civil society. Under the non-institutional care component, ICPS provides support for adoption, foster care and sponsorship.

(b) Details of funds released to the State Governments/UT administration under ICPS during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of fund released to State/UT Governments during FY 2013-14, 2014-15
and 2015-16 under ICPS*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2013-14 Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)	2014-15 Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)	2015-16 Amount Released (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1206.50	301.62	238.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.74	130.68	571.68
3.	Assam	1080.00	1010.36	597.90
4.	Bihar	957.56	204.75	2687.89
5.	Chhattisgarh	213.34	821.24	3955.55
6.	Goa	-	100	235.25
7.	Gujarat	979.35	1925.75	2328.90
8.	Haryana	1085.51	1526.72	496.44
9.	Himachal Pradesh	84.96	835.71	604.04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	113.35
11.	Jharkhand	144.96	36.03	369.88
12.	Karnataka	2403.63	3689.87	1845.24
13.	Kerala	718.17	1354.35	944.39
14.	Madhya Pradesh	546.03	1889.69	1116.03
15.	Maharashtra	557.56	762.32	3138.75
16.	Manipur	658.15	138.48	3083.18

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Meghalaya	762.45	2003.83	1469.55
18.	Mizoram	696.42	1919.02	2079.44
19.	Nagaland	911.41	957.41	2257.65
20.	Odisha	1227.20	2544.82	3309.07
21.	Punjab	191.27	507.12	820.81
22.	Rajasthan	2347.56	3395.82	3258.92
23.	Sikkim	15.97	390.24	562.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	2131.05	3067.10	825.04
25.	Telangana	2087.59	354.88	
26.	Tripura	124.42	1227.34	710.63
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1109.39	1798.90	2884.18
28.	Uttarakhand	333.92	83.48	66.88
29.	West Bengal	2373.04	2574.04	508.67
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	145.90	36.03
31.	Chandigarh	17.58	362.22	357.82
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.09	68.61	58.66
33.	Daman and Diu	69.28	80.61	82.82
34.	Delhi	404.73	606.22	1363.40
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	0.00
36.	Puducherry	64.66	1168.57	559.60

Remuneration of AWWs and AWHs

†155. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of institutions and organizations working for welfare of Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) in the country and the date-wise details of action taken on the demands made in demand letters and memorandums sent by them to the Central Government during the last three years including the current year; and

(b) the measures being adopted to increase their current remuneration to the levels of 'subsistence'?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations. The Ministry of Women and Child Development provides funds to the States/UTs in the prescribed cost sharing ratio and monitors the Scheme.

Welfare of the Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi helpers is paramount and the Ministry has been taking required steps in this direction. Since implementation of the Scheme is done by the States/UTs, the demands raised by various organizations from time to time are considered and sent to them for taking necessary action.

(b) The honoraria of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers was enhanced by Government of India from ₹1500/- p.m. to ₹3000/- p.m. and ₹750/- p.m. to ₹1500/- p.m. respectively w.e.f. 01.04.2011. The honorarium of AWWs engaged in Mini-AWCs has further been enhanced from ₹1500/- p.m. to ₹2250/- p.m. w.e.f. 04.07.2013. Besides, some States/UTs are also giving additional honorarium to Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers out of their own resources for any additional work assigned to them from time to time.

Districts covered under IGMSY

156. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coverage of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) namely the Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY), aimed at improving the health and nutrition status of pregnant and lactating women and their young infants, is very poor in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of districts covered under the said scheme, at present; and

(c) by what time their would be 100 per cent coverage of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is implemented in 53 selected districts of the country on pilot basis.

(c) The Prime Minister of India has approved Pan-India implementation of the Maternity Benefit Programme to cover all the districts of the country w.e.f. 01.01.2017. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has sought *ex-post facto* approval of the Cabinet for Pan-India implementation of the Maternity Benefit Programme.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I move that an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on January 31, 2017."

सर, यह मेरे लिए परम सौभाग्य की बात है कि माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के दोनों सदनों के अभिभाषण पर मुझे इस सदन में अपने विचार रखने का अवसर मिला है। सर, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी भारतीय संसद की परम्परा के मर्मज्ञ हैं और उनको भारतीय राजनीति का अनुभव भी है। अपनी इस लम्बी यात्रा में उन्होंने भारत के विकास की यात्रा को भी देखा है। आज बजट सत्र के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर, देश के संवैधानिक प्रमुख के रूप में उन्होंने जो अपने उद्गार प्रकट किए हैं, वे देश के बदलाव का संकेत हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में दो महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं का उल्लेख किया है। एक, महान सिख संत, गुरुगोबिंद सिंह जी के 350 वर्ष पूरे हुए हैं, जिसे हम लोगों ने अभी 'प्रकाश उत्सव' के रूप में मनाया। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी इस कार्यक्रम के लिए पटना गए थे। दूसरा, देश के महान संत, रामानुजाचार्य जी के 1000 वर्ष पूरे हो रहे हैं। इसके साथ ही चम्पारण सत्याग्रह, जहां गांधी जी ने सत्याग्रह के आंदोलन को पहली बार मूर्त रूप दिया था, उसके 100 वर्ष पूरे हो रहे हैं।

यह मेरे लिए सौभाग्य की बात है कि गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी का जन्म स्थल पटना, बिहार है, जो मेरी जन्मभूमि भी है और कर्मभूमि भी है। चम्पारण भी बिहार में ही है, इसलिए यह मेरे लिए भावनात्मक लगाव का विषय है। साथ ही विचारक और हम सभी के प्रखर नेता, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के भी 100 वर्ष पूरे हो रहे हैं, जिन्होंने 'अंत्योदय' की कल्पना दी थी और जिसके आधार पर सरकार गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए काम कर रही है। माननीय सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात जनशक्ति से विकास की यात्रा, the road to development through peoples' involvement के बारे में कही है। जन-शक्ति ही राष्ट्र-शक्ति है, peoples' power, nation's power. If that involvement comes about, the development becomes extraordinary and dedicated.

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

माननीय सभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की अगुवाई में यह सरकार बदलाव की सरकार है और इस बदलाव में, उनकी अगुवाई में हमारे दो सिद्धान्त हैं "सब का साथ, सब का विकास" एवं "एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत" और इस बड़ी परिकल्पना में, जिसमें सबको लेकर चलना है, इसमें जनता किस प्रकार से सहभागी बने, इस बारे में मैं आपके सामने कुछ उदाहरण रखना चाहूंगा कि यह देश कैसे बदलता है।

महोदय, मैं सदन के अपने उद्बोधन में एक वाक्य कहना चाहूंगा - देश जागता है, जगाने वाला होना चाहिए और अगर जगाने वाला महत्वपूर्ण नेता बनता है, तो देश कैसे जागता है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। दिनांक 27 सितम्बर, 2014 को यूएन को संबोधित करते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि *Yoga is an invaluable gift of India's ancient tradition. It embodies unity of mind and body. By changing our life style and creating consciousness, it can help in well being.* और बाद में अपील की थी कि *let us work towards adopting an International Yoga Day.* आपने स्वयं भी देखा होगा दिनांक 21 जून, 2015 को पहला 'इंटरनेशनल योगा डे' मनाया गया था। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी दिल्ली के राजपथ पर हजारों लोगों के साथ योग कर रहे थे। हम सभी लोग कर रहे थे। देश की जनता आई। पहले साल 84 देशों में और दूसरे साल 173 देशों में योगा डे मनाया गया और बाद में 171 कंट्रीज ने, आप तो स्वयं यूएन की कार्यवाही से परिचित रहे हैं, इतनी बड़ी संख्या में योगा डे को पूरी दुनिया ने एक प्रकार से आशीर्वाद दिया और Wall Street Journal ने कहा कि *Yoga takes over the world.* इसलिए यदि जनशक्ति की शक्ति लगती है, तो एक योजना किस तरह से सर्वव्यापी बनती है, योगा डे की सफलता उसका बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण है, जिसकी अगुआई में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जनशक्ति का उपयोग किया।

महोदय, "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान", देश को साफ होना चाहिए, स्वयं महात्मा गांधी जी की एक बहुत बड़ी कहावत है और उन्होंने इसे माना भी था, लेकिन अगर देश को जगाना है, तो बोलने से काम नहीं चलेगा। वह हम सभी के लिए बहुत भावुक क्षण था जब स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी झाड़ू लेकर दिल्ली की सड़कों पर सफाई करने के लिए उतरे। "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" की माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने बहुत विस्तार से चर्चा की है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम सभी लोग फील्ड में थे और लोग, महिलाएं और बच्चे अपने आप सड़कों पर निकल रहे थे।

सभापति जी, MyGov हमारा एक कार्यक्रम चलता है, जिसमें देश के 40 लाख लोग डिजिटली इन्वॉल्व होते हैं। हमने उनसे कहा था कि आप "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" का लोगो बनाओ, क्राउड सोर्सिंग और उन्होंने गांधी जी का चश्मा बनाकर दिया गांधी जी का विचार, उनका चश्मा, स्वच्छ भारत का अभियान-यह है जनशक्ति के माध्यम से भारत का बदलाव।

माननीय सभापति जी, शौचालय बनने चाहिए। अब मात्र ढाई वर्षों में 1,04,000 गांव, 450 शहर, 77 जिले और तीन राज्यों ने डिक्लेयर किया कि हम ओपन डेफिकेशन फ्री हैं। अब यह कितनी बड़ी बात है। लगभग तीन करोड़ शौचालय बने हैं और जब जनान्दोलन बनता है, तो मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि एक सरकारी कार्यक्रम में मैं इंदौर गया था। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह बात सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। वहां एक गांव मुराद है। वहां की सरपंच ने अपने पूरे गांव को ओपन

डेफिकेशन फ्री किया है, यानी खुले में शौच से मुक्त। उसका बहुत आग्रह था कि मैं उसके गांव में जाऊं। मैं वहां गया और वहां उन्होंने किस तरह से यूनीक कार्यक्रम किया कि उसने बच्चों की एक वानर सेना बनाई थी, जिसके सदस्य सुबह चार बजे से गांव में घूमते थे और कोई खुले में शौच करता था, तो उसे रोकते थे और कहते थे कि अपने घर में शौचालय बनाओ क्योंकि मोदी सरकार शौचालय के लिए प्रेरणा दे रही है। यह जो पूरा आन्दोलन बना है, तो आज लगभग तीन करोड़ शौचालय इस देश में बने हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, इस बार के इकोनॉमिक सर्वे ने स्वयं इस बात का जिक्र किया है कि शौचालय नहीं बनने से प्राइवसी में परेशानी होती है, महिलाओं को रोग होता है, इसलिए इसको बहुत ही आगे बढ़ाना जरूरी है।

सर, जनान्दोलन से जुड़ा दूसरा कार्यक्रम देखिए: 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ'। अब इसकी बात तो हम सभी करते थे। मुझे याद है कि करनाल के एक कार्यक्रम में प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इस कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत की थी। वहाँ मैं भी गया था और उसमें हमारे कई मंत्री भी उपस्थित थे। माननीय सभापति जी, प्रधानमंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में एक बात कही थी: "अगर बेटी नहीं बचाओगे, तो बहू कहाँ से लाओगे?" अब इसके पीछे इतनी बड़ी सोच थी कि जो हरियाणा में सेक्स रेश्यो का एक बहुत imbalance रहा है, आज देखिए कि एक-डेढ़ साल के अन्दर वह imbalance बराबर हो गया। तो प्रधानमंत्री जी यह संकल्प के साथ 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' को लीड करते हैं।

एक योजना 'सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना' है। मैं उस विभाग को पहले हैंडल करता था। अभी तक 94 लाख सुकन्या समृद्धि अकाउंट्स खुल चुके हैं, जिनमें 7,600 करोड़ रुपये बेटियों की सुरक्षा के लिए जमा हुए हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी कल अपने बजट भाषण में इस पूरे आन्दोलन की बहुत तारीफ की थी, जो पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट का है।

माननीय सभापति जी, एक बात देखिए कि अगर यह आन्दोलन बनता है, तो उसके क्या संकेत जाते हैं। अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति ओबामा जी 26 जनवरी, 2015 को आए थे। 26 जनवरी की परेड चलती है, लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री जी का यह विचार हुआ कि 26 जनवरी की परेड में हमारी महिला सेना की पूरी टुकड़ी एक कैप्टन की अगुआई में लीड करेगी। उससे एक मैसेज जाता है। जब ओबामा जी राष्ट्रपति भवन आए थे, तो उनकी अगवानी करने के लिए हमारे एयर फोर्स की एक महिला स्क्वाड्रन लीडर खड़ी थी। इससे यह संकेत जाता है कि जब यह एक आन्दोलन बनता है, तो आप देखिए कि खेल में भी, इस बार के ओलम्पिक में, चाहे वह पी.वी. सिंधु हों या साक्षी मलिक हों या दीपा करमाकर हों अथवा हमारी बाकी sportswomen हों, इस सबों ने कितना बड़ा नाम किया। पैरालिम्पिक्स में दीपा मलिक ने नाम किया। तो आज 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' जनशक्ति के माध्यम से देश का एक बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन बन गया है। यह एक बहुत बड़े बदलाव की बात है, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति जी, आज मुझे सदन से एक और भी महत्वपूर्ण बात शेयर करनी है। 'पद्म अवार्ड्स' तो सबको मिलते हैं, मिलने भी चाहिए। "भारत रत्न" भी मिलने चाहिए, 'पद्म भूषण' और 'पद्मश्री' भी मिलने चाहिए। इस बार के 'पद्म अवार्ड्स' में एक बहुत बड़ा बदलाव क्या हुआ है? हमें इस बात का बहुत गर्व है कि हमारी सरकार ने आम आदमी को खोजा है। जिनकी पैरवी करने वाला कोई नहीं होता था, उनको 'पद्मश्री' दिया है। मैं आपके सामने यह भी 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' -- ऐसे

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

साधारण भारतीय, जो देश को बदलने का काम कर रहे हैं, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार उनको पहचानेगी। भले ही उनके लिए कोई प्रशस्तिगान करने वाला नहीं हो, भले ही उनके लिए कोई एमपी रिकमेंड करने वाला नहीं हो, भले ही उनके लिए कोई सरकार अनुशंसा करने वाली नहीं हो, but the Government of Narendra Modi will recognize their work and award them with the Padma Award. That is what has happened this year. Sir.

सर, मैं आपको कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। श्री करीमुल हक़ 52 वर्ष के हैं। वे दलबाड़ी गाँव, जलपाईगुड़ी, पश्चिमी बंगाल के हैं। इनके पास एक मोटरसाइकिल है। हर हफ्ते ये 20 गाँवों में से बीमार लोगों को ट्रांसपोर्ट करके डिस्ट्रिक्ट अस्पताल पहुँचाते हैं। अब तक इन्होंने 3,000 लोगों की जिन्दगी बचाई है, जो परेशान थे, दुखी थे, बीमार थे, उनको 'पद्मश्री अवार्ड' दिया जा रहा है, चाय बागान में काम करने वाले एक गरीब मजदूर को यह अवार्ड दिया जा रहा है।

My friends from Kerala would like to know about Meenakshi Amma. She is 76 year-old from Kerala. What is her contribution? Right from the age of 16, she is teaching Kalaripayattu, the famous Kerala sport. For 68 years she is doing that job. Our Prime Minister has given Padma Shri to this great achiever of Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, whatever my friends from Kerala say, I accept it; no problem.

Daripalli Ramaiah, my friend from Telangana, is 68 years. He has dedicated his life for making India green and planted one crore trees. He has been given Padma Shri by this Government. सभापति महोदय, इंदौर की 91 साल की डॉ. भक्ति यादव, जो कि Gynaecologist हैं, वे पिछले 68 साल से गरीबों को मुफ्त सेवा दे रही हैं। उन्होंने कुछ नहीं मांगा, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खोजा, इनको 'पद्मश्री' दिया जायेगा और इस बार इनको यह अवार्ड दिया गया है। ऐसे कई उदाहरण हैं। One Bipin Ganatra from Kolkata, my friend from Bengal would love to know, वे 59 साल के हैं, fire incident में उनके भाई की मौत हो गयी थी। उनके जीवन का एक मात्र लक्ष्य है कि जो लोग आग में फँसते हैं, उनको बचाएं। उनको 'पद्मश्री' अवार्ड दिया गया है।

Sir, I would like to share with this House that it is a metamorphosis of India happening now. The common people are being recognized. The contribution, quality, accomplishment of common people is being celebrated and it is now being talked about. They are given the highest honour. This is the Government, 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत', 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास'।

सर, आज 'पद्मश्री' अवार्ड की बात चलती है, तो एक बात कहने की इच्छा होती है। मैंने एक बार हल्के से इसका संकेत दिया था, आज थोड़ा विस्तार से बोलने की इच्छा है। आज़ादी के बाद हमारा देश 70 साल का परिपक्व देश हो गया है। इस देश को बनाने में बहुत लोगों ने काम किया। उनकी विचारधारा कुछ भी हो सकती है, उनकी सोच कुछ भी हो सकती है, लेकिन हमारा काम है कि हम ईमानदारी से उनके त्याग, बलिदान और उपलब्धियों को जानें और उन्हें आदर दें।

सभापति जी, डॉ. अम्बेडकर बहुत बड़े नेता थे, उन्होंने देश को बदलने का बहुत बड़ा काम किया। वे 1956 में मरे, उनको 'भारत रत्न' 1990 में मिला और 1990 में किसकी सरकार थी? शरद जी बैठे हुए हैं, वी.पी. सिंह जी की सरकार थी, जिसके बायें आप खड़े थे, दाएं हम भी खड़े थे और सीताराम जी कहां हैं, वे भी पीछे खड़े थे, तब उनको 'भारत रत्न' देने के लिए स्वीकार किया गया। भारत के महान नेता, जोड़ने वाले नेता, सरदार पटेल 1950 में मरे थे, उनको 'भारत रत्न' 1991 में मिला। 41 साल के बाद उनको 'भारत रत्न' मिला, बीच में बहुत लोगों को मिला, नेहरू जी को मिला, राजेन्द्र बाबू को मिला, राधाकृष्णन को मिला, ज़ाकिर हुसैन को मिला, वी.वी. गिरी को मिला, राजीव गांधी को मिला, इंदिरा गांधी को मिला, अच्छी बात है, लेकिन वे कौन-सी ताकतें थीं, जो सरदार पटेल को 'भारत रत्न' मिलने से रोक रही थीं? मौलाना आज़ाद 1958 में मरे, मैं जितना उनको पढ़ता हूँ, सभापति जी, वे सही में देश के बहुत बड़े जननायक थे। उनको 'भारत रत्न' 1992 में मिलता है। 1991 से भारत के प्रधान मंत्री कौन थे, यह मुझे बताने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह पीड़ा होती है कि वे कौन-सी ताकत थीं, वह कौन-सी सोच थी, जो रोकने का काम कर रही थी? कभी न कभी इस पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण 1979 में मरे, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी सरकार ने 1998 में उनको 'भारत रत्न' दिया और शायद हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्र माफ करेंगे, अगर 1991 में भी परिवार के लोग होते, तो सरदार पटेल और मौलाना आज़ाद को भी 'भारत रत्न' नरेन्द्र मोदी और वाजपेयी जी की सरकार को देना पड़ता, यह भी हम बड़े विश्वास से कहना चाहते हैं। हमें हृदय बड़ा करना पड़ेगा। We need to become more generous in recognizing the work and accomplishment of the leaders who have made India what it is today.

सर, हम एक बात और कहना चाहेंगे। हमारी, मोदी जी की सरकार की कुछ बड़ी मौलिक सोच है देश को बदलने की, गरीबों के लिए, क्योंकि खास करके दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी के सौ वर्ष पूरे हुए हैं, हम इसे 'गरीब कल्याण वर्ष' के रूप में मना रहे हैं, लेकिन हम एक बात कहना चाहेंगे कि जब 2014 में हमारी सरकार आई थी, तब इसी संसद के सेन्ट्रल हॉल में बोलते हुए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत बड़ा भाषण दिया था, उस समय वे बीजेपी के पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी और एनडीए के नेता बने थे। हमारी सरकार गरीबों के लिए जिएगी, गरीबों के लिए काम करेगी और 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत', 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' रखते हुए भी हमारे सिद्धांत के और मौलिक उप-सिद्धांत हैं और वे हैं, *banking the unbanked, number one; funding the unfunded, number two; securing the unsecured, number three; pensioning the unpensioned, number four*. ये हमारे चार सिद्धांत हैं। ऐसे लोग, जो बैंक में नहीं आए, उनको बैंक में लाओ, उनको गरीबी से ऊपर उठाना है। ऐसे लोग, जो बैंक में नहीं आए, उनको बैंक में लाओ, उनको गरीबी से ऊपर उठाना है। ऐसे लोग, जिनको आज तक बैंक से लोन नहीं मिलता था, फंडिंग नहीं होती थी, उनको फंड में लाओ। ऐसे लोग, जिनको सुरक्षा नहीं मिलती थी, उनको सुरक्षा में लाओ। सभापति जी, सदन में मुझे यह बताते हुए हर्ष हो रहा है, क्योंकि उस काम में हम भी लगे हुए थे, जब बैंक कर्मचारियों से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आह्वान किया कि आप देश के लिए जागो और उन लोगों ने एक साल के अंदर 27 करोड़ लोगों के जनधन एकाउंट्स खोल दिए, जो आज तक बैंक से बाहर थे और उनसे कोई अपेक्षा नहीं की गई कि आप पैसा जमा करो, लेकिन उन गरीबों ने 10 रुपए, 20 या 50 रुपए करके more than 45,000 करोड़ रुपए जनधन एकाउंट्स में जमा कराए।

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

सर, आज मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, जैसा मैंने कहा, 'सीक्योरिंग द अनसिक्योर्ड', आप बताएं कि सिर्फ एक रुपया प्रति महीना देकर दो लाख रुपए का इंश्योरेंस कवर मिल जाए, और 330 रुपए प्रति साल देकर, जो एक रुपए से भी कम प्रतिदिन बनता है, दो लाख रुपए का इंश्योरेंस कवर मिल जाए, अभी तक 13 करोड़ लोगों को हमने यह इंश्योरेंस कवर दिया है, जो गरीब हैं, आम आदमी हैं और यह काम चल रहा है। सबसे बड़ा काम तो 'फंडिंग ऑफ अनफंडेड' के अंतर्गत हुआ है।

मुद्रा लोन योजना की बात, सभापति जी, आपने सुनी होगी। अभी तक हमने दो लाख करोड़ रुपए मुद्रा लोन योजना में 5.6 करोड़ ऐसे लोगों को दिए, जो पान वाले, चाय वाले, ठेले वाले, रेहड़ी वाले हैं, जो छोटा-छोटा काम करते हैं। इसमें आपको यह जानकर बहुत खुशी होगी कि मुद्रा लोन योजना में लगभग दो-तिहाई लोग शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के भी हैं, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के भी हैं। इस बार के बजट में, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से मैं बहुत आदर से बोलना चाहूंगा कि आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, इस पूरी राशि को डबल कर दिया है, दो लाख 44 हजार करोड़ रुपए मुद्रा लोन योजना में कर दिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): बजट में प्रावधान किया है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: एक लाइन तो मुझे बोल सकते हैं - There is no *res judicata* or prohibition. 'पेंशनिंग अनपेंशन्ड' आदि सारी बातें आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में की हैं। उसमें हम लोगों ने अब तक बड़ी संख्या में लोगों को राहत देने का काम किया है।

यहां मैं किसानों की बात करूँ, उससे पहले दिव्यांगों की बात करना चाहता हूँ। अपनी सरकार में, जिसकी चर्चा राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में की है, दिव्यांगों के लिए जो काम हुआ है, सबसे पहले तो हमने इस योजना का नाम बदला है। पहले उसका नाम विकलांग था, जिसे बदलकर हमने दिव्यांग किया है। सर, यह विकलांग से दिव्यांग की यात्रा बहुत सोच की यात्रा है। विकलांग से कमजोरी समझ में आती है, दिव्यांग से आशा जगती है। *Divyang* represents hope. Handicap remains handicap. That is the basic, fundamental difference. इसमें हमने उनके रिजर्वेशन को तीन से बढ़ाकर चार परसेंट किया है। लगभग 6 लाख दिव्यांगों को हमने 47,00 special assistance camps लगाकर राहत दी है। इसके अलावा, माननीय थावर चन्द गहलोत जी की अगुवाई में, इस विभाग में काफी दूसरे काम चल रहे हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात इस बार पैरालिम्पिक्स में हुई, इस बार blind cricket में हमारी team first आई और दीपा मलिक ने पैरालिम्पिक्स में बड़ा एवार्ड जीता।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Even Mariappan.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: My friends from Tamil Nadu are always great. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am grateful. I take the name with a great degree of pride and assurance.

सर, जहां हम किसानों की बात करते हैं, किसानों के लिए कल माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत 10 लाख रुपए की घोषणा की है, जिसकी चर्चा हम आगे विस्तार से करेंगे।

फिर भी, फसल बीमा योजना के बारे में मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात कहूंगा कि अभी तक एक लाख चार हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं, जिससे 3 लाख 66 हजार फार्मर्स को पिछले साल फायदा हुआ है, लोग योजना का फायदा ले रहे हैं। इस बार इसे और आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है। इसके अलावा, soil health card, इरिगेशन के नाम पर, 40 हजार करोड़ रुपया नाबार्ड के पास गया है, 5,000 करोड़ रुपए स्माल फार्मर्स के लिए और नीम कोटेड यूरिया इत्यादि की बात तो हम काफी सुनते हैं। इस मामले में हम अपनी सोच के बारे में दो बातें और कहेंगे कि हम किस तरह से काम कर रहे हैं, यह समझना बहुत जरूरी है। आप देखें कि जितने लोगों के पास गैस नहीं है, उन गरीबों को गैस मिलनी चाहिए। एक भाषण रहा है कि फूँककर चूल्हा जलाना, आँख खराब होना और एक चूल्हा जलाने में लगभग 400 सिगरेट्स का धुआँ consume करना। अब क्या सोच बनी? गरीबों को हमें गैस का चूल्हा देना है और उसके लिए एक और पहल हुई। वह पहल यह थी कि जो लोग अपनी सब्सिडी छोड़ सकते हैं, वे छोड़ें, जो afford कर सकते हैं, वे afford करें। माननीय सभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपील की और 1.5 करोड़ लोगों ने अपनी सब्सिडी अपने आप छोड़ दी। यह देश में एक नई चीज देखी गई। मैं फिर इस पर आता हूँ। देश जागता है, जगाने वाला होना चाहिए। इस उदाहरण को देखकर मुझे लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी की याद आ गई। हम लोग तब बहुत छोटे बच्चे थे, जब सन् 1965 का युद्ध हुआ था। जब पाकिस्तान के साथ हो रही लड़ाई के कारण अमेरिका में बैठी ताकतें अमेरिका के पीएल-480 गेहूँ को यहाँ आने से रोक रही थीं, तब लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने इस देश से यह अपील की थी कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों, सोमवार के दिन रात्रि का भोजन छोड़ दो और देश ने सोमवार को रात का भोजन छोड़ा था, ताकि देश में अनाज की व्यवस्था हो। उसके बाद से यह पहली घटना हुई। आज हमें लगभग 5 करोड़ लोगों को गैस का चूल्हा फ्री देना है। लगभग डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों को यह दिया गया है और इसको और भी आगे बढ़ाना है।

माननीय सभापति जी, यह जो "दीनदयाल ज्योति योजना" है, इसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी का क्या निर्देश हुआ? भारत की आज़ादी के 68 साल बाद भी 18,000 गाँव बिना बिजली के हैं! यह नहीं होना चाहिए। आज 11,000 से अधिक गाँव बिजलीयुक्त हो चुके हैं और इस साल के अंत तक पूरे 18,000 गाँवों में बिजली पहुंच जाएगी, यह एक बदलाव का लक्षण है और जनता के सहयोग से यह हो पाता है।

सर, हमें भारत के संस्कारों पर बहुत विश्वास है, भारत की संस्कृति पर भी बहुत विश्वास है, उससे हम गर्व लेते हैं। हम अतीत से सीखते हैं, वर्तमान में जीते हैं और भविष्य को मजबूत बनाते हैं, लेकिन हमारी सरकार के आने के पहले हमारी एक राजनीतिक विरासत भी थी। हमारे मित्र हमें ज़रा क्षमा करेंगे। उस समय देश की क्या स्थिति थी, आर्थिक व्यवस्था क्या थी, कैसा policy paralysis था, महँगाई कितनी थी, देश में कितना भ्रष्टाचार था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप तो भारत की संस्कृति को बहुत जानते हैं, आपके समय यह 8 से 10 परसेंट था। आप चिन्ता मत करिए, यह आँकड़े की बात है, यह देश जानता है। दिसम्बर में यह कितना कम हो गया है, कल माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन को बताया है कि यह 3 परसेंट हो गया है। आप तो भारत की संस्कृति को बहुत जानते हैं। पंचतत्व से पृथ्वी बनती है, जिसमें आकाश भी है, वायु भी है, जल भी है, अग्नि भी है और जमीन भी है। यह बात तो हमने सुनी है, यह अच्छा है, लेकिन पृथ्वी के हर तत्व में कहीं न कहीं भ्रष्टाचार देखा गया। अंतरिक्ष में भी देखा गया— Antrix Devas; वायु में भी देखा गया — airwaves spectrum; आकाश में भी देखा गया —

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helicopter scam; जमीन पर भी देखा गया — आदर्श और कॉमनवेल्थ स्कैम्स; पाताल में भी देखा गया — कोयला स्कैम; और समुन्दर में भी देखा गया — submarine scam. तो यह पंचतत्व की नई व्याख्या हमें समझ में आई। आजकल जमाना innovation का है और innovation में नई-नई बातें आती हैं। उस समय innovation में क्या बात की जा रही थी, zero loss theory! कोयला स्कैम पर आपकी तरफ के एक बहुत विद्वान मित्र ने कहा, "Since the coal is embedded to the land, there is a scam." ये बातें हम सुनते थे, उस समय हम विपक्ष में थे। मुझे आज इस बात का बहुत मान और गौरव है कि अतीत की सरकार के विपरीत नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में भ्रष्टाचार बंद है और ईमानदारी से फैसले होते हैं। जहाँ कोयला घोटाला होता था, वहाँ हमने ईमानदारी से नीलामी की। जहाँ घोटाला हुआ था, वहाँ 3 लाख करोड़ रुपये आए और वह पैसा केन्द्र और उन प्रदेशों को जा रहा है, जहाँ कोयले की खदानें हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): अभी आया नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आया या आ गया है?
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: अच्छा, ठीक है। अब मुझे बोलने दीजिए। स्पेक्ट्रम में पहली बार ऑक्शन हुआ। जहाँ घोटाले हुआ करते थे, वहाँ से 1 लाख 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये की highest ever राशि भारत सरकार को आई। इस बार भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में स्पेक्ट्रम बेचा गया। Spectrum sharing, spectrum trading, harmonization, ये सारे काम पूरे किए गए। तो ये बदलाव हुए हैं। लेकिन जहाँ policy paralysis था, वहाँ भारत का चेहरा क्या बदला है, भारत का व्यक्तित्व क्या बदला है इसके बारे में हम सदन को जरूर कुछ कहना चाहेंगे कि जिस तरह से बदलाव हो रहा है कि चाहे दुनिया की कोई भी एजेंसी हो, वह किस तरह से सार्थक चर्चा करके, चाहे वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट हो या किसी और संस्था की रिपोर्ट हो या आई.एम.एफ. की हो, सब जगह एक ही बात कही जा रही है कि India is the most promising economy. नोटबंदी पर मैं अलग से चर्चा करूंगा।

आज मैं बार-बार उस सारे को साइड करके यहां बताना नहीं चाहता हूं कि क्या-क्या बदलाव हुआ है, लेकिन यह जग जाहिर है कि किस तरह से बदलाव हुआ है। अब आप देखें एफ.डी.आई. की बात आई थी। India today is host to the highest number of FDIs. यह बताने की जरूरत है। सर, जरा उन लोगों को शांत होने के लिए बोलेंगे, उनको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा। Our manufacturing is going very high. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the speaker to continue.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Our manufacturing has gone high. Yesterday, it was explained in great detail how India is home to the biggest number of FDIs in the recent years. Yesterday, it was explained in great detail. I don't want to go into those details. Those are matters of record as to how India today is privy to the biggest foreign exchange reserves. Today, India has scaled great heights in Ease of Doing Business. ये बातें तो सभी जानते हैं। नोटबंदी पर कमजोरियों को उजागर करते हुए भी चाहे वह आई.एम.एफ. हो

या वर्ल्ड बैंक हो, वे सब क्या कह रहे हैं? Indian growth story in the coming two to three years is going to be 6.5 per cent to 7.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent. यह हम नहीं कह रहे हैं। अब वे नहीं मानते हैं तो उनको उनकी शुभकामनाएं मुबारक हों, उनके विचार मुबारक हों। सर, मैं एक बात आज कहना चाहूंगा, इधर कुछ दिनों पहले प्रधान मंत्री जी के निर्देश पर हमें विदेश जाने का मौका मिला कुछ सरकारी मामलों में। चार देशों में यूरोप के तीन देशों के एम्बैसेडर ने मुझे यह बात कही। आप जानते हैं कि एम्बैसेडर लगभग 30 साल सर्विस करने के बाद बनते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हम लोग भारत के प्रतिनिधि इतने वर्षों से हैं, लेकिन भारत के एम्बैसेडर के रूप में दुनिया में हमको इतनी इज्जत आज तक नहीं मिली, जितनी नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की अगुआई में मिल रही है। ऐसा वे लोग बोल रहे हैं। अगर आप अब नहीं समझने को तैयार हैं तो आपके ऊपर है। आपकी स्पाँसरशिप कहती थी आप अपनी आज की जगह देखिए, पहले आप इधर बैठते थे। तो अभी काफी दिन वहां बैठेंगे, चिंता मत करिए।

सर, मैं नोटबंदी पर अब कुछ बोलना चाहता हूं। इसको लेकर काफी परेशानी रही। सर, भारत को ईमानदार रास्ते पर बनाने की कोशिश प्रधान मंत्री जी की उस दिन से है जिस दिन से पहली कैबिनेट बैठी थी। यह बात उन्होंने अपने पूरे चुनाव अभियान में भी कही थी। पहली कैबिनेट में क्या फैसला हुआ कि ब्लैक मनी के लिए एस.आई.टी. बनाई जाएगी, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के बावजूद दो साल से आप नहीं बना रहे थे। वह हमने फैसला पहली कैबिनेट में किया। जी-20 कन्ट्रीज़ में कैम्पेन करके प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि फॉरेन में जो काला धन जमा होता है, उसके ऊपर पूरी दुनिया को एक साथ बोलने की जरूरत है। आज automatic exchange of information अमेरिका के साथ है, स्विट्ज़रलैंड के साथ है। हम लोगों ने यहां टैक्स पर बदलाव किया, Bankruptcy Code लाए। Benami Act कितने वर्षों से इफेक्टिव नहीं था, उसको इफेक्टिव बनाया, उसको धारदार बनाया। उसके अलावा Money Laundering Act व बाकी सब किया। तो यह नोटबंदी एक पहली प्रक्रिया नहीं है जो की गई, दो साल में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पहल करके भारत को ईमानदार और भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को ईमानदार बनाने के लिए कई कोशिशें की गईं। अब नोटबंदी से जनता में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ईमानदारी से अपील की थी कि आपको कुछ महीनों की परेशानी होगी। उन्होंने 50 दिन की बात कही थी। हमने यह भी देखा कि लोगों ने कहा कि हमें कठिनाई हो रही है, लेकिन यह जो कदम उठाया है नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने यह देश को मजबूत बनाने वाला कदम है, आगे बढ़ाने वाला कदम है। मुझे याद है, आज मुझे इस सदन में बोलना पड़ेगा कि हमारे कुछ टीवी के एंकर्स अपना छोटा-बड़ा कैमरा लेकर लाइन में खड़े हुए लोगों के मुंह में भी कैमरा घुसा दिया करते थे कि आपको कैसा लग रहा है? लोग कहते थे कि खड़े होते हैं तो परेशानी तो होती है, लेकिन यह कदम अच्छा है, यह भारत को बदलने वाला कदम है — यह हुआ है। देश जागता है, जगाने वाला होना चाहिए। यह हमने करके दिखाया है। सर, नोटबंदी पर हम विस्तार से चर्चा जरूर करेंगे, लेकिन चाहे वह दुनिया हो, चाहे हिन्दुस्तान को समझने-समझाने वाले लोग हों, चाहे वे बड़े अर्थशास्त्री हों - एकाध को छोड़कर, जिनका हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में पूर्वाग्रह रहता है - सबने यह स्वीकार किया कि It is a transformational initiative taken by Narendra Modi Government. मैं आपको तीन-चार बातें बताता हूं। आतंकवाद की वित्तीय कमर टूटी या नहीं टूटी? हवाला कारोबारी की साख कमजोर हुई या नहीं हुई? सुपारी किलिंग्स की हिम्मत टूटी या नहीं टूटी? कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान के प्रायोजन से पैसे लेकर ढेला फैकने वालों की हिम्मत कमजोर हुई या नहीं हुई? जो माओवादी पैसे इकट्ठा करके,

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

प्लास्टिक में बांधकर नीचे गाढ़ते थे, वे हिंसा से कम, अपने पैसे को बदलवाने के लिए अधिक परेशान हो रहे थे — यह हमने करके दिखाया।

माननीय सभापति जी, एक जो सबसे बड़ी बात हुई है, जिसकी चर्चा मैंने बाहर भी की और मैं सदन को भी बताना चाहूंगा कि Resurgent India ने स्टडी किया है कि हिन्दुस्तान सेक्स ट्रेड के लिए जो मानव तस्करी हुआ करती थी, उसमें भयंकर कमी आयी है क्योंकि बंगाल, असम, झारखंड, बंगलादेश और नेपाल से लड़कियों को लाकर जो सेक्स ट्रेड के लिए exploit किया जाता था, वे सारे जो बिचौलिए थे, उनका पेमेंट पांच सौ और हजार रुपए के पुराने नोटों में हुआ करता था, वह धंधा भी कमजोर पड़ गया। हमने यह बदलाव करके दिखाया। इसके कारण एडवांस टैक्स कितना बढ़ा है, यह तो अरुण जेटली जी बता चुके हैं कि एकाएक उसमें कितना सर्ज आया है। इससे tax compliant देश कैसे बनेगा, इसकी भी चर्चा हुई है।

सभापति जी, आज मैं बहुत गर्व से अपनी सरकार के बारे में, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहूंगा, कि आज सरकार और वित्त मंत्री ने देश को ईमानदारी से बताने की कोशिश की है कि देश में कितने कम लोग टैक्स देते हैं। क्या हम सोच सकते हैं कि सिर्फ 24 लाख लोग दस लाख से अधिक आमदनी दिखाते हैं? लाखों की संख्या में कम्पनियां हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ सात हजार के करीब कम्पनियां अपनी आमदनी पचास करोड़ से अधिक बताती हैं? यह देश underpaid इन्कम टैक्स की स्थिति में था, यह स्थिति चल रही थी, इसको बदलना था। एक बात मैंने बाहर भी कही है और मैं आज सदन में भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आज देश के विकास के लिए, exact विकास के लिए साढ़े चार, पांच लाख करोड़ available होता है, बाकी पेंशन देनी पड़ती है, सेलरी देनी पड़ती है और बाकी establishment cost होता है। क्या हम चाहते हैं या नहीं चाहते हैं कि भारत की सेना दुनिया की सबसे मजबूत सेना बने, अच्छे आयुध आएँ, अच्छे weapons आएँ? Do we want or not that Indian good young mind must innovate, create good intellectual property and patent for the country? क्या हम चाहते हैं या नहीं चाहते कि भारत का satellite दुनिया में और आगे ऊँचाई पर जाए? उसके लिए we need money, we need to enlarge the tax base of India. यह नोटबंदी का जो ऐतिहासिक कदम है या भारत को मजबूत और ईमानदार करने की दिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है, यह हम कहना चाहते हैं।

सर, हमने surgical strike की - एक तो नोटबंदी करके और दूसरी सरहद के पार भी की - उसको लेकर भी काफी परेशानी हुई। यह कहा जा रहा है कि सबूत लाओ कि सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हुई या नहीं हुई। देश के जवानों के बलिदान और हिम्मत का सबूत नहीं मांगा जाता है, वे तो देश के लिए त्याग करते हैं। हमने पाकिस्तान से रिश्तों को अच्छा करने की पूरी कोशिश की। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं पहल की। अटल जी का कहना था कि हम अपने दोस्त तो बदल सकते हैं, लेकिन पड़ोसी नहीं बदल सकते, लेकिन अगर वहां आतंकवाद को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा तो भारत अपनी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए और आतंकवाद को रोकने के लिए हर यथोचित वैधानिक कार्यवाही करेगा, उससे यह संकेत आता है। सर, आप तो विदेश नीति को स्वयं बहुत समझते हैं, आपका व्यापक अनुभव है। इस बार भारत और पाकिस्तान के साथ जो हुआ, इसमें हमने एक नया नजारा देखा। पहले भारत के साथ पारम्परिक रूप से रूस खड़ा रहता था और बाकी दुनिया या तो चुप या indifferent या पाकिस्तान की ओर झुकी हुई दिखाई पड़ती थी। इस बार ऐसा हुआ कि क्या अमेरिका, क्या यूरोप, क्या आस्ट्रेलिया, क्या भारत के

पड़ोसी, क्या सउदी अरेबिया, क्या इराक, क्या ईरान, क्या क़तर, क्या दुबई, क्या मस्कट, सब भारत के साथ खड़े नज़र आए। यह देश की सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से बहुत बड़ी बात हुई है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री विदेश जाया करते थे, यह सही है। दुनिया के एक लोकप्रिय नेता हैं। उधर से कभी-कभी एक सवाल उठता था कि आजकल प्रधान मंत्री जी भारत की यात्रा पर हैं। ऐसा हम सुनते थे। हम अपने ऐसे मित्रों को बहुत विनम्रता से बताना चाहेंगे कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री विदेश छुट्टियां मनाने नहीं जाया करते थे। वे भारत की सुरक्षा की दीवारों को मजबूत करने जाया करते थे और पाकिस्तान की दीवारों को कमजोर करने जाया करते थे। वे जहां भी जाते थे, हम जानते थे कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी कहां गए हैं, हमें यह भी मालूम था। आज इस देश के बदलाव में, भारत की विदेश नीति ...(व्यवधान)... आप समझ रहे हैं कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ। आप समझ गए हैं कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा कहना यह है कि भारत की विदेश नीति की यह बहुत बड़ी श्रेष्ठता हुई है कि भारत एक दुनिया की बड़ी ताकत के रूप में उभरा है।

सर, मैं कुछ मोटी बातें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मैं एक बात कहूंगा और मैं यह बहुत भावुकता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जो सेना के जवान क़ुरबान होते हैं, जब आप उस क़ुरबानी का सबूत मांगते हैं, तो कभी-कभी उनके परिवार से पूछना चाहिए। अभी 26, जनवरी, 2017 को राष्ट्रीय राइफल्स के martyr के हवलदार हंगपन दादा को अशोक चक्र दिया गया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्णाटक): सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के बारे में बताइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: कुछ चीज़ें गोपनीय होती हैं, जिसके बारे में आप भी जानते हैं। आप तो मंत्री भी रहे हैं, आप सांसद भी हैं। आप शांत रहिए।

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद: आप सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के बारे में बताइए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, इन्होंने आतंकवादियों से लड़ते हुए चार आतंकवादियों को मारा और इनको देश का सर्वश्रेष्ठ पीस टाइम अवार्ड दिया गया, अशोक चक्र अवार्ड दिया गया।

सर, मैं टी.वी. देख रहा था। उनकी पत्नी अरुणाचल प्रदेश से आती हैं और उनका बेटा भी। उनके छोटे बेटे से जब पूछा गया कि तुम क्या बनोगे, तो उसने कहा कि मैं अपने पिताजी की तरह सेना में जाऊंगा, सेना का अफसर बनूंगा और आतंकवादियों से लड़ूंगा। यह भारत की परम्परा होती है और मैं यह हर बार देखता हूँ कि जो आतंकवादियों से लड़ते हुए शहीद होते हैं और ऐसा काम करते हैं।

सर, हमारी सरकार ने इसलिए तय किया "वन रैंक, वन पेंशन" का मामला, जो इतने दिनों से पेंडिंग था, कभी-कभी पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये की घोषणा की गई थी। सर, हमारे बिहार में एक कहावत है, गाज़ीपुर में भी होगी, "ऊँट के मुँह में ज़ीरा का फोरन।" सर, यह इतनी बड़ी अपेक्षा थी और इसके लिए सिर्फ पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए दिए गए। किसी के जख्म पर क्या नमक छिड़का गया था? प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इसको पूरा करना है। सर, "वन रैंक, वन पेंशन" में 11,000 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। अभी तक 6,200 करोड़ रुपए डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हो चुके हैं और 19,06,000 जो हमारे veterans हैं, वे इसका फायदा पा चुके हैं। यह होता है, "वन रैंक, वन पेंशन" को ईमानदारी से लागू करना और बाकी भी समय-सीमा के अंदर लागू कर दी जाएगी।

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

सर, मैं एक बात इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा कि सड़कें कितनी बन रही हैं। पहले सड़क 73 किलोमीटर बनती थी और अब 135 किलोमीटर बनती है। नेशनल हाईवे कितना बन रहा है, पोर्ट कितना बन रहा है। कल लगभग 4 लाख करोड़ रुपया वित्त मंत्री जी ने दिया है, इस पर बाद में चर्चा करेंगे और यह इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में आज तक का highest allocation है। मैंने आरम्भ में ही कहा है कि मोदी जी की सरकार बदलाव की सरकार है। Digital India, Make in India, Skill India, Start-up India, Stand-up India are all transformational programmes designed to make India an empowered society. सर, मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि हम डिजिटल इकोनॉमी को पुश कर रहे हैं। इस देश के 111 करोड़ लोग आज "आधार" पर हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इसे आपने शुरू किया था। कुछ-कुछ अच्छा काम तो आप शुरू करते थे, उसको बढ़िया करना हमारा काम था। वह कहानी कभी और सही। अहमद पटेल जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे समझते हैं कि मैं क्या कह रहा हूँ? सर, हमने JAM trinity किया। सर, 125 करोड़ के देश में 108 करोड़ लोगों के पास आज मोबाइल फोन्स हैं। पिछले दो साल में इस देश में इतने मोबाइल फोन्स जोड़े गए हैं, जितनी कि इटली और फ्रांस की जनसंख्या है। यह इस देश का मान बना है। सर, 111 करोड़ लोग "आधार" पर हैं, 50 करोड़ इंटरनेट कनेक्शंस हैं, 35 करोड़ स्मार्ट फोन्स, India is becoming the biggest, fastest, start-up country in the world, even living China behind. यह देश में बदलाव हो रहा है। सर, यह देश कैसे बदल रहा है और लोग कैसे जाग्रत हो रहे हैं, मैं इस बारे में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी इंग्लैंड गए थे और Wembley stadium में भारतीयों को एड्रेस कर रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि अलवर के इमरान खान हिंदुस्तान बना रहे हैं। सर, उस समय में कम्युनिकेशन विभाग का मंत्री था। हमने रात में ही बीएसएनएल के सीएमडी को कहा कि कल मैंनेजर को बुके लेकर भेजो और वे उनसे मेरी बात कराएं। उनका 9 बजे फोन आया कि हमरान खान आपके फोन का इंतजार कर रहा है। मैंने कहा, जनाब आपका कल लंदन की एक सभा में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने नाम लिया है, आपको मालूम है? उन्होंने कहा, मैं तो सो गया था। उस वक्त रात के एक बज रहे थे। मुझे पड़ोसियों ने जगाया कि प्रधान मंत्री लंदन में तुम्हारा नाम ले रहे हैं। मैंने पूछा कि आप करते क्या हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि मैं संस्कृत महाविद्यालय में गणित का शिक्षक हूँ। मैंने पूछा और क्या करते हैं? उन्होंने कहा कि सर, मैं "ऐप" बनाता हूँ। मैंने पूछा किस के लिए? उन्होंने कहा बच्चों के लिए फिजिक्स, कैमिस्ट्री, कैलकुलस के "ऐप्स" बनाता हूँ। मैंने पूछा कितने बच्चे यूज करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा 40 लाख बच्चे हमारे "ऐप्स" को यूज करते हैं।

माननीय सभापति जी, अलवर जैसे छोटे शहर में अपनी विधा से वे यह कह रहे हैं। My friend from Telangana, I would like to tell you one more example. सर, सतम्मा देवी एक बीड़ी मजदूर हैं। वे डिजिटल लिटरेट हो गयी हैं। सर, हमने एक ट्वीट करके उन्हें बधाई दी। वे celebrity हो गयीं और टी.वी. वाले उनका इंटरव्यू लेने गए। मैंने उनसे फोन पर बात की। She does not know English or Hindi. मैंने तेलुगू में ट्रांसलेशन से बात की। मैंने पूछा आप क्या करती हैं? वह बोलीं कि बीड़ी मजदूर हूँ। फिर पूछा कि आप डिजिटल literate कैसे हो गयीं? उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा एक बेटा दुबई में प्लंबर है। मैं उसे और अपने पोते को मिस करती थी। तो मुझे दोस्तों ने कहा कि अगर पोते से बात करना है और उसका चेहरा देखना है, तो स्काइप करना सीखो। फिर स्काइप करने के लिए मैं कंप्यूटर लिटरेट हो गयी। इस तरह हिंदुस्तान बदलाव की कोशिश कर रही है। आज डिजिटल इंडिया ऐसे हर हिंदुस्तानी को आवाज दे रहा है और आगे बढ़ रहा है।

महोदय, हमने जन-धन को आधार से जोड़ा, मोबाइल से जोड़ा और गैस की, राशन की, कुकिंग गैस की सब्सिडी उनके अकाउंट में सीधे डालनी शुरू कर दी। सर, कुछ ही योजनाओं में 35 करोड़ लोगों को फायदा हुआ है और माननीय सभापति जी, हमने 36 हजार करोड़ बचाए हैं जो बिचौलिए खा जाया करते थे। सर, हमारी सरकार का यह मानना है कि digital governance is good governance; digital delivery is faster delivery; digital eco-system is honest eco-system. यह पूरी सोच है। इसलिए मुझे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का बहुत अभिनंदन करना है कि उन्होंने कल पेश किए अपने बजट में डिजिटल पेमेंट को बहुत आगे बढ़ाया है। सर, हमने "भीम ऐप" बनाया, जिसे अब तक सवा करोड़ लोग डाउनलोड कर चुके हैं। यह बहुत लोकप्रिय हो रहा है।

माननीय सभापति जी, जिस तरह से आम आदमी इस पूरी प्रक्रिया से जुड़ा है। आज वह समझता है कि digital India के माध्यम से मुझे देश को बदलने का मौका मिला है। सर, हमारे दो लाख कॉमन सर्विस सेंटर्स हैं। इन्हें दलित और साधारण महिलाएं चलाती हैं। ये 1,25,000 ग्राम पंचायतों में हैं, जोकि पासपोर्ट बनाती हैं, आधार कार्ड बनाती हैं, और बाकी काम करती हैं। सर, यह पूरे बदलाव का जो एक महान काम हो रहा है। सर, Skill India, कौशल विकास योजना, आज 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये देश के नौजवानों को skilled करने के लिए दिए गए हैं और इस कार्यक्रम को और आगे बढ़ाने की योजना है। सर, यह पूरे भारत को मजबूत बनाने का एक कार्यक्रम है।

सर, Transformational Programme जैसे एक और बड़े कार्यक्रम की बात करना चाहूंगा। माननीय सभापति जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने उसकी विस्तार से चर्चा की है। हम गंगा ऊर्जा की तरह जगदीशपुर से धर्मा तक इसे ले जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No posters, please. Sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Member, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Take away the poster; please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, हम इस तरह से गोरखपुर से, बरौनी से लेकर सिंदरी के पूरे फर्टिलाइजर कारखाने को आगे बढ़ाएंगे और लगभग 20 हजार से अधिक गांवों और शहरों में पाइपलाइन से गैस की व्यवस्था करेंगे। सर, यह गैस ऊर्जा का एक नया स्रोत बना है। यह सरकार बदलाव की सरकार है, यह सरकार transformation की है।

माननीय सभापति जी, बोलने को तो बहुत कुछ है, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, hon. Member. You are not allowed to display posters here. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: जब बदलाव की सरकार बनती है, तो जो देश निराशा के माहौल में था, वही देश भ्रष्टाचार से पीड़ित था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Stop interruptions. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: वही देश, जो निराशा में था कि इस देश में एक प्रकार से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है, यह भाव था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान के NRI हों, हमें बहुत गर्व है, हम विदेशों में जाया करते थे। They used to feel so hopeless, "What has happened to our country?" ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आज वही भारत उत्साह में है, आज वही भारत आशा में है, आज वही भारत विश्वास में है और आज वही भारत एक नए भारत के भविष्य के संकल्प को लेकर ऊर्जावान है। मोदी जी की सरकार एक ईमानदार भारत बनाना चाहती है, एक ऊर्जावान भारत बनाना चाहती है, श्रेष्ठ भारत बनाना चाहती है और दुनिया की एक बड़ी ताकत बनाना चाहती है। भारतवर्ष पनपे यह हमारा संकल्प है। माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने भाषण में उस पूरे दृष्टिकोण को विस्तार से रखा है। मैं इसके लिए उनके प्रति अपनी कृतज्ञता प्रकट करते हुए, इस प्रस्ताव को मूव करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe to make his speech seconding the Motion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): आदरणीय सभापति जी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, take away that poster and sit down.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. When your turn comes to speak, you will speak.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने हमारी पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेता और केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के वरिष्ठ सदस्य, श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी के द्वारा यहाँ जिस प्रस्ताव को रखा गया है, उसका अनुमोदन करने के लिए मुझे आमंत्रित किया है। मैं अपने आपको भाग्यशाली समझता हूँ कि देश में गवर्नेन्स के क्षेत्र में एक नया इतिहास रचने वाली इस सरकार के संदर्भ में जो राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण रहा, उसके ऊपर धन्यवाद ज्ञापन प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन करने का अवसर मुझे मिल रहा है।

सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण, एक दृष्टि से अमरीका के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष इस पद्धति से State of the Nation Address करते हैं, उस तरीके का होता है। पूरे देश में क्या चल रहा है, सरकार के इरादे क्या हैं, भविष्य की योजनाएं क्या हैं, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में सिलसिलेवार तथा तफसील से कई मुद्दों को बहुत अच्छे तरीके से स्पर्श किया है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उस भाषण में जो कहा गया है, उसी के ऊपर और अधिक विस्तार से कहने की शायद आवश्यकता नहीं है। आदरणीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने उसके बारे में बहुत विस्तार से हमें कुछ बातें बताई हैं। जो चार बिन्दु मेरे ध्यान में आए हैं, मैं केवल चन्द मिनटों में उनके ऊपर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

सबसे पहली बात यह है कि यह सरकार एक continuity with change के इरादे से काम कर रही है। इस सरकार को सत्ता में आए ढाई साल हो रहे हैं, व्यवस्था वही है, लोग वही हैं। मतलब सरकारी तंत्र चलाने वाले अफसरशाह वही हैं, कानून का दायरा भी वही है, सदन के नियम भी वही हैं, बावजूद इसके जो प्रेरणा हमारी सरकार ने सरकार संचालन करने वाले हर व्यक्ति के अंदर निर्मित की है, उसके कारण परिवर्तन आ रहा है, इसकी अनदेखी हम नहीं कर सकते।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारी संस्कृति में कहते हैं, 'नित्य नूतन चिर पुरातन'। यह बात सही है कि ...(व्यवधान)... जो एक व्यवस्था बनाई गई है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't do that. Sit down. Don't do that, please. It is very unfortunate. Why do you do like this?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the way for doing that. Please put it down. This is not the way.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? Nothing will go on record. Whatever he says will not go on record. Sit down. It is very unfortunate.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Sir, I am not yielding. Kindly allow me to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, please, don't do this. Sit down.

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: उपसभापति जी, मैं आपसे यह कह रहा था कि जब ideology-driven सरकार आती है और इस सरकार की ideology ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, sit down. I will take action against you. Stop this. I cannot allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... You put it down first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, it is our humble request. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. If you have anything to say, you give notice; tomorrow, we will allow but now, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot disobey the Chair like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): You have drawn the attention of the entire nation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It cannot be allowed. No, no. This is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry, I cannot allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Please put it down now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please advise him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी एक बार देख के मुँह घुमा लें, फिर वे बैठ जाएंगे। प्रधान मंत्री जी एक बार देख लें कि यह क्या है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... He can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: You were drawing the attention of the Prime Minister and the entire nation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your mission is completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: प्रधान मंत्री जी एक बार देख लें।

एक माननीय सदस्य: देख लिया है।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देख लिया है, तो फिर बैठ जाएंगे।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे: उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि जब हमारी सरकार "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" का मंत्र लेकर सत्ता में आई है, तो देशभक्ति हमारी सरकार की विचारधारा की माता है और राष्ट्रवाद हमारी सरकार की विचारधारा का पिता है। इसलिए इस देश की मिट्टी के साथ, इस देश के स्वभाव के साथ, इस देश के लोगों की जो आस्था है, जो विश्वास है, जो इथोस है, उसके साथ मेल खाते हुए, उनका विश्वास और संपादन करते हुए, उनको सहभागी बनाते

हुए एक पार्टिसिपेटिव डेमोक्रेसी का नया मॉडल खड़ा करने की दृष्टि से यह सरकार अग्रसर हो रही है। जब एक कार्यकर्ता सत्ता में आता है - वह किसी घराने की बदौलत सत्ता में नहीं है, एक कार्यकर्ता, संघर्षशील कार्यकर्ता ज़मीन से लेकर काम करते-करते जब प्रधान मंत्री पद तक आता है, तब वह दुनिया के गरीबों की समस्याओं को पहचानता है, जिसका रिफ्लेक्शन उसकी नीतियों में पड़ता है।

मैं अपने अगले बिंदु पर आता हूँ कि इस सरकार की प्रमुख विचारधारा है - वंचितों के प्रति संवेदना, गरीबों का कल्याण और गरीबों का सशक्तिकरण यह कैसे है, इसको मैं आपको चार बिंदुओं में बता रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश में किसानों के लिए बीमा योजनाओं का एक लंबा सिलसिला रहा है और हमने देखा है कि इसके लिए अवर्षण की स्थिति, अकाल की स्थिति या अतिवृष्टि की स्थिति को डिक्लेयर करना होता है, उसके बाद ही उसको बीमा का लाभ मिलता था। हमारे शहर में कोई गाड़ी खरीदता है, तो वह बीमा करा सकता है, कोई बंगला खरीदता है, तो वह बीमा करा सकता है, कोई स्कूटर खरीदता है, तो वह बीमा करा सकता है, कोई कंप्यूटर खरीदता है, तो वह भी बीमा करा सकता है, मगर किसान अपनी फसल, जिसको वह अपनी मेहनत के आधार पर उगाता है, उसका बीमा करने की कोई सहूलियत इस देश में नहीं है। अब यह हुआ है, "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" की खूबी यह है कि खेत में आप जो फसल उगाओगे - जयराम रमेश जी, आप भी जानते हैं कि फसल चक्र के हर पायदान पर उसको सुरक्षा प्राप्त हो गई है। अगर खेत में फसल बनी हुई है और किसी कारणवश फसल का नाश होता है तो उसको बीमा की सुरक्षा मिलेगी। अगर आप बाजार में फसल ले जाते हो, कोई एक्सिडेंट होता है, फसल वहाँ तक नहीं पहुँच पाती, तब भी आपको बीमे की सुरक्षा मिलेगी। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस देश के किसानों को पूरे जीवन चक्र में सुरक्षा देने वाली इस तरीके की एक बहुत ही अनूठी फसल बीमा योजना दी है, जिसके कारण किसानों को राहत भी मिली है। उसके लिए अभी आबंटन भी बढ़ा है, जिसकी ओर मैं सदन का ध्यानाकर्षण करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, इससे पहले, हमारे पूर्ववक्ता ने "उज्जवला योजना" का जिक्र किया है। मैं उसको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, मगर हमारे देश का जो अविकसित इलाका है - ईशान्य भारत, पूर्वांचल, उस पूर्वांचल के हमारे भाई-बहनों को न्याय मिले, इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार यहाँ पर आई थी। उस सरकार ने डोनर, Department of North-East Region नाम का एक मंत्रालय बनाया था। यह मंत्रालय बहुत सुचारु रूप से चला। 2004 में वह सरकार गई, नई सरकार आई। सरकार के साथ-साथ जो प्राधान्य क्रम था, प्राइयोरिटी थी, उसको बरकरार रखना जरूरी था, लेकिन उसको रखा नहीं गया। जिस भाव से उस मंत्रालय का निर्माण किया गया था कि उनकी उपेक्षा का अंत हो, उस मंत्रालय की ही उपेक्षा हुई। इस पद्धति से इस मंत्रालय के साथ खिलवाड़ किया गया, उनका आबंटन कम हुआ और उसके ऊपर ध्यान देने के लिए भी कोई तैयार नहीं था। अभी हमारे डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह उस मंत्रालय की कमान संभाल रहे हैं। वे हमें बता रहे थे कि अब ईशान्य भारत के, हमारे पूर्वांचल के मुख्य मंत्रियों को यहाँ आने की जरूरत नहीं है। मंत्रालय उनकी राजधानियों में उनकी समस्याओं का हल निकालने की दृष्टि से हर महीने कैंप लगा रहा है, जिसके कारण सरकार उनके द्वार जा रही है। उपसभापति महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे]

3.00 P.M.

काउंसिल की एक बहुत बड़ी योजना बनाई गई थी, जिसके लिए शिलॉंग में एक बहुत बड़ा संस्थान खड़ा है, मगर विगत 15 सालों में उसकी बैठक नहीं हुई थी, उसमें नियुक्तियां नहीं हुई थीं। जब हमारी सरकार आई, तो उस संस्था को पुनर्जीवित किया गया, उसकी बैठक हुई और जिसके कारण विकास के रास्ते भी प्रशस्त हो गए। जो हम "सबका साथ" कहते हैं, तो यह केवल नारा नहीं होता, we live by the slogan. We define the slogan in such a way that it is translated into reality.

उपसभापति जी, दिव्यांगों की चर्चा भी इस सदन में हुई है। हमारे थावर चन्द गहलोत जी उस मंत्रालय का नेतृत्व का रहे हैं। हम सब यह जानते हैं कि जितने सारे दिव्यांग हैं, उनकी पीड़ा का हरण करने के लिए, उनको अंगदान करने के लिए कार्यक्रम होते हैं, जैसे जयपुर फुट दिए जाते हैं, अन्य दूसरे उपाय किए जाते हैं। अब ऐसे कार्यक्रम करने के लिए सरकार के पास पर्याप्त निधि है, मगर ये कार्यक्रम किए नहीं जाते थे, क्योंकि उनके बारे में कोई बहुत उत्साह नहीं होता था। केन्द्रीय मंत्रालय के द्वारा साल में मुश्किल से पच्चीस, तीस ऐसे कैम्प लगाए जाते थे, लेकिन जब से यह सरकार आई, तो सरकार ने सोचा कि हम पार्टिसिपेटिव डेमोक्रेसी की बात करते हैं, क्यों न हमारे जन-प्रतिनिधियों को इसमें शामिल किया जाए? हमारे सभी सांसदों को, विधायकों को सरकार ने चिट्ठियां लिखीं कि ये कैम्प आप अपने-अपने चुनाव-क्षेत्र में ऑर्गेनाइज़ करिए, इससे आपको लाभ होगा और जो हमारे दिव्यांग व्यक्ति हैं उनको भी लाभ होगा। इससे 300 परसेंट का इजाफा हुआ और इस तरीके के 150 से भी अधिक कैम्प मात्र दो साल की अवधि में लगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि जब संवेदनशील होने वाले व्यक्ति सत्ता का नेतृत्व करते हैं, तब इस तरीके का परिणाम निकल कर आता है। इसलिए मैं इसका भी यहाँ आग्रह के साथ जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति जी, हम सब रेलवे के बारे में जानते हैं। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि इस सरकार का बहुत अच्छा बल सोशल मीडिया पर रहा है। यह सोशल मीडिया कोई एक फैशन नहीं है, यह सोशल मीडिया कोई अपना स्टेटस बढ़ाने का औजार नहीं है, बल्कि इस सोशल मीडिया को जनता के उपयोग के लिए, उसकी पीड़ा, दुख-दर्द मिटाने के लिए भी उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है। कैसे? हम जानते हैं और हमने देखा है, आप सब लोग भी जानते हैं कि ट्विटर का उपयोग करते हुए हमारे रेल मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षण करते हुए कई रेल यात्रियों ने अपनी पीड़ा का हरण किया। कोई महिला यात्रा कर रही थी, जिसने बच्चे के लिए दूध लिया था, जो खराब हो गया और गाड़ी रुकती नहीं थी, कोई फास्ट ट्रेन थी, तो उसने ट्वीट किया। उसके बाद उस गाड़ी को किसी दूसरे स्टेशन पर एक स्पेशल हॉल्ट दिया गया और उस बच्चे की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए रेलवे के कर्मचारी दूध लेकर वहाँ उपस्थित हुए। That is called a Government with sensitivity. उदयपुर से हमारे एक मित्र ट्रेन से आ रहे थे। जब वे आ रहे थे, तो उनकी बहन भी साथ में सफर कर रही थी, जो दूसरे कंपार्टमेंट में थी। यात्रा में रात्रि का प्रवास होता है। जब वह रात्रि में श्री ए.सी. कंपार्टमेंट में ऊपर की सीट पर थी, जब रात्रि का अंधेरा और घना हो गया, तो उसको लगा कि कुछ लोग उस कंपार्टमेंट में आए और उन्होंने शराब वगैरह पीना शुरू कर दिया, कुछ अभद्र भाषा का प्रयोग भी हुआ। यह अकेली महिला थी, डर गई। उसने भाई को पूछा कि मैं क्या करूँ? भाई ने कहा कि तुरंत ट्वीट करो, हो सकता है एक-आधे घंटे में कुछ कार्यवाही

हो। उसने ट्वीट किया। संबंधित डिविजनल रेलवे मैनेजर ने जो भी कॉन्जीजेंस लेना जरूरी था, वह लिया और आधे घंटे के अंदर जो भी उसको परेशान करने की स्थिति में थे, ऐसे शराबियों को हिरासत में लिया गया। यह होता है - Government that works.

उपसभापति जी, मैं यहां पर आपको यह बताने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि संवेदना यह सबसे अहम पहलू है, जो इस सरकार की चिंतनधारा है, जो सिद्धांत है, उसका। कई प्रधान मंत्री इस देश में हुए और उनमें कई प्रधानमंत्रियों ने दिवाली अपने-अपने तरीके से मनाई, मगर ये ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री हैं, जो अपनी दिवाली मनाने के लिए हर बार सियाचिन जाते हैं, बॉर्डर एरिया में जाते हैं, जवानों के साथ अपने त्योहार का आनंद बांटते हैं। इसके लिए संवेदना जरूरी होती है, कृतज्ञता जरूरी होती है, केवल नारों से काम नहीं चलता, कल मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का बजट सुन रहा था। इस बजट के बारे में चर्चा तो बाद में होगी, मगर यह रेलवे यात्रा का ही विषय है, मुझे अच्छा लगा इतनी बारीकी से जाकर इसमें ऐसा किया गया। हमारे कई जवानों को कई बार आनन-फानन में यहां से आना-जाना पड़ता है, रेल यात्रा में कई मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है, जब जाते हैं तो ऐन समय पर आरक्षण संभव नहीं हो पाता, ऐसी स्थिति में उनके लिए जो सुविधा आवश्यक होती है, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इतनी बारीकी में जाकर सोचते हुए उनकी पीड़ा का हरण करने के लिए डिफेंस पर्सोनेल की यात्रा को सुखद करने के लिए, हेसल-फ्री करने के लिए एक प्रावधान किया है। मैं इस समय वित्त मंत्री जी का भी अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि इन्होंने इतनी बारीकी से इस बारे में सोचा है, which is something very rare. उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको तीसरे पहलू पर ले जा रहा हूँ, जो इस सरकार की विशेषता के बारे में है और उसका नाम है - नवाचार, Innovation. Innovation की चर्चा तो हम काफी सुनते आए हैं और innovation को promote करने के लिए इस देश में इसके पहले भी प्रयत्न होते रहे, ऐसा नहीं कि किसी ने कुछ किया नहीं, मगर innovation, जिसको out of box thinking कहते हैं, उसका क्रियान्वयन हमारी सरकार की governance की प्रक्रिया के अन्दर करना और लोगों को भी सचेत करना, लोगों का भी आह्वान करना कि आप सोचिए, अपनी प्रतिभा का परिचय दीजिए, आपके जो भी सुझाव हैं, उनका स्वागत है, इस पद्धति से खुले मन से इस विषय की ओर देखना, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह इस देश के governance के इतिहास में पहली बार हो रहा है। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं था कि पद्म पुरस्कारों के बारे में हमेशा एक secrecy का वातावरण रहे कि पता नहीं यह किसको मिलता है, क्या करना पड़ता है, कितने पापड़ बेलने पड़ते हैं, किसको खुश रखना पड़ता है, nobody knows. अब क्या हुआ! अब सरकार ने आदेश कराया कि पद्म पुरस्कार के लिए आप इंटरनेट पर जाइए, वेबसाइट पर जाइए, आप जिस किसी को नामांकित करना चाहते हैं, आप उसका नाम दे दीजिए, उसके बारे में सरकार निर्णय करेगी। इतना खुलापन! पद्म पुरस्कारों के लिए कोई संविधान संशोधन करने की जरूरत नहीं थी, इसके लिए कोई ordinance निकालने की जरूरत नहीं थी। जब मन में इच्छा होती है, जब खुलेपन के प्रति एक प्रतिबद्धता होती है, तब यह हो सकता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक नवाचार का उदाहरण है कि इस तरह की बातों को हमने जनता के साथ बाँटा है, जनता के सुझाव माँगे हैं। अभी-अभी रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी कह रहे थे कि कितने नामी-गिरामी लोगों को, जिनके बारे में एक दृष्टि से मैं कहता हूँ कि वे ऐसे talented व्यक्ति थे, जो अब तक इस देश और दुनिया के सामने नहीं आए थे, हम उनको प्रकाश में लाए हैं। I must sincerely thank the hon. Prime Minister.

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे]

मान्यवर, प्रधान मंत्री जी देश के साथ संवाद करते हैं। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। इसके पहले भी प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू जी के समय से हम देखते आए हैं कि 26 जनवरी है या 15 अगस्त है, तो राष्ट्र के नाम प्रधान मंत्री जी का एक संदेश आता था और हम उसे बड़े चाव से सुनते थे। हम रेडियो लगाते थे, टीवी पर देखते थे। अब क्या हो रहा है! अब यह जरूरी नहीं कि हम 15 अगस्त या 26 जनवरी तक रुकें। हर महीने के अन्तिम रविवार को प्रधान मंत्री जी देश के साथ अपने मन की बात को साझा करते हैं। किसी ने आलोचना की कि यह प्रधान मंत्री के मन की बात है, तो मैं उनका ज्ञानवर्द्धन करना चाहूंगा कि यह उनके मन की बात जरूर है, मगर वे जनता से पूछते हैं कि बताइए, मैं क्या बताऊँ। इसलिए यह तो जन की बात है, जिसका केवल नाम 'मन की बात' है। इसे हम सबको समझना चाहिए। वे कई लोगों के उदाहरण देते हैं। लोगों के जो नामी-गिरामी प्रयास रहते हैं, जैसे अभी रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी के द्वारा उदाहरण दिया गया, ऐसी कई अनूठी कहानियाँ, उदाहरण, प्रसंग, इनका वर्णन करते हुए वे जनता को एक दृष्टि से संवाद की धारा में लाते हैं और कहते हैं, अपने मन की बात को बाँटते हैं और उनके मन की बात को भी सुनते हैं। इसके कारण संवाद की प्रक्रिया चलती है, जो मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सरकार की कार्यशैली की जो एक नीति है, उसकी एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है।

मान्यवर, हम जानते हैं कि विदेश में जाने वालों की संख्या बढ़ी है। पासपोर्ट ऑफिस में जिन दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उसके बारे में वर्णन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। सरकार ने इसको तो *hastle free ... (व्यवधान) ...* नहीं, नवाचारों की बात है, तो आपको एकदम *compartmental thinking* करने की जरूरत नहीं है। Let us have a holistic approach. मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमने इसको पहले भी online के मामले में बहुत आसान किया था। गुप्ता जी, आप जानते हैं। इसलिए चीजों को आसान करना, सरल करना, मैं मानता हूँ कि पोस्ट ऑफिस को पासपोर्ट ऑफिस में तब्दील करना, इसके लिए कानून कोई ordinance लाने की या संविधान संशोधन करने की जरूरत नहीं है। लोगों की पीड़ा को जानने की, समझने की आवश्यकता थी। जब उसे समझने वाले व्यक्ति सत्ता में होते हैं, तो क्या होता है, इसके उदाहरण इन निर्णयों के द्वारा हमारे सामने आते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको राज्यों में भी जो हो रहा है, उसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। जब केन्द्र सरकार इतना बढ़िया काम करती है, तो प्रेरणा जिस तरीके से रिसाव होकर नीचे तक जाती है, उससे राज्यों में भी एक प्रेरणा बनती है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था - *Per drop, more crop*. पानी की किल्लत, पानी की समस्या, खेती के लिए पानी की अनुपलब्धता, हम दुनिया भर की बातें वर्षों से सुनते आए हैं, मगर पहली बार यह हुआ है, आप कृपया सुन लीजिए, पहली बार यह हुआ है कि मध्य प्रदेश में, महाराष्ट्र में, राजस्थान में, गुजरात में, कई राज्यों में *water table* बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत कारगर प्रयास हुए हैं। इसके लिए महाराष्ट्र में जलयुक्त शिवार योजना शुरू हुई, यहाँ पर भामाशाह योजना शुरू हुई। यह कोई बेवजह नहीं है कि मध्य प्रदेश में खेती की जो विकास दर है, वह एकदम 18, 19, 20 परसेंट तक हो गई है। There is some reason behind it. वहाँ यह जो सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो गई, जो *water-table* बढ़ा, जो नदियों को जोड़ने का प्रयास हुआ, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सब कारगर ढंग से तभी होता है, जब केन्द्र में नेतृत्व करने वाली सरकार विकास की एक सोच लेकर, एकदिशा में, 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' का मंत्र लेकर आगे बढ़ने के इरादे से काम करती है।

मान्यवर, एक बार लोग पुनः कहेंगे कि आप बजट के ऊपर क्यों बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, मगर मुझे मोह हो रहा है और उसका कारण भी है। मैंने इससे पहले भी बजट के कई भाषण सुने। मैं सोच रहा था

कि कहीं किसी ने इसका उल्लेख भी किया है या नहीं किया है, मगर जब हम क्रियान्वयन की बात करते हैं, तो क्रियान्वयन हवा में नहीं होता है, जमीन पर होता है। जब सामाजिक विकास की बात आती है, तो विकास का मतलब केवल infrastructure का विकास नहीं होता है। वह महत्वपूर्ण तो है, but, that is not just development. जब माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी अपने बजट भाषण में IMR और MMR को कम करने की बात करते हैं, ऐसे में सामाजिक विकास के प्रति हमारी जो प्रतिबद्धता है, उसको और अधिक प्रकाश में लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। It is very clear to everybody.

सर, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू और है, जिसके ऊपर मैं सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, वह है बार-बार होने वाले चुनाव। उन्होंने simultaneous elections की बात की है। इसके बारे में इस सदन के अंदर और इसके बाहर कई बार चर्चा हुई है। माननीय आडवाणी जी ने भी एक बार कहा था कि यह देश ऐसी स्थिति में है कि we are in a perennial election mode. हर वक्त कहीं न कहीं पर कोई छोटा चुनाव या कोई बड़ा चुनाव हो रहा होता है। चुनाव की राजनीति का बोझ या pressure, जो सत्ता में बैठे हैं अथवा जो विपक्ष में बैठे हैं, सभी लोगों पर होता है। बार-बार चुनावों के कारण पैसे की बरबादी होती है, इस बात को तो हम सब जानते हैं। इसके कारण समय भी बरबाद होता है। अभी हम देख रहे हैं कि पहले इस सदन का कार्यकाल चलता था, लेकिन अब बीच में थोड़ा अवकाश है, क्योंकि बहुत सारे लोग चुनाव प्रचार में व्यस्त हैं। सदन की उपस्थिति पर भी उसका असर है। इसमें पैसे की बरबादी होती है, समय बहुत लगाना पड़ता है और लोक-लुभावन वायदों से भी हम खुद को बहुत ज्यादा मुक्त नहीं रख पाते, क्योंकि चुनाव बिल्कुल सामने खड़ा होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में एक समानान्तर पद्धति से, समन्वित प्रयासों के माध्यम से, simultaneous election करवाने की बात माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़े आग्रह के साथ रखी है, जिसका विस्तृत उल्लेख माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में बैठे सभी मान्यवरों से अवश्य अपील करूंगा कि वे दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर इस पर सोचें। यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण democratic reform है, जिसको इस देश की जनता हम सबसे मांग रही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हमें जनता की अपेक्षाओं की पूर्ति करनी चाहिए और simultaneous election को पूरा समर्थन देना चाहिए। अगर आने वाले दो-चार वर्षों में हम इसको क्रियान्वयन में ला पाते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे जैसे लोगों के द्वारा इस देश की जनता की बहुत बड़ी सेवा हो पाएगी।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं अंतिम बिन्दु पर आ रहा हूँ और वह है क्रियान्वयन। देखिए, हमारे घोषणा पत्र में, भाषणों में, नारों में, इरादों में बहुत सारी अच्छी-अच्छी बातें होती हैं, मगर जैसा कहते हैं कि शक्कर का स्वाद उसको खाने के बाद ही पता चलता है, वैसे ही आपके इरादे कितने अच्छे हैं, जब तक वे जमीनी धरातल पर नहीं उतरते, जब तक उनका क्रियान्वयन नहीं होता, तब तक उनके बारे में पता नहीं चलेगा। यह सरकार ऐसी सरकार है, जो क्रियान्वयन पर बल देती है, सबसे क्रियान्वयन का हिसाब-किताब मांगती है।

देखिए, प्रधान मंत्री बहुत आए, Administrative Reforms Commission की बहुत सारी reports आईं, संवैधानिक परिवर्तन भी हुए, मगर मैं एक प्रधान मंत्री ऐसा देख रहा हूँ, जो योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में विश्वास रखता है। यह मैं flatter करने के लिए या प्रशंसा के पुल बांधने के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं आपको हकीकत के रूप में बता रहा हूँ कि विगत दो सालों में जो प्रगति योजना शुरू हुई है,

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे]

उसका वर्णन हम टीवी पर देखते रहते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठते हैं, उनके डिपार्टमेंट्स के सेक्रेटरीज बैठते हैं, सामने स्क्रीन पर एक-एक राज्य का मुख्य सचिव आता है और उससे हिसाब-किताब मांगा जाता है कि भई, आपने यह कहा था कि आप इस काम को तीस दिनों में करेंगे, तो यह क्यों नहीं हुआ? अगर यहां का काम नहीं हुआ, तो क्यों नहीं हुआ और अगर वहां का काम नहीं हुआ, तो क्यों नहीं हुआ? There is some accountability now, तब जाकर good governance होता है। Good governance कोई नारा नहीं है, good governance has to be a part of our experience. We are trying through all our efforts to bring good governance at the experimental level. यह अनुभव की बात होनी चाहिए। यह केवल खोखला नारा नहीं है। इस सुशासन को मुहैया करने के लिए सरकार जो प्रयास कर रही है, उसका रहस्य कहां है? मैं मानता हूँ कि उसका रहस्य एक sense of purpose में है। सत्ता की राजनीति, सत्ता में आना, मंत्रिमंडल में आना, लाल बत्ती वाली गाड़ी, बंगले और लुटियंस का सारा वातावरण, यह सब बहुत ही आकर्षक है, मगर क्या हम केवल उसके लिए सत्ता में आए हैं? Are we not supposed to convert the democracy into delivering democracy?

I think, this Government is convinced that that is our objective, that is our aim and, therefore, this Government, let me tell you, after so many decades, has brought a robust sense of purpose to the very process of democratic governance which is the most important contribution of this Government. उपसभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वातावरण को हमें आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए और इसलिए सरकार के प्रति भी एक ओनरशिप बढ़नी चाहिए और ओनरशिप बढ़ाने का प्रयास MyGov के माध्यम से हुआ है। जब ब्रिटिशर्स की सरकार थी, तब तो लोगों को अपनी सरकार है, ऐसा लगता नहीं था और बाद में जो सरकारें आईं उन्होंने भी अपनापन सृजन करने की बहुत सारी कोशिशें नहीं कीं और उसके कारण सरकार और जनता, रूल्ड एंड दि रूलर्स, इनके बीच में हमेशा एक अन्तर रहता आया है।

महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने MyGov के माध्यम से सहभागिता को बढ़ाते हुए जितने सारे प्रयास किए हैं, उसके कारण इस अन्तर को मिटाने की एक बहुत सार्थक कोशिश हो रही है। इस वातावरण को यदि बढ़ावा देना है, तो कई सारी जो विभाजनकारी चीजें आती हैं, उनसे हमें बचना चाहिए। मैं अभी बंगलादेश गया था। आदरणीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी भी हमारे साथ थे। हम एक डेलीगेशन में गए थे। हम ढाका यूनिवर्सिटी में गए। यूनिवर्सिटी के लोगों ने हमें बताया कि यहां का हर डिपार्टमेंट सरस्वती पूजा को एक उत्सव के रूप में मनाता है, लेकिन हम यहां देख रहे हैं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के एक क्षेत्र में सरस्वती पूजा को लेकर एक बवाल खड़ा किया जा रहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इन चीजों से हमें बचना चाहिए।

महोदय, हमने "सब का साथ, सब का विकास" का जो नारा दिया है, जो एक मंत्र दिया है, उसके आधार पर हमें सब को लेकर विकास की इस यात्रा में सबको सहभागी बनाते हुए आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज यह देश की आवश्यकता है कि हम सब मिलकर "तेरा वैभव अमर रहे मां, हम दिन चार रहें न रहें", इस भाव से भारत माता की सेवा में जुट जाएं। इस काम में जुटी हुई सरकार और इसके कामों के प्रति अपनी भावना को दर्शाने वाला माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है, उसके प्रति धन्यवाद ज्ञापन का जो प्रस्ताव आया है, उसका मैं पूरी ताकत से समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Sahasrabuddhe. Thank you very much. Now, hon. Members, the Motion that has been moved and seconded is that an Address be presented to the President in the following terms: –

"That the Members of the Rajya Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on January 31, 2017."

Now, there are 651 Amendments to the Motion and I will call the names. Those who would like to move can move now. Amendments (Nos.1 – 59) are in the names of Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav, Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani and Shrimati Chhaya Verma. Any one of them move it.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

1. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के किसानों का सभी फसलों की लागत मूल्य से अधिक कीमत दिलाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

2. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में खेती में प्रयोग होने वाले नई प्रौद्योगिकी, कीटनाशकों, बीजों और अन्य संसाधनों को नियंत्रित मूल्य पर किसानों तक मुहैया कराने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

3. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में लगातार अलाभकारी होती खेती के कारण किसानों द्वारा की जा रही आत्महत्याओं को रोकने के उपायों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

4. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अलाभकारी होती कृषि के कारण गांवों से पलायन रोकने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

5. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि-क्षेत्र में घटते रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाए जाने की जानकारी नहीं है।"

6. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में खेती योग्य भूमि का लगातार घटते रकबे को स्थिर बनाने या रकबा बढ़ाने की योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

7. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में डीज़ल व मिट्टी के तेल की कीमतों में आए दिन बढ़ोत्तरी से किसानों को सिंचाई हेतु दर बढ़ोत्तरी के प्रभाव से मुक्त कर नियंत्रित दर पर डीज़ल उपलब्ध कराने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

8. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में खेती भूमि की सिंचाई प्रणाली को और दुरुस्त करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

9. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त परिवहन सुविधाओं की कमी को समाप्त करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

10. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पूरे देश में चौबीसों घंटे बिजली की आपूर्ति के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

11. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में सरकारी नौकरी पाने की आयु से ऊपर निकल चुके बेरोजगार पढ़े-लिखे शिक्षित नागरिकों को रोजगार के अवसरों के संबंध में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

12. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गांवों के विकास के लिए पंचायतों हेतु आबंटित धनराशि में बंदरबाट को समाप्त करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

13. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में असंगठित क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को पूरे वर्ष काम मिले, इस दिशा में उठाए गए कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

14. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के समस्त नागरिकों को केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य सुविधा (सीजीएचएस) की तय सरकारी दरों के समान आम नागरिकों के इलाज हेतु अस्पतालों एवं जांच केन्द्रों को शुल्क लेने की बाध्यता, जिससे आम नागरिक भी कम दर पर अपना इलाज करा सके, के संबंध में जानकारी नहीं है।"

15. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की रखरखाव को और सुदृढ़ करने तथा नये गोदामों के निर्माण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

16. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा के स्तर को बढ़ा कर निजी स्कूलों के समान लाने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

17. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विद्यालयों से बच्चों का बीच में स्कूल छोड़ने की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

18. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को और मजबूत व अभेद्य बनाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

19. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में छोटे-शहरों, कस्बों तक औद्योगिक प्रगति और औद्योगिक उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की दिशा में उठाये जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

20. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में घरेलू गैस की कालाबाजारी रोकने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

21. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में रोजगार एवं अन्य कारणों से गांवों की ओर से शहरों की ओर पलायन को रोकने के लिए उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

22. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नोटबंदी के बाद धीमे पड़े उद्योग-धंधों को पुनः पटरी पर लाने की दिशा में उठाये जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

23. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नोटबंदी के बाद असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामकाज को गति देने जिससे पुनः असंगठित क्षेत्र के कामगारों को रोजगार का अवसर मिल सके, के दिशा में उठाये जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

24. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बैंकों से अपनी जमा राशि के इस्तेमाल के अधिकार को पुनः बहाल करने की दिशा में उठाये जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

25. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नोटबंदी के बाद देश में बेरोजगार हुए नागरिकों की समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु उठाये जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

26. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आम आदमी के लिए देश के सरकारी बड़े अस्पतालों में गंभीर मरीजों को समय से इलाज हेतु उठाये जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

27. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में चल रही पोंजी योजनाओं जिनसे नागरिकों को गुमराह कर उनकी मेहनत की धनराशि हड़प करने वाली पोंजी योजनाओं की रोकथाम या उनको देश के कानून के दायरे में लाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

28. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दिल्ली सहित देश के महानगरों में बढ़ते प्रदूषण के मानक के अनुरूप लाने की दिशा में उठाये जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

29. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में खाद्य पदार्थों में मिलावट पर पूरी तरह रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

30. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भारतीय रेल की लगातार हो रही दुर्घटनाओं पर विराम लगाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले सार्थक कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

31. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बैंकों के लगातार बढ़ रहे एनपीए को कम करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

32. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में किसानों को कृषि कार्य हेतु बैंकों द्वारा कर्ज को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

33. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के शिक्षा क्षेत्र में बड़े पैमाने पर रिक्त पड़े विभिन्न शिक्षकों के पदों को भरने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

34. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में बड़े पैमाने पर रिक्त पदों पर नियुक्तियों को समय पर भरने में हो रहे विलंब को दूर करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

35. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्राप्त लक्ष्यों की जानकारी तथा अगले पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं पर उठाए गए कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।

36. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वर्ष 2011 में सम्पन्न हुए जनगणना में प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर गरीबों के लिए चलाए जाने वाले योजनाओं में आंकड़ों के आधार पर समावेश हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

37. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में वर्ष 2011 में सम्पन्न हुए जनगणना में प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर गरीबी-रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन का मापदण्ड निर्धारित करने और सभी पहलुओं पर विचार-विमर्श कर योजनाओं को गरीबों तक पहुंचाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

38. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश से पूरी तरह नक्सलवाद समाप्त करने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले ठोस कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

39. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भारतीय समुद्र क्षेत्र में मछली पकड़ते या भूलवश जल सीमा के पार गए भारतीय मछुआरों को पड़ोसी देशों श्रीलंका और पाकिस्तान द्वारा पकड़ने की घटनाओं के शीघ्र समाधान हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

40. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नोटबंदी के दौरान ऑनलाइन लेन-देन पर छूट के बावजूद विभिन्न बैंकों द्वारा वसूले गए चार्ज को उपभोक्ता/खाताधारकों के खाते में वापस दिलाए जाने के बारे में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

41. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश की उच्च न्यायिक व्यवस्था में रिक्त पदों पर नियुक्ति हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है जिससे मुकदमों को शीघ्र निपटा कर समय पर नागरिकों को न्याय मिल सके।"

42. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नये जाली नोटों की रोकथाम हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

43. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-
"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नोटबंदी से काले धन की प्राप्ति की संतोषजनक जवाब न देने से उत्पन्न भ्रम की स्थिति को दूर करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
44. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-
"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दिल्ली क्षेत्र में लगातार यमुना नदी के सिकुड़ते आकार और यमुना नदी के पानी में बढ़ते जहरीले तत्वों की समस्या से निपटने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
45. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-
"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में नोटबंदी के दौरान देश के विभिन्न बैंकों से किसानों के कर्ज की ब्याज राशि को माफ करने की जानकारी नहीं है।"
46. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-
"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में काले धन पर किए गए वायदे के अनुरूप नागरिकों के खाते में अभी तक 15 लाख रुपए लाए जाने की दिशा में जानकारी नहीं है।"
47. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-
"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीन द्वारा हड़पी गई भारतीय क्षेत्र को पुनः भारतीय परिधि में लाए जाने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
48. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-
"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के सभी बच्चों को समान शिक्षा मिले, इस दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
49. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-
"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के किसानों के फसलों को जंगली जानवरों से सुरक्षित बनाने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"
50. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-
"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कुशल कामगारों, वैज्ञानिकों और डाक्टरों के देश से पलायन रोकने हेतु किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"
51. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-
"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में लगातार बढ़ रहे अमीरों एवं गरीबों की खाई कम करने की दिशा में किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"
52. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-
"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मानव तस्करी रोकने की दिशा में किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

53. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मशीनों का सीमित उपयोग जिससे बेरोजगारी कम हो, की दिशा में किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

54. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अलाभकारी होती कृषि लागत मूल्य कम करने की दिशा में किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

55. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने की दिशा में उठाए जाने वाले सार्थक कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

56. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में महिलाओं एवं बच्चों पर बढ़ रहे अत्याचारों-दुराचारों को समाप्त करने की दिशा में उठाए गए कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

57. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ई-वेस्ट के उचित निपटारे हेतु किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

58. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विलुप्त हो रहे वन्य संपदा के संरक्षण हेतु किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

59. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भ्रष्ट अफसरों को दण्डित करने हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की जानकारी नहीं है।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos.60 - 78) by Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

60. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बुन्देलखण्ड में कई वर्षों से पड़ रहे सूखे के समाधान हेतु किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

61. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 17 जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित करने हेतु भेजे गए प्रस्ताव को मानते हुए उन्हें अनुसूचित जाति में शामिल करने हेतु उल्लेख नहीं है।"

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

62. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इंदिरा आवास योजना की धनराशि उ.प्र. सरकार की तरह 70 हजार से बढ़ाकर 3 लाख रुपए करने जैसे प्रस्ताव का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

63. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बुंदेलखण्ड के सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु अतिरिक्त आर्थिक सहायता हेतु किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

64. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बुंदेलखण्ड के नागरिकों को प्रति वर्ष सूखे के कारण आने वाली दिक्कतों के समाधान हेतु अतिरिक्त राशन, आवास, पीने योग्य पानी एवं खेती के लिए किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

65. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अलाभकारी कृषि को देखते हुए सभी किसानों और वृद्धों को कम से कम 1000 रुपया पेंशन देने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

66. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बुंदेलखण्ड क्षेत्र के निवासियों के पलायन को रोकने के लिए उक्त क्षेत्र में लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

67. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश की सुरक्षा सेना के तीनों अंगों में बाढ़ जैसी दैवीय आपदा से निपटने हेतु जन्मजात मछुआ समुदाय के नौजवानों को भर्ती में 50 प्रतिशत आरक्षण प्रदान किये जाने का उल्लेख नहीं है।"

68. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि गंगा सहित महत्वपूर्ण सभी नदियों के सफाई अभियान में नदी किनारे निवास करने वाले मछुआ समुदाय के नाविकों को 50 फीसदी आरक्षण भर्ती में प्रदान किया जाए।"

69. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में द्रोणाचार्य पुरस्कार की तरह एकलव्य पुरस्कार दिए जाने का जिक्र नहीं है।"

70. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि देश की नदियों, तालाबों की नीलामी समाप्त कराकर प्री फिशिंग की सुविधा दी जाए।"

71. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि चित्रकूट मण्डल के सभी तालाबों, जलाशयों में मौजूद सिल्ट की सफाई कराकर इस क्षेत्र में पानी की आवश्यकता को वर्षा जल द्वारा तालाबों एवं जलाशयों में अधिक जल एकत्रित करने की किसी कार्य योजना की जानकारी नहीं है।"

72. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि केंद्र को बुंदेलखण्ड में किसानों से ऋण वसूली समाप्त कर कर्ज माफ करना चाहिए तथा कृषि हेतु खाद, बीज और बिजली मुफ्त प्रदान की जानी चाहिए।"

73. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि बुंदेलखण्ड के सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु बजट में 50000 हजार करोड़ की अतिरिक्त सहायता दी जाए।"

74. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि 11069/11070 तुलसी एक्सप्रेस प्रतिदिन करने तथा 14009/14110 चित्रकूट कानपुर एक्सप्रेस को कानपुर से बढ़ाकर लखनऊ तक चलाई जाए।"

75. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि बुंदेलखण्ड में पलायन को रोकने हेतु लघु एवं कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाए।"

76. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि बुंदेलखण्ड के जनपद बांदा में औगासी ग्राम के पास यमुना नदी पर तटबंध बनाकर यमुना नहर निकाली जाए।"

77. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद हमीरपुर में यमुना नदी पुल के पास से महेश्वरी मंदिर तक तटबंध बनाने तथा केन नदी से बांदा जनपद के ग्राम कनवारा छावनी डेरा ब्रह्मा डेरा तथा चटगन, पथरी, चटगन, छेरांव, मरौली, कयोटरा, अछरोड़, खट्टिहाकला, पैलानी सिन्धनकला, सांडी, खैरेई आदि बाढ़ पीड़ित बस्तियों को ऊंची जगह बसाने तथा तटबंध बनाने तथा हमीरपुर के रागौल गांव में बस्ती को कटान से बचाने हेतु बड़ेरी नाला पर तटबंध बनाए जाएं।"

78. कि प्रस्ताव के अंत में, निम्नलिखित जोड़ा जाए, अर्थात्:-

"किन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में यह उल्लेख नहीं है कि ट्रेन 18203/18204 बेतवां एक्सप्रेस को कानपुर से दुर्ग के बीच प्रतिदिन चलाए जाने तथा ट्रेन 12535/12536

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

गरीब रथ को प्रतिदिन चलाने तथा ठहराव रागौल स्टेशन पर कराने का तथा ट्रेन नम्बर 12427/12428 रीवांचल एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से कानपुर से बांदा होते हुए रीवां तक चलाई जाए।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos.79 – 80) by Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I move:

79. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken to improve upon the conditions due to not issuing of scheduled castes to the Dhanuwar caste in Chhattisgarh owing to the anomalous policies of the Government."

80. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any action plan to deal with problems being faced by the passengers of Chhattisgarh particularly Raipur as the Bilaspur Rajdhani train does not run on daily basis."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Amendments (Nos.81 –89) by Shri Sitaram Yechury.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

81. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret at that there is no mention in the address about condoling or noting the tragic death of over 100 people and announcing adequate compensation to the families of those who lost their lives while standing in queue to withdraw their own hard earned money from banks/ATMs."

82. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about what did we get from the note demonetisation.

83. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that how much black money was recovered from the note demonetisation."

84. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the severe drought situation faced by the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, parts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Puducherry."

85. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing economic burden on the people, whether the industrial manufacturing production has shown a decline, the energy sector is in crisis indicating significant industrial slow down, rising unemployment, agrarian crisis is deepening, vast section of people are deprived of even meagre relief through legal entitlement."

86. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the unprecedented rise in the prices of all essential commodities."

87. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the abnormal increase in the prices of petrol and diesel causing much hardship to the people."

88. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about empowerment of backward communities minorities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and women in the country."

89. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any effective step for making public distribution system universal, effective and people oriented."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos.90 – 97) by Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I move:

90. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the grant of Special Category status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh in spite of the fact that the assurance was given by the then Prime Minister on the floor of Parliament on 20th February 2014."

91. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to fulfill the assurance given to the successor or State of Andhra Pradesh that package for backward areas would be given on the lines of Bundelkhand area and KBK districts in Odisha."

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

92. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to Address the anomalies under sections 50, 51 and 56 of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 that relate to recovery - of arrears of taxes or duty on property, including arrears of land revenue."

93. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the commitment of the Indian Railways, as mandated in paragraph 8 under the head 'Infrastructure', of Thirteenth Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, to establish a new Railway Zone in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh with Vishakhapatnam as the Zonal Headquarter."

94. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the timeframe to complete the Polavaram National Project in Andhra Pradesh."

95. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about setting up of a separate High Court for the State of Andhra Pradesh in a time-bound manner."

96. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mentions how and by when Government is going to divide 107 common institutions between AP and Telangana listed under Schedule X to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014."

97. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the Government is committed to securing greater participation of women in the Parliament and State."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos.98 – 121) by Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I move:

98. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern over the increasing incidents of atrocities on people of Dalit communities in the country."

99. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to repeal the archaic sedition law which is not needed in the democratic India."

100. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of attempt to take away the land rights of tribals given under the Forest Rights Act to facilitate coal mining in certain tribal villages."

101. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the need to enact a central legislation for the welfare and security of the agricultural workers in the country."

102. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the attempts being made by the government to curtail trade union rights of the workers in the name of ease of doing business."

103. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the prevailing crisis in the agriculture sector and increasing incidents of farmers committing suicide in the country."

104. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express its concern over the abnormal increase in the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) of the public sector Banks and writing off a total ₹ 1.14 lakh crore of bad debts between the financial years 2013 to 2015."

105. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the continuous slow down in the growth rate of economy."

106. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the continuous decline in India's export during the last 15 months."

107. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern over the delay in passing the legislation on reservation of women in the Parliament and State Assemblies."

[Shri D. Raja]

108. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the deteriorating quality of education particularly at the higher level in the country."

109. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express its serious concern over the increasing commercialization of education sector making it impossible to get quality education to the common people."

110. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the deteriorating condition of the public health facilities in the country compelling the poor patients to avail medical treatment from costly private medical institutions."

111. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express its concern over the increasing incidents of crime against women and children in the country."

112. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the failure of the Government to solve the problem of unemployment particularly of the educated youth in the country."

113. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to pay sustainable wages to the Anganvadi and Asha workers in the country."

114. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the increased attacks on the tribal people in the country particularly in Chhattisgarh."

115. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the decision of demonetisation of currency notes of ₹ 500 and ₹ 1000 denominations pushed the economy as well as the common people into a distressful condition."

116. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that certain right wing forces in the country are trying to destroy the secular-democratic fabric of the

country by attacking the Universities, all educational and cultural institutions, freedom of speech, right to dissent, minorities, dalits, tribals and progressive activists."

117. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not express its concern over the diversion of allocations made for sub-plans for SCs and STs."

118. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does mention about the increasing number of derailments of trains due to deterioration of safety standards of the Indian Railways and ignoring the recommendations of various reports on accidents in the Railways."

119. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the continued protest of the Ex-service men demanding full implementation of the One Rank, One Pension (OROP)."

120. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that thousands of villages still remain without electricity in the country."

121. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that ₹ 653 crore scheme for safety of women on public transport and ₹ 79.6 crore Nirbhaya project devised in the year 2015-16 for the safety of women still remain unutilized whereas the attacks on women goes on unchecked."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos.122 – 186) by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I move:

122. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the sufferings of the innumerable Indians due to the process of demonetisation."

123. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the deaths of more than hundred people due to demonetisation."

[Shri Ritabrata Benerjee]

124. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the amount of black money recovered from foreign countries."

125. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the misuse of Jandhan Accounts for deposition of large sums of money after demonetisation was announced."

126. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the sufferings of lakhs of people who have lost their money in the Sarada, Rose Valley and other Chit Fund scams."

127. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the suicides of 123 people cheated in the Sarada Chit Fund scam in West Bengal."

128. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the starvation deaths in the tea gardens of West Bengal."

129. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the number of train accidents occurring in the last five months."

130. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the large number of posts lying vacant in Railways related to Railway Safety."

131. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the increasing incidents of rape, attack and atrocities on women in West Bengal in the last few years."

132. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the severe drought situation faced by the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, parts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh and Union Territory of Puducherry."

133. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to curb the unprecedented rise in the prices of all essential commodities."

134. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the abnormal increase in the prices of petrol and diesel causing much hardship to the people."

135. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about empowerment of backward community, minorities, schedule castes, scheduled tribes and women in the country."

136. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure in adequately identifying the BPL section of the population."

137. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to tackle the huge unemployment problem in the country."

138. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to pass Women Reservation Bill."

139. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps in strengthening the Non-aligned Movement."

140. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to release Indians languishing in jails in various countries."

141. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about loss of lakhs of jobs in India during the last three years."

[Shri Ritabrata Benerjee]

142. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Government's failure to review the Centre-State relations as per the demands of the State Governments."

143. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government's failure to allot six per cent of GDP in education."

144. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to invest enough money in public sector and social sectors."

145. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the urgent need for drastically revising and/or correcting the official definition of 'poverty line' which has become totally obsolete."

146. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret the Address fails to mention about the innumerable cases of distress suicides by the farmers during the last few years in various parts of the country."

147. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the huge irregularities in the Government's Farm Debt Waiver Scheme in which substantial portion of loan was extended to Micro Finance institutions."

148. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take serious steps on the disastrous impact of global slow down on millions of workers who have lost their jobs, livelihood and earnings due to closure, lay off, wage-cuts, retrenchment, etc., in various sectors."

149. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any special package for the special category States to enable them to narrow down regional disparities."

150. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a one-time Debt Relief Package by writing off all the outstanding Central Government loans including interest thereon of the North-Eastern States."

151. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any scheme for employment for unemployment youth of the Special Category States."

152. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any comprehensive legislation for the welfare of agricultural workers in the country."

153. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps taken to expedite land reforms in the country."

154. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about universalisation of Integrated Child Development Scheme."

155. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take steps for the development of under-developed remote villages."

156. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to supply coal according to the needs of power plants in the country."

157. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to provide universal right to at least 35 kg of foodgrains at two rupees a kilo."

158. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to stop the crimes against women and children."

[Shri Ritabrata Benerjee]

159. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective measures to check the malnutrition among the women and children in our country."

160. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the demand of universalisation of public distribution system and a complete ban on speculation and futures trading in the commodity market."

161. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the strict enforcement of all basic labour laws without any exception or exemption and stringent punishment for violation of labour laws."

162. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the universal social security for the unorganized sector workers and creation of a National Social Security Fund with adequate resources as per the recommendations of the National Social Security Board for Unorganised Workers."

163. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fail to mention the failure of the Government to safeguard and promote the livelihood of street vendors."

164. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fail to mention the failure of the Government to take effective measures to eradicate Child Labour from the country."

165. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fail to mention the failure of the Government to liberalize the educational policy to access higher education to all, irrespective of their paying capacity."

166. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the emergence of paid news that has been a dangerous phenomenon in media world distorting parliamentary democracy."

167. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to develop efficient water transport in the country."

168. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to take effective steps to provide the life saving medicines at subsidized rate."

169. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to fix statutory minimum wage at not less than ₹ 10,000 to 15,000."

170. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the removal of all ceilings on payment and eligibility of Bonus, Provident Fund and increase the quantum of gratuity."

171. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to assure pension for all."

172. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the compulsory registration of trade unions within a period of 45 days and immediate ratification of the ILO Conventions Nos. 87 and 98."

173. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the all-round hike in rail fares."

174. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps taken to curb the alarming rise in the atrocities on Dalits, SCs and OBCs in the country."

175. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the filling up of one million vacancies under various Government establishment, departments, Railways, PSUs and Banks and Insurance Sectors, etc."

[Shri Ritabrata Benerjee]

176. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the provision for relief and financial, technical and logistical support for the scientific farming of various agriculture crops."

177. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deplorable condition of the Indian agriculture and about the farmer's suicide which has risen 26% during the tenure of this Government."

178. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the NPAs caused by the large industrial houses."

179. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about burning issue of the common people, i.e. uncontrolled inflation of essential goods and services and inadequacy of the social security network."

180. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about how many centralised sponsored schemes have been renamed and how many of the old schemes have been merged with the new schemes."

181. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about any financial and technical encouragement of traditional industries such as handloom bamboo, mat weaving, fisheries, handicrafts etc."

182. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the reservation and protection of public lands and promotion of sports facilities at grass root level."

183. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to increase protein consumption of children and the pregnant women and for free provision of sufficient quota of pulses, cooking oil, sugar to the schools as well as *anganwadies*."

184. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing menace of various signs of intolerance *i.e.* communal religious, social and political."

185. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about growing attacks on the media persons and the whistleblowers."

186. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the extreme difficulties faced by the Indian athletes in the Rio Olympics due to the negligence of the Government."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos.187 – 545) by Shri Sanjay Seth.

SHRI SANJAY SETH (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I move:

187. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about poverty alleviation and tackling unemployment."

188. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about eradication of corruption from the country."

189. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about elimination of economic disparity."

190. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about controlling the growing population."

191. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to check the crimes which are increasing rapidly from petty to heinous crimes."

192. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about development of rural areas."

[Shri Sanjay Seth]

193. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing electricity at reasonable cost to farmers."

194. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing unemployment allowance to educated unemployed youths."

195. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of balanced economic development in the country."

196. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of land reforms in the country."

197. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about taking concrete steps regarding unprecedented increase in prices of essential commodities."

198. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about controlling the increasing number of sick units in small scale industries."

199. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about preparing a time-bound programme for elimination of bonded labour in certain parts of the country."

200. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about controlling the problem of increasing pollution the country."

201. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about preparing an Action Plan at national level for land conservation in the country."

202. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about current international scenario and discussing Government's policy thereon."

203. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about checking the menace of malnutrition in the country."

204. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about appropriate policy to counter actual condition and deteriorating political, economic and social conditions."

205. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any measure to assess accurately the number of people living below poverty line."

206. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making appropriate reforms in present education system and making it employment oriented."

207. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about welfare measures for people living in slums."

208. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about reducing exorbitant fee hiked by public schools, engineering colleges and medical institutes."

209. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about availability of drinking water in backward and rural areas of the country."

210. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulating a comprehensive scheme to create more employment opportunities in rural areas to resolve increasing unemployment there."

211. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulating an effective scheme for the welfare of landless labourers."

212. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about introducing Environment as compulsory subject at primary level in schools."

[Shri Sanjay Seth]

213. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making Sanskrit as compulsory subject in primary and high school curriculum."

214. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishing a well-equipped technical college for students belonging to backward, poor and Scheduled Castes in each district of the country."

215. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about ensuring reservation for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in admission in educational institutes and other professional institutes."

216. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing basic facilities to schools in the country especially in backward and rural areas where proper building and adequate number of teachers are not available and school buildings are in dilapidated condition."

217. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about introducing computer based education system in rural areas."

218. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing compulsory and free and cost education to all categories in the society in the country."

219. TThat at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about opening a residential school in each Development Block for promoting girl education at primary level."

220. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about constituting Monitoring committees at tehsil and district level for the success of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and ensuring participation of Members of Parliament in these Committees."

221. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing free of cost education to all children up to graduation level without gender discrimination."

222. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about implementing new education policy for masses in the country."

223. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the effective implementation of Land Reforms Act and distribution of surplus land to Landless People."

224. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the sweeping land reforms for the welfare of landless and the poor people."

225. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the implementation of various schemes for the transformation of barren lands into arable land through time-bound scheme."

226. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the formulation of action plan on national level for the conservation of land in the country."

227. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the expeditious implementation of the multi-purpose national identify card scheme in the country."

228. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing special assistance to the para-military forces for the purpose of buying vehicles, states of the art communication technology and ammunition in order to keep vigil on the border and to check infiltration."

229. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the balanced development of rural areas."

230. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing shelters, employment and food to the families living below poverty line in the backward and rural regions of the country."

[Shri Sanjay Seth]

231. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does "not mention about the inclusion of ideals and teachings of great saints and great persons of India like Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Sri Ram Krishhna Paramhans and Swami Vivekanand in the educational syllabus and especially in the syllabus of History in lieu of the stories of Kings."

232. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the conservation of such cultural heritage and vedic traditions of the country which have saught lessons of devotion towards gurus, fraternity and services to the parents to the entire world."

233. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the eradication of social evils like feast given on death."

234. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the eradication of dowry system in the country."

235. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about stopping smoking."

236. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about prohibiting drinking."

237. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about promoting remarriage of widows."

238. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the effective implementation of Yamuna Action Plan."

239. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to check the discharge being own by the chemical factories directly into the Ganges, the Yamuna, the Narmada, the Sabarmati, the Tapti, the Gandak, the Kosi, the Chambal, the Ghaghra, the Jhelum, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri rivers."

240. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about draining out garbage, contaminate water into the major rivers of the country—Ganges, the Yamuna, the Gomati, the Narmada, the Sabarmati, the Tapti, the Gandak, the Kosi, the Chambal, the Ghaghra, the Jhelum, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri."

241. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the assessment of volume as well as the names of harmful elements present in the major rivers of the country, especially the Ganges, the Yamuna, the Gomati, the Narmada, the Sabarmati, the Tapti, the Gandak, the Kosi, the Chambal, the Ghaghra, the Jhelum, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri."

242. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures taken for the conservation and erosion of the major rivers of the country especially the Yamuna, the Gomati, the Narmada, the Sabarmati, the Tapti, the Gandak, the Kosi, the Chambal, the Ghaghra, the Jhelum, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri in order to maintain the existence."

243. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing relief to the people of the villages residing at the bank of the Yamuna who are suffering from the spread of lethal diseases like cancer, kidney, failure, heart attack, liver failure, blood pressure, hepatitis due to the contamination of ground water."

244. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making contamination free ground water of the villages situated on the banks of the Ganges, the Yamuna, the Gomati, the Narmada, the Sabarmati, the Tapti, the Gandak, the Kosi, the Chambal, the Ghaghra, the Jhelum, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri."

245. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing profitable value to the paddy growers of their produces."

246. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing proper treatment facilities to the people suffering from cancer in the country in order to check the increasing number of such patients and to provide treatment."

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247. That at the end of the Motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fully implementation of the report of the Dr. Swaminathan Agricultural Commission so far."

248. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the incessant downfall in the number of the animals in the country and making the medows free from the unauthorised occupation."

249. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about stopping the migration of people from the rural areas and promoting the cottage and small scale industries along with promoting the export of the manufactured goods."

250. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the deployment of scientists for the purpose of checking the all perennial rivers from the pollution and light security arrangement in each region."

251. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the inclusion of syllabus regarding ethical values in primary, secondary and higher education."

252. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing all facilities to the agricultural labourers of unorganized sector in the country."

253. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention providing grants and technical facilities to the Indian craftsmen for the manufactured goods and promotion of there exports through the cottage and small scale industries."

254. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention making the punitive provisions more rigorous for the offences like, misconduct, rape and other such heinous crimes committed against Women."

255. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about abolition of racism, lingualism and regionalism in the country."

256. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about abolition of superstitions and other social evils in the country."

257. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the welfare of the cotton mill labourers."

258. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the implementation of the various schemes for the transformation of barren land into arable land in a time-bound manner."

259. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the checking of steep price rise of petroleum products from time to time and also to bring down their, prices."

260. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the formulation of national level action plan for the water conservation."

261. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about functioning of Khadi and Village industries Commission with a view to make it more result Oriented and productive."

262. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about introducing time bound programme for imparting free and compulsory primary education to every child in his her mother tongue."

263. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about checking the malpractices prevalent in the administration."

264. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about checking the continuous brain drain from various sectors."

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265. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of new tourism policy showcasing Indian Culture and tradition in Proper light."

266. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about giving loans the poor, deprived, unemployed youth, labourers and marginal farmers by banks and financial institutions and to overcome the short comings in the policy adopted for recovery of those loans."

267. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about a time bound programme for eradication of child labour in the country."

268. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about checking the increasing incidents of atrocities on women and children in the country."

269. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about taking effective steps for eradication of begging."

270. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about recurring floods in various - parts of the country and taking excessive river water to drought prone areas and also for preparation of a comprehensive plan to control floods in large tracts of land."

271. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing fast economic and corruption free justice to the poor in the country."

272. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up of private or public sector industries in backward and rural areas of the country."

273. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about increasing the broadcasting capacity of All India Radio and Doordarshan in backward and rural areas of the country."

274. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about lack of effective implementation of land Reform Act and non distribution of surplus land among the landless."

275. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about excessive increase in killings of the old aged persons, women and children in metros of the country and proper security for them."

276. That at *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing remunerative price to the farmers for their produces."

277. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about development of small and cottage industries."

278. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about connecting villages to nearby towns and cities with non-metalled/metalled roads."

279. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up of tribunals for obviate the delay injustice and for quick delivery of justice."

280. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making any effective plan to make country's historical monuments pollution-free."

281. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing telecommunication services in country's backward and rural areas on priority basis."

282. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making any plan for power allocation to the States."

283. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about reduction in the expenditure on publicity, advertisement, hospitality, catering, inaugurations, seminar,

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conference, travels. STD/ISD telephone bills and other office expenses by Central Ministries, departments and undertakings."

284. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about Providing adequate medical facilities in the country, keeping in view its population."

285. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the release of Indian prisoners of war from Pakistani prisons."

286. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about non-refunding of loans given to Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya, Sudan and other countries by the Govt. of India."

287. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about Installation of high power TV transmitter in border areas to check anti-India campaigning on Pakistani television."

288. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about putting a check on brutal deaths of boys/girls students caused due to alleged ragging in engineering colleges, medical colleges and other educational institutions, and inhuman behaviours with them."

289. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about putting a check on rapidly depleting water level in the country."

290. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about approval of *pending* irrigation projects."

291. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing basic civil facilities in slum clusters situated in metropolitan cities and towns."

292. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about Making a National Livestock policy."

293. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about reducing fiscal deficit."

294. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about rehabilitation of workers rendered jobless because of closure of textile units."

295. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about development of handicraft."

296. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about not supplying of coal to country's thermal power stations in keeping with their demands."

297. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the development of country's tourist spots to attract domestic and foreign tourists throughout the year."

298. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about not bringing any change in income tax structure."

299. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about Increasing Central investment and its overall progress."

300. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the growing crisis in country, because of poverty, disparity in income and price rise."

301. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the need for fresh initiatives to be taken by the government to fulfil hopes and desires of poor people."

302. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about public sector undertaking closing down owing to declining economic condition in the country."

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303. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but-regret that the address does not mention about making the timely medical facilities available to persons afflicted with Hepatitis-B, Tuberculosis, HIV, kidney and heart related ailments and poverty borne disease in the country."

304. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about formulating a plan for promotion of primary education, secondary education and higher education."

305. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the measures to be adopted for enhancing the production of foodgrains, pulses and edible oils commensurate with growing population in the country."

306. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the steps taken to keep the spiralling prices of potato, onion, edible oils, pulses and other essential commodities under check in the country."

307. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the need to take effective steps to curb adulteration, bribery and black marketing."

308. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about connecting all the village, particularly the backward villages of the country through roads."

309. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about providing the basic facilities to the schools not having adequate buildings/teachers and exist in a dilapidated condition, particularly in backward and rural areas of the country."

310. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the steps taken to put a check on prostitution."

311. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the need to formulate the development schemes for farmers, labourers, youths and women."

312. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about development of natural resources like drainage of river water to launch irrigation projects towards development of agriculture and development of minerals and petroleum resources in India."

313. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about dealing with the threat of naxal terrorism in the country."

314. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the steps taken to improve the level of sports in the country."

315. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about the growing number of *pending* cases in various courts including supreme courts."

316. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about preventing the growing terror activities in North-Eastern State."

317. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention about an effective warning system to save people from storms claiming a large number of human lives every year."

318. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing an insurance cover to farmer in the entire country who face a loss of their crops on account of natural calamities."

319. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the adoption of modern technology towards development of agriculture sector."

320. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing employment to all the educated youths in the country."

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321. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about adopting new technologies to enhance the production of sugar in the country."

322. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing adequate financial assistance to sugar cane producers in the country."

323. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing assistance to persons who are forced to commit suicide owing to their poverty in the different parts of the country."

324. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the progress of villages in the rural areas to stop migration from villages to towns."

325. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the arrangement of pucca roads in the remote areas of the country."

326. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about to implement the new educational system for common masses of the country."

327. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about to bring improvement in the literacy rate of the country."

328. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to establish Agriculture Science Centres in all the districts of the country."

329. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the black-marketing of kerosene oil on a large scale meant for supply to the poor under Public Distribution System on a large scale."

330. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about to provide central assistance to the farmers affected by flood and drought."

331. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the problem of shortage of electricity in the country."

332. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide loan assistance by refixing the loans being provided to the farmer by the nationalised banks/ Co-operative banks in view of the adverse climatic conditions and natural calamities."

333. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the drought condition due to which a number of farmers of the country are being trapped in the dept."

334. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide assistance to the cotton producers of the country."

335. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide health care centre in every village of the country."

336. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to set up at least one small industry in every village of the country."

337. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide sports facilities in every village of the country."

338. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to implement the family planning programmes in every village of the country."

339. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to improve the industrial production in the country."

340. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about to achieve the annual export targets."

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341. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to check the increasing number of infiltrators in India."

342. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to check the increasing activities of ISI in the country."

343. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to resolve the border disputes among different States in the country."

344. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention resolving water disputes among different States of the country."

345. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about taking welfare measures for agricultural labourers in the country."

346. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making the right to work a fundamental right in our constitution."

347. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to enact a law to ensure participation of workers in management."

348. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to provide proper medical facility to beedi workers."

349. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to ensure availability of drinking water for every person in the country."

350. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to maintain balance between export and import."

351. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to provide essential commodities to the rural people by ensuring subsidy from the Central Government."

352. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to make the right to health a fundamental right."

353. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to make the right to information a fundamental right."

354. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing employment and education to all."

355. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing telephone connection to every Panchayat office."

356. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the national economy getting totally affected by the policy of liberalisation."

357. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the rising unemployment."

358. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of a national Pension and Welfare policy for the handicapped, old-aged and disabled persons."

359. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about statutory schemes for providing compensation to the victims of violence, particularly to those of communal riots and for their rehabilitation."

360. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about including the right to shelter as fundamental right in the constitution."

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361. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to provide free ration and other essential commodities to the persons living below poverty line."

362. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about depreciation of rupee as compared to dollar."

363. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need to enact a suitable law to impose ban on exit polls during the elections."

364. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the facilities provided for the development of women in the backward and rural areas of the country."

365. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures for helping the entrepreneurs stuck in debt traps of banks due to faulty loan recovery policy of the Government and the fact that industries are becoming sick."

366. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for implementing a comprehensive legislation for agriculture labourers."

367. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about overcoming the shortage of coldstorages for the storage of vegetable, Potatoes, Onions and other perishable items in the country."

368. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about giving adequate encouragement to small scale industries in view of stiff competition with multinational companies."

369. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the lack of transport facilities in more than half of the rural areas of the country."

370. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any comprehensive scheme for generating more employment opportunities in the rural areas."

371. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about reviewing of the Forest Protection Act, as a result of which the developmental projects in dense forests and extreme affected states are hindered to a great extent at present."

372. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing free education to all the children upto graduation level without making any gender discrimination."

373. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about abolition of lakhs of posts in all the Central Government offices, PSUs, Railways and other such organisations."

374. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the repayment of loan to various banks and financial institutions by big business houses and industrialists."

375. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the reopening and rejuvenation of lakhs of small and big factories that have been shut down or have become sick."

376. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about extending the benefit of economic reforms to labourers and the poor."

377. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about measures contemplated by the Government for reducing Government expenses."

378. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for providing electricity and irrigation facilities for the development of the farmers."

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379. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the upliftment of women in the education sector, service sector, social, economic and political sector."

380. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the stand of the Government for the protection of indigenous industries particularly in the public sector."

381. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the conversion of all the unmetalled roads into metalled ones and all the metalled roads into black topped roads under central sponsorship in the rural areas."

382. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the justified demand of the workers of the unorganised sector for equal pay for equal work."

383. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for removing the current restriction imposed on fresh recruitments in various Government departments, Government organisations and Semi-government bodies."

384. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the overwhelming numbers of incidents of banking scams and staggering the amount of money that turned into bad debts which have allegedly been registered as non-performing assets."

385. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for taking steps for protecting small scale and traditional Indian industries and providing financial and basic help to them after the entry of multi national companies and big business houses."

386. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for resolving the issues being faced by the sugarcane growers and the sugar industry in the country."

387. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps taken for increasing domestic production in order to achieve self reliance in the field of crude oil production in view of the continuous import of the same."

388. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing reservation in Government services to the people of economically weaker section in the country."

389. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any time bound programme for providing pucca houses to the poors of the country with central assistance."

390. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any programme for good relation with our neighbouring countries by making our foreign policy more effective."

391. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about safeguarding the interests of the poor farmers and labourers against multinational companies."

392. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the basis for ascertaining the sectors for withdrawal of subsidy therefrom."

393. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to check in the loss of public enterprises by preventing extravagant *expenditures* and enhancing efficiency and responsibility therein."

394. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any specific programme to reduce the unproductive *expenditure* by Government."

395. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to develop and expand indigenous industries to provide employment to the youth of the country."

[Shri Sanjay Seth]

396. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any effective steps to arrest decreasing contribution of agriculture sector in the gross domestic production."

397. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any plan to introduce computer based education system in the rural areas."

398. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about bringing change in the current census policy to ascertain exact economic progress in the country."

399. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making essential modifications to bring authenticity, effectiveness and responsibility in the administration."

400. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about enriching Indian industries by reducing the fuel prices."

401. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about creating any special fund to modernise small industries."

402. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about guidelines for news channels to telecaste programmes as per civilization and moral values of the country."

403. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the restructuring of loss incurring banks enable them to compete with private sector banks and foreign banks."

404. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the all round development of backward areas of the country."

405. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing employment to the poor youth belonging to all communities in armed and paramilitary forces."

406. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about involving any strategy at national level to tackle the problem of growing maoist menace in the border areas of the country."

407. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to check the black marketing of foodgrains allocated under various schemes of the Central Government and providing the same to the poor and the needy."

408. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the constant price-rise in the country."

409. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing better medical facilities to the poor citizens of the country."

410. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing pure drinking water to the people living in the rural areas of the country."

411. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about cent per cent electrification of the entire rural areas of the country."

412. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about sports facilities to be provided in the rural areas of the country."

413. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulating sports policy at national level."

414. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sufficient amount for specific programme for encouraging women participation in sports."

[Shri Sanjay Seth]

415. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about for allocating more funds to promote sport and physical education."

416. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about strengthening the National Service Scheme."

417. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sufficient financial grants to remove the financial constraints of the Sports Authority of India."

418. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about selection of players for international level competitions on die basis of merit."

419. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about imparting compulsory physical education to the students of school and college levels."

420. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making judo and karate popular among women."

421. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about addressing shortcomings in the functioning of Nehru Yuva Kendras."

422. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about promoting sports in the rural areas."

423. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about optimal utilization of the playgrounds of the Government schools lying unutilized."

424. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing adequate pension to excellent former sports persons."

425. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about recommendations of the names of excellent sport persons for the Padmashree award."

426. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about adoption of modern technology for agricultural development in the country."

427. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about acceptance of the demand for "One Rank—One pension for defence personnel."

428. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about fulfilling the demand for enhanced pension for defence personnel."

429. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about procurement of defence equipment of state of the art technology on time."

430. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about stopping the procurement of arms and ammunition which have turned obsolete."

431. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the development of sanctuary."

432. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about encouraging incandescent technology for storage of agro products."

433. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about easy access to scientific research, especially in the field of bio-diversity for farmers."

434. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about easy access to scientific research and development work in agriculture for farmers."

[Shri Sanjay Seth]

435. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing financial aid to voluntary sports clubs situated in cities, villages and labour colonies"

436. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sports facilities to the youth through Resident Welfare Associations."

437. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about promoting sports culture among youth."

438. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of a comprehensive policy and action plan to redress the issues concerning the youth."

439. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing aid and conducting youth leadership training camps to young students and non-students"

440. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about releasing imprisoned Indians in the jails in Pakistan."

441. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about ensuring permanent membership of India to the United Nations Security Council."

442. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the traditional role being played by our country to promote non-alignment in international affairs."

443. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the effective role to be played in the United Nations."

444. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about respecting the line of control and international border by Pakistan and *end* cross-border terrorism."

445. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:-

"but regret that the Address does not mention about checking alarming rise in killings of the old persons, women and children and provide them adequate protection."

446. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up a special task force to encourage the use of Rajbhasha Hindi."

447. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing employment to the poor persons of all communities in armed and para-military forces."

448. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about giving pension and other benefits to the freedom fighters in a time-bound manner."

449. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing security to all major plants and establishments."

450. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about curtailing expenditure on hospitality."

451. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about improving facilities being provided to Central Reserve Police Force and other Central Security Forces."

452. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about proper maintenance of Village Panchayat Telephone in rural areas of the Country."

453. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about achievement of the targets fixed by banks for loan disbursement."

454. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about damage to crops due to water shortage in the country."

[Shri Sanjay Seth]

455. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about non-compliance of official language rules strictly."

456. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about action not being taken by Government with respect to making provision for publishing photos of voters in the voter's list by Election Commission to check bogus voting."

457. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any concrete progress in integrated cost-effective sanitation scheme."

458. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any steps taken to address the problem of polluted water in areas which are in the grip of polluted water containing fluoride, arsenic silt, iron and nitrate especially rural and backward areas in the country."

459. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about imposing a ban on all kinds of lotteries in the country."

460. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any step taken to check unfair practices in defence procurement."

461. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about sharing of some burden by Reliance industries including other refineries to compensate for loss to the oil marketing companies selling LPG and kerosene."

462. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about implementing any scheme to make world-famous Dal lake pollution-free."

463. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making the public administrative system effective in the country."

464. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about filling up thousands of vacant posts of officers and soldiers in Indian Army, Air Force and Navy."

465. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing basic facility of water supply in slums and small colonies."

466. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the efforts made for rehabilitation of beggars and for putting a check on begging."

467. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about serving good quality food to children during recess period."

468. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about taking stringent action against those fly by light companies which have, caused loss of crores of rupees to the investors."

469. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about opening various monuments/ heritage sites like Taj Mahal during night for common people."

470. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about excavation and re-establishment of temples which are submerged in lakes/river in various states of the country."

471. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about issuing no objection certificate to new colleges including monitoring of engineering colleges and about not controlling their regulations."

472. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishing any regulatory authority for monitoring and regulating the income by means of the telecast of sports events."

[Shri Sanjay Seth]

473. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about non-formulation of a pricing policy due to huge difference between the manufacturing cost and retail price of drugs in the country."

474. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishing medical universities for dealing with malnutrition and the problem of contagious diseases in the country."

475. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing more amount for scientific and industrial research."

476. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about plan to coordinate between various Ministries and departments in terms of technology, information and forecast and latest scientific, research and technological development work being carried out by them."

477. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added* namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the supply of coal in consistent with the demand of thermal power houses of the country,"

478. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about not taking action on the suggestion of Supreme Court regarding deputing para-military forces and installing cameras on voting centres to check unfair practices of election staff."

479. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that lakhs of tonnes of wheat and rice allotted to state Governments under various central schemes does not reach the needy."

480. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about non-imposition of a ban on spurious medicines in the country."

481. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about failure on achieving the target of agricultural loan disbursement by nationalised banks."

482. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about non-establishment of a fund, for encouraging the hidden talent in schools/colleges."

483. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about non-accessibility of lakh of tonnes of wheat and rice allocated to state Governments under various schemes to needy people."

484. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about non-imposition of ban on spurious drugs in the country."

485. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about non-achievement of the target of disbursing agriculture loans by nationalised banks."

486. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about non-establishment of any fund for bringing out hidden talents among students of schools/colleges."

487. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about non-implementation of any special scheme for the development of backward and rural areas of the country."

488. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulation of new education policy."

489. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about not formulating any scheme for deputing a special magistrate in each district in order to prevent corruption in the country."

490. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about doing away with the Devdasi system."

491. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulating an insurance scheme for the livestock of the farmers after that of their agricultural product".

[Shri Sanjay Seth]

492. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about putting a check on smoke emitting vehicles."

493. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about putting a check on the increasing number of sick units of small industry sector."

494. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about making Khadi and Village Industries Commission more result oriented and productive."

495. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about development of tourist destinations of the country in order to attract domestic and foreign tourists."

496. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about putting a check on unprecedented increase in prices of essential commodities."

497. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about formulating a new tourist policy for depicting Indian culture and tradition appropriately."

498. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing free ration and other essential commodities to the people living below poverty line in backward and rural areas of the country."

499. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about development of handicrafts."

500. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about increasing the transmission capacity of All India Radio and Doordarshan in highly backward and rural areas."

501. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about rehabilitation of those workers who became jobless due to closure of textile units."

502. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the welfare of textile mill workers."

503. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing fair share of the amount received from selling of land and other assets of closed textile mills to the workers *rendered* jobless due to closure of said units."

504. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about continuous import of crude oil and increasing of domestic production to be come self reliant in the matter of crude oil."

505. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the formulation of a national level action plan for water conservation."

506. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about farming a comprehensive plan for diverting excess water from flood prone and river flowing areas of the country to drought hit areas."

507. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to protect farmers from natural calamities and national disasters."

508. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about issuing guidelines to ensure change in appropriate crops and their diversification as per necessity and demands."

509. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the provision to provide sufficient storage capacity for agriculture produce in government sector and to promote creation of storage facility in private sector."

510. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to save farmers from being forced to sell their produce at cheap rate due to lack of options."

[Shri Sanjay Seth]

511. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to save the farmers from bumper import of agricultural produces under liberalized system of World Trade Organisation."

512. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to prevent the decline in share of agriculture in gross domestic product (GDP)."

513. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the increase in domestic price of paddy and wheat."

514. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing assistance by Central Government to such farmers of the country, whose crops have been destroyed by natural calamity."

515. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the provision to encourage the farming of coarse grains, including grams, bajra, jowar."

516. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the provision to promote and accelerate the production of pulses and edible oils."

517. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the provisions to provide loans to farmers at their door steps by mobile banking."

518. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to promote the use of bio-fertilizers."

519. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about introducing a special programme for production of Medicinal plants in backward areas of the country."

520. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to provide highly productive cotton seeds to farmers."

521. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to ensure purchase of wheat at minimum support price from farmers."

522. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the measures to ensure purchase of rice at minimum support price from farmers."

523. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about encouragement to farmer community and to promote the usage of bio fertilizers by way of giving subsidy."

524. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up of milk plant for development of dairy works."

525. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about setting up of animal husbandary and dairy work research centre for helping the farmers."

526. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about preparing national livestock policy."

527. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about developing the production of fodder and feed and increasing its production."

528. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sufficient funds for development of beneficial new varieties of crops."

529. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about implementing labour reforms on priority basis."

530. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about constituting a regulatory authority for preventing the exploitation of labour and strictly enforcing the labour laws."

[Shri Sanjay Seth]

531. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing housing facility to miners."

532. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about taking welfare measures for agriculture labour."

533. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about providing sufficient number of doctors, medical instruments, medicines in E.S.I, hospitals."

534. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about early dispositions of events increasing *pending* cases in Supreme Court including various courts."

535. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about establishing tribunal with the objective to overcome delay in justice and providing speedy justice."

536. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about running the drawbacks of the policy being adopted for giving loans and its recovery by banks and financial institutions to poor, deprived people, unemployed youth, labourers and marginal farmers."

537. That at the *end* of the motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about effecting implementation of various laws enacted for ascertaining the safety and security of women and child labour."

538. That at the *end* of motion the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about taking steps to ensure minimum wages to labour community in the country."

539. That at the *end* of motion the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to strengthen the autonomy of District Rural Development Authority."

540. That at the *end* of motion the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to check the privatisation, commercialisation and communalisation of education."

541. That at the *end* of motion the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention providing reservation government jobs to the people of economically weaker sections of the country."

542. That at the *end* of motion the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide drinking water to every person living in the rural areas of the country."

543. That at the *end* of motion the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to provide the proper health facilities especially to the villagers of rural areas of the country."

544. That at the *end* of motion the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to ensure the participation of Hon'ble Members of Parliament in the central drinking water scheme at district or state level."

545. That at the *end* of motion the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention to allocate funds to the Panchayat according to the population ratio for balanced development under sampoorna gramini rojgar yojana."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos.546 to 555) by Shri Kiranmay Nanda; not present. Amendments (Nos.556 to 642) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; not present. Amendments (Nos.643 to 644) by Shri Derek O' Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I move:—

643. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to pay respect to the 135 lives lost due to demonetization and the hardship faced by farmers, textile, construction and plantation workers, small business owners, trading communities, fishermen, housewives, students and large sections of middle class."

644. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the Government imposed withdrawal and deposit limits, restricting the public to access their own hard earned money."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendments (Nos.645 to 651) by Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway.

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I move:

645. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the steps to develop tourism infrastructure in state of J&K which largely depends upon tourism sector."

646. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any action plan for the resumption of peace talks with Pakistan."

647. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that an additional assistance of Rs 30000 crore will be provided in the budget for all round development of Jammu and Kashmir."

648. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the recovery of loans from the farmers of Kashmir should be stopped and debt be waived off as the last year has witnessed a complete turmoil in the region and the loans taken could not be properly utilized."

649. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the time frame to complete the Jammu-Srinagar National Highway Project."

650. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the time frame of completion of Jammu-Srinagar Railway Project."

651. That at the *end* of the Motion, the following be *added*, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about any action plan to deal with the problem of unemployment in the state of Jammu and Kashmir."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Motion and Amendments have already been moved. Both are open for discussion. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

The questions were proposed.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं यहां माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा करने के लिए और माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का धन्यवाद करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, जो उन्होंने दोनों सदनों के एमपीज़ को परसों सेंट्रल हॉल में सम्बोधित किया।

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, the year of 2016 has been a year of depression, recession, suppression and regression. मैं सोचता था कि ...(व्यवधान)...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Also frustration for some.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं सोचता हूँ कि उस तरफ से हमेशा अंग्रेज़ी में शायरी होती है, तो हिन्दी में थोड़ी हम भी पहल करें।

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मेरी तबियत आज ठीक नहीं है और यह सत्ताधारी पार्टी के लिए अच्छी बात है, तो शायद जिस जोश से मैं बोलता हूँ, आज उस जोश से नहीं बोल पाऊँगा ...(व्यवधान)... Low Blood Pressure की वजह से।

सर, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण था, उसमें कश्मीर के हालात के बारे में चिन्ता व्यक्त की गई है, प्रकट की गई है। यह चिन्ता स्वाभाविक है। सरकार को भी चिन्ता है, कश्मीर की जनता को भी चिन्ता है, विपक्ष को भी चिन्ता है, पूरे देशवासियों को भी चिन्ता है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने शुरू में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की बात कही और पूरी पार्टी तथा पूरी सरकार 24 घंटे सबका साथ और सबके विकास की बात करते हैं। मैं शुरुआत करता हूँ, क्योंकि हमेशा जम्मू-कश्मीर भारत का सिर या भारत का ताज़ माना जाता है और जम्मू-कश्मीर के बारे में, चाहे वह infiltration हो या बाकी हालात हों, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जम्मू-कश्मीर का उल्लेख है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जब प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद पहले कुछ महीनों में कश्मीर गए थे, तो आपने शुरुआत 'कश्मीरियत, जम्हूरियत और इंसानियत' से की थी। सब लोग खुश हो गए थे, पूरा भारत खुश हो गया था, कश्मीर की जनता खुश हो गई थी, जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख की जनता खुश हो गई थी कि कई अरसे के बाद 'कश्मीरियत, जम्हूरियत और इंसानियत' की फिर बात की गई। लेकिन उस 'कश्मीरियत, जम्हूरियत और इंसानियत' का क्या हुआ? ग़ालिब का एक शेर है, जो आज जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोग दोहराते हैं:

"तेरे वादे पर जिए हम, तो ये जान झूठ जाना,
कि खुशी से मर न जाते, अगर ऐतबार होता।"

उस 'कश्मीरियत', उस 'जम्हूरियत' और उस 'इंसानियत' ने इन ढाई सालों में किस तरह से सिसक-सिसक कर दम तोड़ दिया, इसे पूरी दुनिया ने देख लिया है। 2016 में उस 'जम्हूरियत' और 'इंसानियत' का कत्ल हो गया। मैं आज कश्मीर की आवाम से शुरु नहीं करता हूँ, 1947 से लेकर आज तक हमारे फौजी केरल से लेकर तमिलनाडु, कर्णाटक से लेकर ओडिशा, बंगाल से लेकर यूपी, बिहार, गुजरात से लेकर पंजाब, हरियाणा से लेकर दिल्ली तक कोई भी कोना शायद नहीं होगा, जहां हमारे फौजी.... हमारे security forces उस कश्मीर का हिस्सा बन कर रह गए हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। वह भी उस कश्मीरियत का एक हिस्सा बन गए हैं, बहुत अच्छी बात है। मैं आज उन फौजियों से शुरुआत करता हूँ कि कितने security forces के लोग मारे गए और कितने सीज़फायर वायलेशनस हुए। मैं अगर यह कहूँगा कि 2014-15 और 2015-16 में सबसे ज्यादा सीज़फायर वायलेशनस हुई हैं। जितनी सीज़फायर वायलेशनस इन थोड़े से समय में एनडीए की सरकार में हुई हैं, शायद इतनी दस

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

या बीस सालों में नहीं हुई है। अगर 2015-16 के ही आंकड़े लें, तो पाते हैं कि 2015 में आतंकवादियों के हमले से जितने security forces के लोग मारे गए, जानें ज़ाया हो गई, उनकी संख्या 39 थी और पिछले साल इनकी संख्या बढ़ कर दोगुने से ज्यादा 82 हो गई और सैंकड़ों जख्मी हो गए, लेकिन हम अभी भी कहते हैं कि बहुत इम्प्रूवमेंट है। यह चिंता का विषय है। चिंता का विषय हमारे लिए हो सकता है, लेकिन सरकार के लिए समाधान होना चाहिए। अगर सरकार इसको चिंता का विषय कहेगी, तो फिर मेरे ख्याल में पूरे देश को सरकार पर चिंता करनी चाहिए कि सरकार चिंता कर रही है। सरकार हल निकालती है, सरकार चिंता नहीं करती है, सरकार समाधान निकालती है, सरकार चिंता प्रकट नहीं करती है। चिंता तो जनता करती है। यह सरकार infiltration रोकने और हमारे security forces की जानें बचाने में असफल हुई। अगर मैं यह कहूंगा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण में जो कश्मीर के बारे में, security forces के बारे में आपने कहा था, जब ये प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कैंडिडेट थे, इसकी वजह से 60 परसेंट आपकी पार्टी को मिला है, लेकिन आज कश्मीर के हालात ज्यादा खराब हो गए।

सर, मैं उन सिपाहियों और फौजियों को भी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ, जिनकी हाल ही में, अभी कुछ दिन पहले पिछले महीने में भारी बर्फबारी की वजह से avalanches में जानें चली गईं। Security forces की 20 जानें चली गईं, गुरेज में 14 फौजी मारे गए, 5 फौजी मछेल में मारे गए और मेजर अमित सोनमर्ग में बर्फ के नीचे आ गए, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि कुछ जानें बचाई जा सकती थीं। उनको बर्फ से निकाला गया था, लेकिन तीन दिन तक वे श्रीनगर नहीं पहुंच पाए, क्योंकि रास्ता बंद था। इस संबंध में सरकार को मेरा एक सुझाव है कि 1998 से पहले बर्फ पड़ने से पहले security forces की कुछ जगहों पर, सेफर जगहों पर लोकेशन की जाती थी, लेकिन 1998-99 के बाद उनको एक ही जगह रखा जाने लगा, चाहे वह सेफ जगह हो या नहीं हो और यह इतिहास की बात है कि 1998 से लेकर आज तक दूसरी बार इतनी ज्यादा बर्फबारी हुई। 1998 के बाद पहली बार 2008 में इतनी बर्फबारी हुई थी, लेकिन उस समय avalanches नहीं आए, बहुत कम आए, उसमें उतनी जानें नहीं गईं, लेकिन इस बार avalanches ज्यादा आए। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उनके लिए दोबारा बंदोबस्त करना चाहिए, connectivity बढ़ानी चाहिए। हमारे पहाड़ों में वैसी connectivity नहीं है, जैसे कुछ बॉर्डर एरियाज़ में connectivity है। आप कच्छ में देखें, तो वहां जापान की जैसी सड़कें हैं। जहां मैं 20 साल पहले की, 25 साल पहले की बात करता हूँ, जब मैं वहां टूरिज्म मिनिस्टर था और टूरिज्म को प्रमोट करने के लिए कच्छ जाता था, उस समय जापान जैसी सड़कें थीं, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर में और वहां के पहाड़ी इलाकों में कनेक्टिविटी बहुत कम है। उसका असर आम जनता पर तो पड़ता ही है, फौजियों पर भी पड़ता है और विशेष रूप से ऐसी घटनाएं सामने आती हैं। जैसे ही बर्फबारी शुरू हो जाती है, वे वहां से पैदल निकलना चाहें, तो उसमें भी कई दिन लग जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरी दरखास्त होगी कि विंटर के दौरान हमें वहां खास ध्यान देना होगा क्योंकि इससे ज्यादा मैं यहां सजेशन नहीं दे सकता हूँ, सरकार को अलग से विस्तार में बता सकता हूँ।

इसके साथ ही, सिविलियन्स के साथ वहां क्या हुआ? बुरहान वानी के बाद जो हालात पैदा हुए, उसमें 90 से ज्यादा सिविलियन मारे गए, सिक्योरिटी फोर्स और जनता के बीच की लड़ाई के दौरान, मुठभेड़ के दौरान, और वह नम्बर बहुत बड़ा है। सिक्योरिटी फोर्स और जनता के बीच लॉ एंड ऑर्डर

मेन्टेन करने में 90 से ज्यादा लोग मारे जाएं और 12,000 लोग जख्मी हो जाएं, एक छोटी सी स्टेट में, यह बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। उनमें से एक चौथाई लोग, जिन 12 हजार लोगों को पैलेट इंजरीज आई, उनमें से खास तौर से बच्चों में पैलेट इंजरीज हो जाएं, बहुत सारे बच्चे हमेशा-हमशा के लिए अपनी आंखें खो दें, इस बारे में जहां हमारे मीडिया में बहुत छपा, टेलीविजन में बहुत आया, लेकिन इंटरनेशनल मीडिया में भी बहुत छपा। न्यूयार्क टाइम्स ने तो यहां तक कहा, and I quote: "An Epidemic of 'Dead Eyes in Kashmir'". ये घटनाएं सिर्फ हमारे देश की सीमाओं तक ही सीमित नहीं रहीं, दुनिया के हर कोने में इस पर चर्चा हुई। यह देश के लिए अच्छी बात नहीं है, प्रदेश के लिए तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं है, लेकिन भारत के लिए ठीक नहीं है। जहां हम 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की बात करते हैं, जहां देश का एक हिस्सा और वह भी सिर, यदि सिर ही महफूज न हो, सिर ही सुरक्षित न हो तो धड़ कैसे सुरक्षित रह सकता है? इसलिए सिर को बचाने के लिए, जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख को बचाने के लिए, इस देश का सिर बचाने के लिए, मेरे ख्याल में, इस सरकार को ठोस कदम उठाने चाहिए।

उसके बाद तकरीबन 10 हजार नौजवान लॉ एंड ऑर्डर को मेन्टेन करने के लिए गिरफ्तार किए गए। उसमें से सैंकड़ों लोग पी.एस.ए. में डाल दिए गए। पी.एस.ए. में दो साल के लिए जेल में आप कम से कम रख सकते हैं, बिना किसी ट्रायल के। कफरू वहां 90 दिन रहा और इन 90 दिनों में से 53 दिन वहां, वैली में जो 10 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं, उनमें से कहीं एक दिन के लिए भी कफरू में रिलैक्सेशन नहीं दी गई। यह 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' नहीं कहलाता।

माननीय उपसभापति साहब, कश्मीर के बारे में, मैं आने वाले बजट सेशन में जब चर्चा होगी, उस समय अलग से बोलूंगा, लेकिन पिछले बीते साल, जहां भारत के ताज के हालात के बारे में मैंने चर्चा की, हमारे भारत का जो धड़ है, जिस्म है, उसमें पिछले एक साल में क्या हो गया। डिमॉनेटाइजेशन की वजह से, जब उस पर चर्चा होती है, बहुत चर्चा होती है, 24 घंटे होती है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी और मंत्री चर्चा करते हैं, मैं सोच रहा था कि इतनी घटनाएं होने के बाद, सरकार डिमॉनेटाइजेशन या नोटबंदी के बारे में कम से कम क्रेडिट लेने की कम कोशिश करेगी, चर्चा कम करेगी और अपोलोजेटिक ज्यादा होगी। ज्यादा apologetic होंगे, कोई remorse की बात होगी, पछतावे की बात होगी, माफी की बात होगी, लेकिन वह नहीं है। माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण में भी कैबिनेट ने डाला, उनके मुँह से भी तारीफ करवाई, लेकिन इस demonetisation में क्या है? इस नोटबंदी के बारे में सरकार की तरफ से जो शुरू में कहा गया था कि ब्लैक मनी खत्म हो जाएगी, जो नकली नोट हैं, वे बन्द हो जाएंगे, terrorism खत्म हो जाएगा, कम हो जाएगा, उन तीनों चीजों पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ा। जितना पैसा बाहर था, वह तकरीबन सब बैंकों में वापस आ गया, तो ब्लैक मनी रही कहाँ?

इसी के साथ-साथ terrorism की बात आती है। बाँदीपुरा, जो कि पीओके के साथ लगा हुआ कश्मीर का एक बॉर्डर डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, वहाँ जब हमारी पुलिस ने एक आदमी को पकड़ा, तो उसकी जेब से दो-दो हजार के नोट निकले, जबकि तब नोटबंदी को कुछ हफ्ते ही हुए थे। शायद तब यहाँ के बहुत सारे एमपीज को भी चेक के द्वारा दो-दो हजार और चार-चार हजार रुपए नहीं मिले थे, लेकिन बाँदीपुरा में उस आदमी की जेब में वे पहले ही पहुँच गए थे, तो यह तर्क भी गलत निकला।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

अब मैं counterfeit currency के बारे में पढ़ना चाहूँगा, जो एक मजाक है। अभी तक कई जगह counterfeit पैसे पकड़े गए हैं। उसके साथ ही, मैं दो और चीज़ें बताता हूँ। भारत की हिस्ट्री में शायद यह पहली दफा हुआ होगा या मुझे नहीं मालूम यह विश्व की हिस्ट्री में भी पहली दफा हुआ हो। मेरे पास "The Times of India" पेपर है और दूसरा पेपर भी है। इसमें लिखा है 'Bapu goes missing from a bundle of genuine two thousand rupee notes'. इसमें बापू ही नहीं हैं। The Father of the Nation के बगैर भी सरकार ने नोट छाप दिए। यह भी पहली दफा है। "The Times of India" ने ये फोटोज छापे हैं और यह दूसरे पेपरों में भी हैं, जिसको मैं सदन में रखूँगा। दूसरा है, '500 rupee notes with one side printed and the other side blank found in Madhya Pradesh.' वह यह है। यह एक साइड से प्रिंटेड है और दूसरी साइड से ब्लैंक है और फिर बैंक वाले कहते हैं कि यह भी ठीक है और वह भी ठीक है, यह प्रिंटिंग की गलती है। क्या यह टाइपिस्ट है? मैंने typographical error तो सुना था, लेकिन नोट पर गाँधी जी की फोटो न हो और नोट एक ही तरफ से छपे हों, यह हम पहली दफा सुन रहे हैं। हमसे ज्यादा शायद किसी और की इंटरनेशनल नॉलेज होगी, वह बता पाएगा कि किस देश में इस तरह के नोट्स छपते हैं, क्योंकि मुझे मालूम नहीं है।

सर, इस demonetisation में एक और चीज़ देखने में आई और हमारी आँखें खुलीं। उस समय हम एक हफ्ते में 2,000 रुपये ले सकते थे, फिर 4,000 रुपये ले सकते थे और फिर 4,500 रुपये ले सकते थे। यह कई हफ्तों के बाद 4,500 रुपये हुआ था। हमने यह तो सुना था कि अगर बैंक में लोन लेने जाओ, तो वे दो परसेंट officially नहीं, बल्कि unofficially लेते हैं, वरना आपका लोन पास नहीं होगा। यह हम बचपन से सुनते आए हैं, चाहे कोई भी सरकार रही हो, इनकी सरकार हो या हमारी सरकार हो, लेकिन हमने यह पहली दफा देखा कि इस नोटबंदी के बाद बैंकों में दो दरवाजे हो गए। एक दरवाजे से 4,000-4,500 रुपये मजदूर को, किसान को, गरीब को, बूढ़े को, सड़क पर काम करने वाले को, एमपी को, लीडर को, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट को दिए जा रहे थे। आप अगले दरवाजे से तो 4,000 रुपये ले सकते थे, लेकिन पिछले दरवाजे से लेने की कोई सीमा नहीं थी। आप उसमें, कोई वह 10 करोड़ ले सकते हो, 20 करोड़ ले सकते हो, 50 करोड़ ले सकते हो। यह तो कह सकते हैं कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान में बैंक के मैनेजर शायद सबसे ज्यादा अमीर हो गए। मैंने ये घर के आंकड़े नहीं बनाए हैं, ये पेपरों से मैंने लिए हैं। सर, नई दिल्ली में साढ़े तीन करोड़ लेते हुए एक आदमी पकड़ा गया, यह तभी, उन्हीं दिनों की बात है। यह सब नई करेंसी थी। यह नवम्बर-दिसम्बर की बात है। जनवरी के आंकड़े नहीं हैं, सेशन उन दिनों चला नहीं, मैंने तब उसके भी आंकड़े निकाले थे। 30 नवम्बर को दूसरा वाकया हुआ। 6 करोड़ रुपये आई.टी. ऑफिशियल्स ने कर्णाटक, गोवा रीजन में पकड़े। 6 करोड़ में से 4 करोड़ 70 लाख रुपए नए नोट थे। अभी तक महीना पूरा नहीं हुआ था 30 नवम्बर को। 6 दिसम्बर को 35 लाख पकड़े गए। नाराज होंगे मैं नाम नहीं लेता हूँ, लेकिन बी.जे.पी. के लीडर को वैस्ट बंगाल में एस.टी.एफ. ने पकड़ा, जिसके पास 35 लाख के दो-दो हजार के नोट थे। उसके साथ ही सी.बी.आई. ने और लोकल पुलिस ने गोवा में रेड किया, जहां डेढ़ करोड़ के नए नोट निकले। इसके साथ ही, 8 दिसम्बर को चेन्नई में आई.टी. ऑफिशियल्स ने एक racket bust किया, जहां 90 करोड़ रुपए सीज किए। इसमें 70 करोड़ रुपए नए थे। यह कौन सा बैंक है जिसमें अगले दरवाजे से 4 हजार निकलते हों, और पिछले दरवाजे से 90 करोड़ निकले हैं। कहीं से तो गए हैं, या तो जहां प्रिंटिंग होती है वहां से गए हैं या बैंक से गए हैं, कहीं न कहीं से तो गए हैं। मैं सब जगह नहीं, लेकिन अगली जगह से 1 करोड़ 57 लाख, दूसरी

जगह से 24 करोड़, फिर 7 करोड़ 2 लाख, फिर 5 करोड़ 7 लाख, फिर 8 करोड़ जिसमें से 2 करोड़ नए, 6 करोड़ पुराने। इसके बारे में भी तो डिसक्रेडिट सरकार को लेना पड़ेगा। यह डिसक्रेडिट कौन लेगा कि यह दो किस्म की करेंसी कहां से चल रही थी, ब्लैक मनी। तो यह है ब्लैक मनी, जो जेनेरेट हुई है इस नोटबंदी की वजह से, जो पिछले दरवाजे से जाती। ब्लैक मनी यह है। ब्लैक मनी वह नहीं है जो बैंकों में जमा हुई है, जो लोगों ने जमा कर दी। यह ब्लैक मनी जेनेरेट हुई है। This is just a tip of the iceberg. कितने लोग पकड़े गए हैं। कितने हजारों करोड़ इस तरह से बदल लिए। इसके बारे में भी मैं बाद में बताऊंगा कि इंटरनेशनल प्रेस ने इसके बारे में क्या कहा। तो यह था ब्लैक मनी के बारे में, जो जेनेरेट हुई, खत्म तो नहीं हुई। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब और बीच में होम मिनिस्टर साहब भी आए कि लोगों को यह विश्वास दिलाएं कि आज यह सब करो, आगे सब ठीक होगा। माननीय लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि जब मीडिया वाले पहुंच जाते थे बाइट लेने के लिए, तो लोग कहते थे कि परेशानी तो है लेकिन सब ठीक होगा। माननीय लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब आप भी इसी दुनिया में रहते हैं, हम भी इसी दुनिया में रहते हैं और इसी शहर में रहते हैं, उसी हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हैं, इसी हिन्दुस्तान के वासी हैं, सरकार में रहने के बाद लोगों के साथ मिलना कम होता है, आना-जाना कम हो जाता है, सरकार की फाइल में गुम हो जाता है। विपक्ष ज्यादा घूमता है। पहले तीन दिन तो रिपोर्टिंग बढ़िया होती थी, क्योंकि पहले दो-तीन दिनों में लाइनों में जो लोग रहते थे, वे पैसे निकालने वाले होते थे। लेकिन जब सरकार की तरफ से और आर.एस.एस., बी.जे.पी. की तरफ से हिदायत हो गई कि सब आर.एस.एस., बी.जे.पी. वर्कर्स लाइनों में रहो और बाइट्स दे दो कि सब कुछ ठीक हो रहा है, तब की यह बात है। मैंने शुरू में कहा कि हम भी यहीं रहते हैं, आप भी यहीं रहते हैं तो जाहिर है कि बाइट्स को dilute होना ही था। हमने दिल्ली के एक शहर में देखा कि बाजू वाली दुकान में, एटीएम में लोग हॉकी लेकर गए। जब एक 65 साल के आदमी ने आवाज़ उठायी तो उसको हॉकी से मारा। दुकान में जो हॉकी लेकर बैठा था, वह दुकानदार नहीं था, वह हॉकी वाला कहीं बाहर से आया था और उस आदमी को कितने stitches लगे, वह हमने देखा। वह सीपीएम का आदमी था, कांग्रेस का आदमी था, हमारा आदमी था - वह आपका आदमी था। इन पैतरो से सरकार नहीं चलती। सर, Demonetization का, नोटबंदी का असर क्या हुआ? माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में किसानों के बारे में उल्लेख किया गया है। In Kisan's welfare lies the nation's prosperity. बहुत अच्छा है - कहने को, देखने को, सुनने को बहुत अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन इस सरकार में किसानों का क्या हुआ? National Crime Records Bureau क्या कहता है? वह कहता है कि 2014-15 में किसानों की 42 परसेंट आत्महत्याएं, suicides बढ़ गए। इस प्रकार हम उनका वेलफेयर देख रहे हैं? इस नोटबंदी की वजह से किसानों के पास बीज खरीदने के लिए पैसे नहीं थे, fertilizer खरीदने के लिए पैसे नहीं थे, insecticides के लिए पैसे नहीं थे, फिर भी हम वेलफेयर की बात करते हैं! हमारे वक्त में भी ऐसी स्थिति आयी थी जब किसानों से आत्महत्या करने का आह्वान किया या शुरुआत की। उस समय यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने सन् 2008 में उनके 72,000 करोड़ रुपये माफ किए। सभी पार्टियों ने अपनी-अपनी तरफ से प्रयास किया लेकिन हमारी पार्टी ने, कांग्रेस के वाइस प्रेजिडेंट राहुल गांधी जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में एक किसान यात्रा की, मैं उनके साथ कुछ हफ्ते रहा और दो करोड़ मांग पत्र आ गए। हम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास गए थे कि उनका कर्ज माफ करें। हम राष्ट्रपति जी के पास भी गए, उनसे भी कहा कि किसानों का कर्ज माफ होना चाहिए। सर, यूपी और छत्तीसगढ़ के मुख्यमंत्रियों के घरों के

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

सामने, सड़कों पर किसानों के टमाटरों और आलुओं के ट्रकों के ट्रक फेंक दिए। कल मुझे यूपी के उरैया का एक किसान मिला। उसने कहा कि demonetisation के पहले, जिसे देसी भाषा में पचास किलो का एक कट्टा कहते हैं, पचास किलो की एक बोरी आठ सौ रुपए में जाती थी। वह एक बोरी, जो आठ सौ रुपए में जाती थी, उसको कोल्ड स्टोरेज में रखने के लिए एक दिन के 125 रुपए देने पड़ते थे, लेकिन demonetisation के बाद उस बोरी की कीमत 800 रुपए से गिरकर 20 से 50 रुपए हो गयी। चूंकि बोरी की कीमत 20 से 50 रुपए हो गयी और उसका किराया 125 रुपए था, इसलिए हमने दस हजार बोरे फेंक दिए - दस हजार बोरे एक किसान ने फेंके। यह हाल सभी किसानों का है, यह घर-घर की कहानी है। किसान की ऐसी हालत कर दी है कि मुझे नहीं लगता है कि किसान अगले दस साल तक भी उठ पाएगा। सर, हमारी बहनें, बहू-बेटियां हमेशा पैसा बचाकर रखती हैं, बुरे समय के लिए कुछ पैसा बचाकर रखती हैं। उनके नोट भी कागज बन गए। हमने टेलिविजन पर देखा है कि सीनियर सिटीजन्स किस तरह से तीन, चार, पांच दिन लाइनों में लग कर चले जाते थे और कई सीनियर सिटीजन्स की जानें चली गईं। सर, कहीं सुना है कि 120 लोगों की किसी पॉलिसी की वजह से जानें चली गईं। यह तो मीडिया में आया है, उनके नाम आए हैं। बूढ़े, नौजवान हार्ट अटैक की वजह से मर गए। छोटे मासूम बच्चे ने अपनी मां की गोद में दम तोड़ दिया, क्योंकि अस्पताल नहीं जा सके। सर, और तो और एक गर्भवती महिला जिसको अस्पताल में दाखिल होना था, उसके घर में और कोई नहीं था, शायद उसे अस्पताल में कुछ पैसे की जरूरत पड़ी। 9 महीने की गर्भवती भी लाइन में बैठ गई और लाइन में ही बच्चा पैदा हो गया। इससे ज्यादा और क्या आपकी सरकार कर सकती थी? आपने गर्भवती महिलाओं के भी बच्चे खड़े-खड़े लाइन में पैदा करवा दिए, 75 साल के बूढ़े को भी लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया, पूरे देश को लाइन में खड़ा कर दिया और फिर भी, नोटबंदी अद्भुत, यह अद्भुत नहीं है, यह भूत है। यह इस देश की जनता के लिए भूत बनकर आया है, गरीब के लिए, किसान के लिए, मजदूर के लिए। भगवान के लिए, खुदा के लिए ऐसे भूत आप अपने पास ही रखिए। जनता में बिल्कुल मत छोड़िए।

लेबर्स का क्या हाल हुआ है? लेबर्स जेनरेशन तो कम हो गई, लेकिन जो लेबर थी, हमारा जो कंस्ट्रक्शन था, उसका क्या हाल हो गया? कंस्ट्रक्शन को लोग आमतौर पर सोचते हैं कि बड़ा ठेकेदार है बस, लेकिन कंस्ट्रक्शन के साथ कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज चलती हैं, यह आपको मालूम है। आप नोएडा जाइए। आजकल मैं यू.पी. के इलेक्शन में जा रहा हूं और लोगों को बिठाकर पूछता हूं। वहां पर सब कंस्ट्रक्शन बंद है। एक कंस्ट्रक्शन से जब कुछ बिल्डिंग्स बनती हैं, तो उससे कई हजार मजदूर रोजगार से वंचित हो जाते हैं, उनका रोजगार खत्म हो जाता है। रोजगार सिर्फ मजदूर का ही खत्म नहीं होता है बल्कि हजारों जो मेसन काम करते हैं, वे बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं। हजारों कारपेंटर्स होते हैं, वे बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं। लोहे की और स्टील की जो फैक्टरियां हैं, वे बंद होने के कगार पर हैं, क्योंकि कंस्ट्रक्शन बंद है और उस स्टील फैक्टरी में मालिक ही नहीं, बल्कि कितने entrepreneurs और कितने मजदूरों की नौकरी चली जाती है। बिल्डिंगों में सीमेंट लगता है, सीमेंट लेना बंद हो गया, तो सीमेंट की फैक्टरियों में हजारों मजदूर बेरोजगार हो जाते हैं। ईंट के भट्टों में हजारों-लाखों मजदूर काम करते हैं, कंस्ट्रक्शन बंद होने के कारण ईंटों का खरीदना बंद हो गया, इससे मजदूरों की मजदूरी चली गई। यह तो एक सेक्टर की मैं बात करता हूं। कंस्ट्रक्शन सेक्टर, बिल्डिंग सेक्टर, बाकी कितनी फैक्टरियां बंद हो गईं। गुजरात के बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद जानते हैं। कपड़े की इंडस्ट्री का

क्या होगा? हैंडलूमस का क्या होगा, डायमंड्स का क्या होगा? सूरत में बीजेपी को कोई पैसा नहीं देगा। हां, डरा-धमका कर आप ले लें, लेकिन प्यार से नहीं देंगे।

जीडीपी, मैं economist नहीं हूँ, लेकिन दुनिया के economists कहते हैं, हमारे भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी, जो economist हैं, वे भी जीडीपी दो-ढाई परसेंट कम होने की बात करते हैं। सर, पूरे देश में हमारे पेपरों ने, टेलिविजन ने क्या कहा, उसकी सबको जानकारी है। चीफ जस्टिस की बेंच ने क्या कहा नोटबंदी पर, सबको मालूम है। हाई कोर्ट्स और कोलकाता की हाई कोर्ट बेंच ने क्या कहा, इस की जानकारी सब को है, लेकिन दुनिया ने क्या कहा, मैं उसका एक नमूना बताता हूँ। What has the international media said about demonetisation? I quote New York Times. 'It called the plan "poorly thought out and executed", given the pain it would inflict and its small, temporary gains.' UK's The Guardian says, "Modi has brought havoc to India", saying that "the rich will not suffer, as corruptly acquired fortunes have almost all been converted to shares, gold and real estate", but the poor would be hit hard." The Economist of UK says and I quote, "cautionary tale of the reckless misuse of one of the most potent of policy tools: control over an economy's money". It said that demonetisation would make only limited strides in shrinking the black economy, but would affect all of India's 1.3 billion citizens, the poorest most of all." The Financial Times of UK says and I quote, "India's cash bonfire was poorly designed, and was too much, too soon". Steve Forbes in Forbes magazine called the decision "breathtaking in its immorality". I quote again, ""What India has done is, commit a massive theft of people's property without even the pretence of due process - a shocking move for a democratically elected government."

सर, यह मैंने रिसर्च नहीं की है। मैंने यह जानकारी गूगल से निकाली है, जिसे कोई भी निकाल सकता है। इसलिए यह कोई स्टेट सीक्रेट नहीं है।

सर, हमने यहां हमेशा आवाज उठायी है। हमने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के बारे में आवाज उठायी, जिस का हम पूरा समर्थन करते हैं। अगर सरकार और सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक्स कराएगी तो हम उसे समर्थन देंगे, लेकिन लोकतंत्र में अपोजिशन को यह पूछने का हक होता है कि सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक में कितने जवान मरे, कहां मरे? लेकिन हमने ज्यों ही नंबर पूछना शुरू किया तो हम एंटी-नेशनल हो गए, इस तरफ के वहां से लेकर यहां तक सब लोग एंटी-नेशनल हो गए। सर, हमने नोटबंदी के खिलाफ कहा, तो पूरी opposition ब्लैक मनी वाली हो गयी या हिंदी में जिसे कहते हैं, "चित भी तेरी, पट भी तेरी।" सरकार जो भी पॉलिसी लाए, अगर उसे क्वेश्चन करो, तो या तो आप एंटी-नेशनल हो गए या ब्लैक मनी वाले हो गए। यह एक तरीका अच्छा निकाला। इसलिए चुप रहो, हम जो करते हैं उसे सुनो वरना एंटी-नेशनल कहलाओगे। सर, मैं अपनी तरफ से कहता हूँ कि जहां भी प्लानिंग में

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

4.00 P.M.

shortcomings रही हैं या lack of planning रही है, उसका कारण था कि एक्सपर्ट्स को कंसल्ट नहीं किया गया, पैसे का बफर स्टॉक नहीं था, एटीएम्स फंक्शन नहीं कर रहे थे। सर, गिनीज़ बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड में सरकार का यह भी रिकॉर्ड जाएगा कि किसी एक पॉलिसी को implement करने के लिए 50 दिनों में 135 दफा सर्कुलर इश्यू करने की सरकार और रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया को जरूरत पड़ी। यह है "भूत", इस अद्भुत को हम मानने के लिए तैयार हैं कि यह गिनीज़ बुक ऑफ वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड में एक नया रिकॉर्ड बन गया कि किसी एक पॉलिसी को, चूंकि यह इतनी ill-conceived policy थी कि उस ill-conceived policy को बगैर सोचे-समझे implement करने के लिए 120 से 135 दफा सर्कुलर रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया और फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को भेजने पड़े हैं। यह वाकई में अद्भुत है, यह मैं मानता हूँ। डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, बड़ी देर से मुझे घूर कर देख रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं अगले पांच-छः मिनट में ही अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूंगा।

सर, क्या वजह है कि कुछ लोगों को यह 8 नवम्बर से पहले ही मालूम हो गया था? हमारे लॉ मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि जमीन के नीचे स्कैम है, जमीन के ऊपर स्कैम है और हवा में स्कैम है। आपने जो undeclared emergency लगाई है, आप एक हफ्ते के लिए उसको खोल दीजिए, तो आप देखेंगे, आपको इस सरकार के कितने स्कैम्स नजर आएंगे? 6 नवम्बर को.... आप लोग हंस क्यों रहे हैं? वे बेचारे कुछ कह नहीं सकते, उनको अगली दफा पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर बनाना चाहेंगे और जो एक और मीडिया से थे, आपने उसको मंत्री बना दिया। पंजाब के एक आदमी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, अगर आप एक मिनट दें, तो मैं आपकी कृपा से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने इमरजेंसी को गलत माना है, यह सुनकर बड़ा सुकून मिला, अच्छा लगा, मेहरबानी।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: जब इमरजेंसी लागू की जाती है, वह हो या न हो, उसके लिए स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने क्षमा मांगी है, लेकिन वह declare तो होता, एक process तो follow किया जाता। यहां तो कोई process ही नहीं है। आप कह दो इमरजेंसी है, हम मानने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसलिए मैंने undeclared emergency कहा है। क्या वजह है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक... मेरे पास नाम है, मैं बोलना नहीं चाहूंगा, 6 नवम्बर को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के announcement के दो दिन पहले ही ट्वीट पर दो-दो हजार के नोट दिखाए थे। यह क्या वजह है कि बीजेपी की यूनिट ने वेस्ट बंगाल में उससे एकाध दिन पहले या उसी दिन तीन करोड़ रुपए जमा किए? यह क्या वजह है कि उसी महीने में बिहार और ओडिशा में बीजेपी के नेशनल ऑफिस के नाम पर जमीनें कैश में खरीदीं? हमारा मानना है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने अपने लोगों को पहले ही लीक कर दिया था, उनको पहले से मालूम था। क्या वजह है कि बैंकों में इनकी वजह से इस साल आखिर के तीन महीनों में लाखों, करोड़ रुपया जमा हुआ है? क्या ये भारतीय जनता पार्टी के समर्थक नहीं है? आप देखिए कि को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक का क्या हाल हुआ, उसमें कितना पैसा किसका है? मैं कह रहा हूँ कि अभी undeclared emergency है,

इसलिए किसी को पता नहीं चलेगा। जब emergency हट जाएगी, तो बिल्कुल दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी हो जाएगा। अभी तो पूरा हिन्दुस्तान receiving end पर है, लेकिन किसी न किसी दफा तो ये तमाम चीजें निकलकर आएंगी।

सर, मैं दो लफ्ज बजट पर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो बजट आया है, इसमें employment के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है। वह 6 हजार करोड़ कहां हैं? हमसे तो यह भी वायदा किया गया था कि दस करोड़ नौजवानों को रोजगार दिया जाएगा। अभी तक एक लाख, दो लाख भी नौजवानों को रोजगार नहीं दिया गया है। नौजवानों को सिर्फ रोजगार, रोजगार और रोजगार चाहिए। यह देश तब तक आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता, यह देश तब तक प्रगति नहीं कर सकता है, जब तक देश के युवकों और युवतियों को रोजगार नहीं मिल जाता, यह सरकार को मानना पड़ेगा। यूथ को सिर्फ रोजगार की जरूरत है। आज ग्रोथ का क्या हाल है - इंडस्ट्री का क्या हाल है, रिट्रेंचमेंट कितनी हुई है? मैंने farmers के बारे में भी उल्लेख किया है, रूरल इकोनॉमी के बारे में क्या हो रहा है और जो मिल्क को-ऑपरेटिक्स हैं, उनमें क्या हुआ? 'मनरेगा' के लिए बड़ा पैसा बढ़ाया है, लेकिन 'मनरेगा' का काम नहीं चलता है। तमाम ऑयल इंडस्ट्री का क्या हुआ? मैंने रियल एस्टेट और डायमंड इंडस्ट्री की बात की। सर, इतने सालों में हमें एक बड़ी चिंता रहती थी कि देहातों से शहर की तरफ exodus हो रहा है, migration हो रहा है। शहर में यह एक चिंता हो रही थी, लेकिन इस नोटबंदी के बाद reverse migration हो गया है, क्योंकि तमाम काम ठप हैं। इंडस्ट्रीज़ में काम ठप है, कंस्ट्रक्शन में काम ठप है, रियल एस्टेट में काम ठप है। बेचारे लोग फिर वहीं देहात में गए, लेकिन देहात में जमीन कहाँ है? वहाँ तो घर बनाने के लिए भी जमीन नहीं है। Except तीन-चार स्टेट्स, यूपी., आंध्र प्रदेश को छोड़कर बाकी स्टेट्स में अब kitchen garden रह गया है, क्योंकि आबादी बढ़ रही है। एक के दो, दो के चार, चार के सोलह, सोलह के चौंसठ होते हैं, अब उन्हें घर बनाने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती है। जो यहाँ काम करते थे, जब वे वापस जाएंगे, तब वे खुद क्या खाएंगे और अपने परिवार को क्या खिलाएंगे? मेरा यही कहना है कि यह सरकार न सिर्फ एक साल में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे ढाई साल में हर फ्रंट पर, हर मोड़ पर नाकाम हुई है, असफल हुई है। देश को - मैंने जो पहले ही शुरू में regression कहा था, उसमें यह देश आगे जाने के बजाय पीछे की तरफ जा रहा है। मैं इन्हीं चंद बातों के साथ माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जय हिंद।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائنے ڈیپٹی چیئر صاحب، میں یہاں مائنے راشٹر پتی جی کے ابھیہاشن پر چرچا کرنے کے لئے اور مائنے راشٹر پتی جی کا دھنیواد کرنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں، جن انہوں نے دونوں سدنوں کے ایمپیز کو پرسوں سینٹرل ہال میں سمبودھت کیا۔

the year of 2016 has been a year of depression, مائنے ڈیپٹی چیئرمین سر

recession, suppression and regression. ... (مداخلت) ...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Also frustration for some.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[شری گولام نبی آجآاد]

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، میں سوچتا ہوں کہ اس طرف سے ہمیشہ انگریزی میں شاعری ہوتی ہے، تو ہندی میں تھوڑی ہم بھی پہل کریں۔

مائنے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میری طبیعت آج ٹھیک نہیں ہے اور یہ سٹہ دھاری پارٹی کے لئے اچھی بات ہے، تو شاید جس جوش سے میں بولتا ہوں، آج اس جوش سے نہیں بول پاؤں گا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ لو بلڈ پریشر کی وجہ سے۔

سر، مائنے راشٹر پتی جی کا جو ابھیہاشن تھا، اس میں کشمیر کے حالات کے بارے میں چنتا ظاہر کی گئی ہے، پرکٹ کی گئی ہے۔ یہ چنتا سوا بھاوک ہے۔ سرکار کو بھی چنتا ہے، کشمیر کی چنتا کو بھی چنتا ہے، وپکش کو بھی چنتا ہے، پورے دیش واسیوں کو بھی چنتا ہے۔ مائنے پردھان منتری جی نے شروع میں 'سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس' کی بات کہی اور پوری پارٹی اور پوری سرکار چوبیس گھنٹے سب کا ساتھ اور سب کے وکاس کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ میں شروعات کرتا ہوں، کیوں کہ ہمیشہ جموں کشمیر بھارت کا سر یا بھارت تاج مانا جاتا ہے اور جموں کشمیر کے بارے میں، چاہے وہ infiltration ہو یا باقی حالات ہوں، راشٹر پتی جی کے ابھیہاشن میں جموں کشمیر کا الیکھ

ہے۔ مائنے پردھان منتری جی جب پردھان منتری بننے کے بعد پہلے کچھ مہینوں میں کشمیر گئے تھے، تو آپ نے شروعات 'کشمیریت'، جمہوریت اور انسانیت' سے کی تھی۔ سب لوگ خوش ہو گئے تھے، پورا بھارت خوش ہو گیا تھا، کشمیر کی چنتا خوش ہو گئی تھی، جموں کشمیر اور لڈاخ کی چنتا خوش ہو گئی تھا کہ کئی عرصے کے بعد 'کشمیریت'، جمہوریت اور انسانیت کی پھر بات کی گئی۔ لیکن اس 'کشمیریت'، جمہوریت اور انسانیت' کا کیا ہوا؟ غالب کا ایک شعر ہے، جو آج جموں کشمیر کے لوگ دوبراتے ہیں:

تیرے وعدے پر جنے ہم، تو یہ جان جھوٹ جانا،

کہ خوشی سے مر نہ جائے، اگر اعتبار ہوتا"

اس 'کشمیریت'، اس 'جمہوریت' اور اس 'انسانیت' نے ان ڈھائی سالوں میں کس طرح سے سسک سسک کر دم توڑ دیا، اسے پوری دنیا نے دیکھ لیا ہے۔ 2016 میں اس 'جمہوریت' اور 'انسانیت' کا قتل ہو گیا۔

میں آج کشمیر کی عوام سے شروع نہیں کرتا ہوں، 1947 سے لیکر آج تک ہمارے فوجی کیرل سے لے کر تمل ناڈو، کرناٹک سے لیکر اوڈیشہ، بنگال سے لے کر یوپی، بہار، گجرات سے لیکر پنجاب، ہریانہ سے لے کر دہلی تک کوئی بھی کونا شاید نہیں ہوگا، جہاں ہمارے فوجی ہمارے سیکورٹی فورسز اس کشمیر کا حصہ بن کر رہ گئے ہیں۔ یہ بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ وہ بھی اس کشمیریت کا ایک حصہ بن گئے ہیں، بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ میں آج ان فوجیوں سے شروعات کرتا ہوں کہ کتنے سیکورٹی فورسز کے لوگ مارے گئے اور کتنے سیز فائر وائلشنس ہوئے۔ میں اگر یہ کہوں گا کہ 15-2014 اور 16-2015 میں سب سے زیادہ سیز فائر وائلشن ہوئی ہیں۔ جتنی سیز فائر وائلشنس ان تھوڑے سے وقت میں اینڈی۔اے۔ کی سرکار میں ہوئی ہے، شاید اتنی دس یا بیس سالوں میں نہیں ہوئی ہیں۔ اگر 16-2015 کے ہی آنکڑے لیں، تو پاتے ہیں 2015 میں آئٹک وادیوں کے حملے سے جتنے سیکورٹی فورسز کے لوگ مارے گئے، جانیں ضائع ہو گئیں، ان کی تعداد 39 تھی اور پچھلے سال ان کی تعداد بڑھ کر دو گنے سے زیادہ 82 ہو گئی اور سینکڑوں زخمی ہو گئے، لیکن ہم ابھی بھی کہتے ہیں کہ بہت امپروومینٹ ہے۔ یہ چننا کا وشنے ہے۔ چننا کا وشنے ہمارے لئے ہو سکتا ہے، لیکن سرکار کے لئے سمدھان ہونا چاہئے۔ اگر سرکار اس کو چننا کا وشنے کہے گی، تو پھر میرے خیال میں پورے دیش کو سرکار پر چننا کرنی چاہئے کہ سرکار چننا کر رہی ہے۔ سرکار حل نکالتی ہے، سرکار چننا نہیں کرتی ہے، سرکار سمدھان نکالتی ہے، سرکار

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

چنٹا ظار نہیں کرتی ہے۔ چنٹا تو چنٹا کرتی ہے۔ یہ سرکار infiltration روکنے اور ہمارے سیکورٹی فورسز کی جانیں بچانے میں ناکام ہوئی۔ اگر میں یہ کہوں گا کہ مائٹے پردھان منتری جی کے بھاشن میں جو کشمیر کے بارے میں، سیکورٹی فورسز کے بارے میں آپ نے کہا تھا، جب یہ پرائم منسٹر کے کینڈیڈیٹ تھے، اس کی وجہ سے ساٹھ فیصد آپ کی پارٹی کو ملا ہے، لیکن آج کشمیر کے حالات زیادہ خراب ہو گئے۔

سر، میں ان سپاہیوں اور فوجیوں کو بھی شرمناکجلی اربت کرتا ہوں، جن کی حال ہی میں، ابھی کچھ دن پہلے پچھلے مہینے میں بھاری برفباری کی وجہ سے avalanches میں جانیں چلی گئیں۔ سیکورٹی فورسز کی بیس جانیں چلی گئیں، گوریز میں چودھ فوجی مارے گئے، پانچ فوجی مایہیل میں مارے گئے اور میجر امت سونبرگ میں برف کے نیچے آ گئے، لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ کچھ جانیں بچائی جا سکتی تھیں۔ ان کو برف سے نکالا گیا تھا، لیکن تین دن تک وہ سرینگر نہیں پہنچ پائے، کیوں کہ راستہ بند تھا۔ اس سمبندھ میں سرکار کو میرا سبھاؤ ہے کہ 1998 سے پہلے برف پڑنے سے پہلے سیکورٹی فورسز کی کچھ جگہوں سے محفوظ جگہوں پر، سینر جگہوں پر لوکیشن کی جاتی تھی، لیکن 99-1998 کے بعد ان کو ایک جگہ ایک ہی جگہ رکھا جائے لگا، چاہے وہ سیف جگہ ہو یا نہیں ہو اور اتفاق کی بات ہے کہ 1998 سے لے کر آج تک دوسری بار اتنی زیادہ برفباری ہوئی۔ 1998 کے بعد پہلی بار 2008 میں اتنی برفباری ہوئی تھی، لیکن اس وقت avalanches نہیں آئے، بہت کم آئے، اس میں اتنی جانیں نہیں گئیں، لیکن اس بار avalanches زیادہ آئے۔ میرا یہ سبھاؤ ہے کہ ان کے لئے دوبارہ بندوبست کرنا چاہئے، connectivity بڑھانی چاہئے۔ ہمارے پہاڑوں میں

ویسی connectivity نہیں ہے، جیسے کچھ بارڈر کے علاقوں میں connectivity ہے۔ آپ کچھ میں دیکھیں، تو وہاں جاپان کی جیسی سڑکیں ہیں۔

جہاں میں بیس سال پہلے کی، پچیس سال پہلے کی بات کرتا ہوں، جب میں وہاں ٹورزم منسٹر تھا اور ٹورزم کو پرموٹ کرنے کے لئے کچھ جاتا تھا، اس وقت جاپان جیسی سڑکیں تھیں، لیکن جموں کشمیر میں اور وہاں کے پہاڑی علاقوں میں connectivity کم ہے۔ اس کا اثر عام جنتا پر تو پڑتا ہی ہے، فوجیوں پر بھی پڑتا ہے اور خاص طور سے ایسی گھنٹائیں سامنے آتی ہیں۔ جیسے ہی برقیاری شروع ہو جاتی ہے، وہ وہاں سے پیدل نکلنا چاہیں، تو اس میں بھی کئی دن لگ جاتے ہیں۔ اس لئے میری درخواست ہوگی کہ ونٹر کے دوران ہمیں وہاں خاص دھیان دینا ہوگا۔ کیوں کہ اس سے زیادہ میں یہاں سرجیشن نہیں دے سکتا ہوں، سرکار کو الگ سے وسٹار میں بتا سکتا ہوں۔

اس کے ساتھ ہی، سویلینس کے ساتھ وہاں کیا ہوا؟ برہان وانی کے بعد جو حالات پیدا ہوئے، اس میں 90 سے زیادہ سویلینس مارے گئے، سیکورٹی فورسز اور جنتا کے بیچ کی لڑائی کے دوران، مڈبھیڑ کے دوران، اور وہ نمبر بہت بڑا ہے۔ سیکورٹی فورسز اور جنتا کے بیچ لاء اینڈ آرڈر مینٹین کرنے میں 90 سے زیادہ لوگ مارے جائیں اور بارہ ہزار لوگ زخمی ہو جائیں، ایک چھوٹی سی اسٹیٹ میں، یہ بہت بڑی تعداد ہے۔ ان میں سے ایک چوتھائی لوگ، جن بارہ ہزار لوگوں کو پبلیٹ انگریز آئیں، ان میں سے خاص طور سے بچوں میں پبلیٹ انگریز ہو جائیں، بہت سارے بچے ہمیشہ ہمیشہ کے لئے اپنی آنکھیں کھو دیں، اس بارے میں جہاں ہمارے میڈیا میں بہت چھپا، ٹیلی ویژن میں بہت آیا لیکن انٹرنیشنل میڈیا میں بھی بہت چھپا۔ نیویارک ٹائمز نے تو یہاں تک کہا، and

quote : "An Epidemic of 'Dead Eyes in Kashmir'"

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یہ گھٹنیں صرف ہمارے دیش کی سیماؤں تک ہی محدود نہیں رہیں، دنیا کے ہر کونے میں اس پر چرچا ہوئی۔ یہ دیش کے لئے اچھی بات نہیں ہے، پردیش کے لئے تو بالکل ہی نہیں ہے، لیکن بھارت کے لئے ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ جہاں ہم 'سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس' کی بات کرتے ہیں، جہاں دیش کا ایک حصہ اور وہی بھی سر، اگر سر ہی محفوظ نہ ہو، سر ہی سرکشت نہ ہو تو دھڑ کیسے سرکشت رہ سکتا ہے؟ اس لئے سر کو بچانے کے لئے، جموں کشمیر اور لڈاخ کے بچانے کے لئے، اس دیش کا سر بچانے کے لئے، میرے خیال میں، اس سرکار کو ٹھوس قدم اٹھانے چاہئیں۔

اس کے بعد تقریباً دس ہزار نوجوان لاء اینڈ آرڈر کو میٹین کرنے کے لئے گرفتار کئے گئے۔ اس میں سے سینکڑوں لوگ پی۔ایس۔اے۔ میں ڈال دیئے گئے۔ پی۔سی۔ایس۔ میں دو سال کے لئے جیل میں آپ کم سے کم رکھے جاسکتے ہیں، بنا کسی ٹرائل کے۔ کرفیو وہاں نوے دن رہا اور نوے دنوں میں سے 53 دن وہاں، ویلی میں جو دس ڈسٹرکٹس ہیں، ان میں سے کہیں ایک دن کے لئے بھی کرفیو میں رلیکسیشن نہیں دی گئی۔ یہ سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس' نہیں کہلاتا۔

مائنے اپ سبھا پتی صاحب، کشمیر کے بارے میں، میں آنے والے بجٹ سیشن میں جب چرچا ہوگی، اس وقت الگ سے بولوں گا، لیکن پچھلے بیٹے سال، جہاں بھارت کے تاج کے حالات کے بارے میں میں نے چرچا کی، ہمارے بھارت کا جو دھڑ ہے، جسم ہے، اس میں پچھلے ایک سال میں کیا ہو گیا۔ demonetization کی وجہ سے، جب اس پر چرچا ہوئی ہے، بہت چرچا ہوئی ہے، چوبیس گھنٹے ہوئی ہے، بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی اور منتری چرچا کرتے ہیں، میں سوچ رہا تھا کہ اتنی گھٹنیں ہونے کے بعد، سرکار demonetization نوٹ بندی کے بارے میں کم سے کم کریڈٹ لینے کی کم کوشش کرے گی، چرچا کم کرے گی اور اپولوجیک زیادہ ہوگی۔

زیادہ apologetic ہوں گے، کوئی remorse کی بات ہوگی، پچھتاوے کی بات ہوگی، معافی کی بات ہوگی، لیکن وہ نہیں ہے۔ مائنے راشٹرپتی جی کے بھاشن میں بھی کینیٹ نے ڈالا، ان کے منہ سے بھی تعریف کروائی، لیکن اس demonetization میں کیا ہے؟ اس نوٹ بندی کے بارے میں سرکار کی طرف سے جو شروع میں کہا گیا تھا کہ بلیک منی ختم ہو جائے گی، جو نقلی نوٹ ہیں، وہ بند ہو جائیں گے، ٹیریزم ختم ہو جائے گا، کم ہو جائے گا، ان تین چیزوں پر کوئی اثر نہیں پڑا۔ جتنا پیسہ باہر تھا، وہ تقریباً سب بینکوں میں واپس آ گیا، تو بلیک منی رہی کہاں؟ اسی کے ساتھ ساتھ ٹیریزم کی بات آئی ہے، باندی پورہ، جو کہ پی۔او۔کے۔ کے ساتھ لگا ہوا کشمیر کا ایک بارڈر ڈسٹرکٹ ہے، وہاں جب ہماری پولیس نے ایک آدمی کو پکڑا، تو اس کی جیب سے دو دو ہزار کے نوٹ نکلے، جبکہ تک نوٹ بندی کو کچھ ہفتے ہی ہوئے تھے۔ شاید تک یہاں کے بہت سارے ایمپلیز کو بھی چیک کے ذریعے دو دو ہزار اور چار چار ہزار روپے نہیں ملے تھے، لیکن باندی پوری میں اس آدمی کی جیب میں وہ پہلے ہی پہنچ گئے تھے، تو یہ ترک بھی غلط نکلا۔

اب میں counterfeit currency کے بارے میں پڑھنا چاہوں گا، جو ایک مذاق ہے۔ ابھی تک کئی جگہ counterfeit پیسے پکڑے گئے ہیں۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی، میں دو اور چیزیں بتاتا ہوں۔ بھارت کی ہسٹری میں شاید یہ پہلی دفعہ ہوا ہوگا یا مجھے نہیں معلوم یہ دنیا کی تاریخ میں بھی پہلی دفعہ ہوا ہو۔ میرے پاس "The Times of India" پیپر ہے اور دوسرا پیپر بھی ہے۔ اس میں لکھا ہے 'Bapu goes missing from a bundle of genuine two thousand rupee notes.' اس میں باپو ہی نہیں ہے۔ 'The father of the Nation' کے بغیر بھی سرکار نے نوٹ چھاپ دیے۔ یہ بھی پہلی دفعہ ہے۔ "The Times of India" نے یہ فوٹوز چھاپے ہیں اور یہ دوسرے پیپروں میں بھی ہیں، جس کو

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میں سدن میں رکھوں گا۔ دوسرا ہے '500 rupee notes with one side printed and the other side blank found in Madhya Pradesh.' یہ ایک سائڈ سے پرنٹیڈ ہے اور دوسری سائڈ سے بلینک ہے اور پھر بینک والے کہتے ہیں کہ یہ بھی ٹھیک ہے اور وہ بھی ٹھیک ہے، یہ پرنٹنگ کی غلطی ہے۔ کیا یہ ٹائپسٹ ہے؟ میں نے typographical error بتا سنا تھا، لیکن نوٹ پر گاندھی جی کی فوٹو نہ ہو اور نوٹ ایک طرف سے چھپے ہوں، یہ ہم پہلی دفعہ سن رہے ہیں۔ ہم سے زیادہ شاید کسی اور کا انٹرنیشنل نالج ہوگا، وہ بتا پائے گا کہ کس دیش میں اس طرح کے نوٹس چھپتے ہیں، کیوں کہ مجھے معلوم نہیں ہے۔

سر، اس demonetization میں ایک اور چیز دیکھنے میں آئی اور ہماری آنکھیں کھلیں۔ اس وقت ہم ایک ہفتے میں دو ہزار روپے لے سکتے تھے، پھر چار ہزار روپے لے سکتے ہیں اور پھر ساڑھے چار ہزار روپے لے سکتے تھے۔ یہ کئی ہفتوں کے بعد ساڑھے چار ہزار روپے ہوا تھا۔ ہم نے یہ تو سنا تھا کہ اگر بینک میں لون لینے جاؤ، تو وہ دو فیصد پیسے آفیشلی نہیں، بلکہ ان-آفیشلی لیتے ہیں، ورنہ آپ کا لون پاس نہیں ہوگا۔ یہ ہم بچپن سے سنتے آئے ہیں، چاہے کوئی بھی سرکار رہی ہو، ان کی سرکار ہو یا ہماری سرکار ہو، لیکن ہم نے یہ پہلی دفعہ دیکھا کہ اس نوٹ بندی کے بعد بینکوں میں دو دروازے ہو گئے۔ ایک دروازے سے 4000-4500 روپے مزدور کو، کسان کو، غریب کو، بوڑھے کو، سڑک پر کام کرنے والے کو، ایم۔پی۔ کو، لیڈر کو، انٹسٹرلسٹ کو دئے جا رہے تھے۔ آپ اگلے دروازے سے تو چار ہزار روپے لے سکتے تھے، لیکن پچھلے دروازے سے لینے کی کوئی سیما نہیں تھی۔

آپ اس میں، دس کروڑ لے سکتے ہو، بیس کروڑ لے سکتے ہو، پچاس کروڑ لے سکتے ہو۔ یہ تو کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ اس وقت ہندوستان میں بینک کے منیجر شاید سب سے

زیادہ امیر ہو گئے۔ میں نے یہ گھر کے آنکڑے نہیں بنائے ہیں، یہ پیپروں سے میں نے لئے ہیں۔ سر، نئی دہلی میں ساڑھے تین کروڑ لیتے ہوئے ایک آدمی پکڑا گیا، یہ تبھی، انہیں دنوں کی بات ہے۔ یہ سب نئی کرنسی تھی۔ یہ نومبر دسمبر کی بات ہے۔ جنوری کے آنکڑے نہیں ہیں، سیشن ان دنوں چلا نہیں، میں نے تب اس کے بھی آنکڑے نکالے تھے۔ تیس نومبر کو دوسرا واقعہ ہوا۔ چھ کروڑ روپے آئی۔ٹی۔ آفیشنل نے کرناٹک، ڈووا ريجن میں پکڑے۔ چھ کروڑ میں سے چار کروڑ ستر لاکھ روپے نئے نوٹ تھے۔ ابھی تک مہینہ پورا نہیں ہوا تھا۔ تیس نومبر کو۔ چھ دسمبر کو 35 لاکھ پکڑے گئے۔ ناراض ہوں گے، میں نام نہیں لیتا ہوں، لیکن بی۔جے۔پی۔ کے لیڈر کو ویسٹ بنگال میں ایس۔ٹی۔ایف۔ نے پکڑا، جس کے پاس 35 لاکھ کے دو دو ہزار کے نوٹ تھے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی سی۔بی۔آئی۔ نے اور لوکل پولیس نے گوا میں ریڈ کیا، جہاں ڈیڑھ کروڑ کے لئے نوٹ نکلے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی اٹھ دسمبر کو چئی میں آئی۔ٹی۔ آفیشنل نے ایک jacket bust کیا، جہاں نوے کروڑ روپے سیز کئے۔ اس میں ستر کروڑ روپے نئے تھے۔ یہ کون سا بینک ہے جس میں اگلے دروازے سے چار ہزار نکلتے ہوں اور پچھلے دروازے سے نوے کروڑ نکلے ہیں۔ کہیں سے تو گئے ہیں، یا تو جہاں پر نشنگ ہوتی ہے وہاں سے گئے ہیں یا بینک سے گئے ہیں، کہیں نہ کہیں سے تو گئے ہیں، میں سب جگہ نہیں، لیکن اگلی جگہ سے ایک کروڑ ستاون لاکھ، دوسری جگہ سے چوبیس کروڑ، دوسری جگہ سے چوبیس کروڑ، پھر سات کروڑ دو لاکھ، پھر پانچ کروڑ سات لاکھ، پھر اٹھ کروڑ جس میں سے دو کروڑ نئے، چھ کروڑ پرانے۔ اس کے بارے میں بھی تو ٹس۔کریڈٹ سرکار کو لینا پڑے گا۔ یہ ٹس۔کریڈٹ کون لے گا کہ یہ دو قسم کی کرنسی کہاں سے چل رہی تھی، بلیک منی۔ تو یہ ہے بلیک منی، جو جنریٹ ہوئی ہے اس نوٹ بندی کی وجہ سے، جو پچھلے دروازے سے جاتی۔ بلیک منی یہ ہے۔ بلیک منی وہ نہیں ہے جو بینکوں میں جمع ہوئی ہے، جو لوگوں نے جمع کر دی۔ یہ بلیک منی جنریٹ ہوئی

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ہے۔ This is just a tip of the iceberg اکتے لوگ پکڑے گئے ہیں۔ کتنے ہزاروں کروڑ اس طرح سے بدل لئے۔ اس کے بارے میں بھی میں بعد میں بتاؤں گا کہ انٹرنیشنل پریس نے اس کے بارے میں کیا کہا۔ تو یہ تھا بلیک منی کے بارے میں، جو جنریٹ ہوئی، ختم تو نہیں ہوئی۔ مائٹے پردھان منتری جی، مائٹے فائننس منسٹر صاحب اور بیچ میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب بھی آئے کہ لوگوں کو یہ وشواس دلائیں کہ آج یہ سب کرو، آگے سب ٹھیک ہوگا۔ مائٹے لاء منسٹر صاحب نے کہا کہ جب میڈیا والے پہنچ جاتے تھے، ہائٹ لینے کے لئے، تو لوگ کہتے تھے کہ پریشانی تو ہے، لیکن سب ٹھیک ہوگا۔ مائٹے لاء منسٹر صاحب آپ بھی اسی دنیا میں رہتے ہیں، ہم بھی اسی دنیا میں رہتے ہیں اور اسی شہر میں رہتے ہیں، اسی ہندوستان میں رہتے ہیں، اسی ہندوستان کے واسی ہیں، سرکار میں رہنے کے بعد لوگوں کے ساتھ ملنا کم ہوتا ہے، آنا جانا کم ہو جاتا ہے، سرکار کی فائل میں گم ہو جاتا ہے۔ وپکش زیادہ گھومتا ہے۔ پہلے تین دن تو رپورٹنگ بڑھیا ہوئی تھی، کیوں کہ پہلے دو تین دنوں میں لائنوں میں جو لوگ رہتے تھے، وہ پیسے نکالنے والے ہوتے تھے۔ لیکن جب سرکار کی طرف سے اور آر۔ایس۔ایس۔، بی۔جے۔پی۔ کی طرف سے ہدایت ہو گئی کہ سب آر۔ایس۔ایس۔، بی۔جے۔پی۔، ورکرس لائنوں میں رہو اور ہائٹس دے دو کہ سب کچھ ٹھیک ہو رہا ہے، تب کی یہ بات ہے۔

میں نے شروع میں کہا کہ ہم بھی یہیں رہتے ہیں، آپ بھی یہیں رہتے ہیں تو ظاہر ہے کہ ہائٹس کو ڈائلیوٹ ہونا ہی تھا۔ ہم نے دہلی کے ایک شہر میں دیکھا کہ بازو والی دکان میں، اے ٹی ایم میں لوگ ہاکی لیکر گئے۔ جب ایک پینسٹھ سال کے آدمی نے آواز اٹھائی تو اس کو ہاکی سے مارا۔ دکان میں جو ہاکی لیکر بیٹھا تھا، وہ دکاندار نہیں تھا، وہ ہاکی والا کہیں باہر سے آیا تھا اور اس آدمی کو کتے اسٹچیز لگے، وہ ہم نے دیکھا۔ وہ سی پی ایم کا آدمی تھا، کانگریس کا آدمی تھا، ہمارا آدمی تھا۔ وہ آپکا آدمی تھا۔ ان پینٹروں سے سرکار نہیں چلتی۔ سر، Demonetization، گا، نوٹ بندی کا اثر کیا ہوا؟ مائٹے

In Kisan's راشٹریتی جی کے ابھیہاشن میں کسانوں کے بارے میں الیکھ کیا گیا ہے۔ welfare lies the nation's prosperity. بہت اچھا ہے۔ کہنے کو، دیکھنے کو، سننے کو بہت اچھا لگتا ہے، لیکن اس سرکار میں کسانوں کا کیا ہوا؟ National Crime Records Bureau کیا کہتا ہے؟ وہ کہتا ہے کہ 15-2014 میں کسانوں کی 42 فیصد آتم ہتھیائیں، سوسائٹس بڑھ گئے۔ اس طرح ہم ان کا ویلفئیر دیکھ رہے ہیں؟ اس نوٹ بندی کی وجہ سے کسانوں کے پاس بیج خریدنے کے لیے پیسے نہیں تھے، فرٹیلائزر خریدنے کے لیے پیسے نہیں تھے insecticide کے لیے پیسے نہیں تھے، ٹرانسپورٹ کے لیے پیسے نہیں تھے، ٹریکٹر کے لیے پیسے نہیں تھے، تیل کے لیے پیسے نہیں تھے، پھر بھی ہم ویلفئیر کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ ہمارے وقت میں بھی ایسی پوزیشن آئی تھی جب کسانوں سے آتم ہتھیاں کرنے کا ابوان کیا یا شروعات کی۔ اس وقت یوپی اے گورنمنٹ نے سن 2008 میں ان کے 72,000 کروڑ روپے معاف کئے۔ سبھی پارٹیوں نے اپنی اپنی طرف سے پریاس کیا لیکن ہماری پارٹی نے، کانگریس کے وائس پریزیڈنٹ رابل گاندھی جی نے اترپردیش میں ایک کسان یاٹرا کی، میں ان کے ساتھ کچھ ہفتے رہا اور دو کروڑ مانگ پتر آگئے۔ ہم مانیئے پردھان منتری جی کے پاس گئے تھے کہ ان کا قرض معاف کریں۔ ہم راشٹریتی جی کے پاس بھی گئے، ان سے بھی کہا کہ کسانوں کا قرض معاف ہونا چاہیے۔ سر، یوپی اور چھتیس گڑھ کے مکھیہ منتریوں کے گھروں کے سامنے، سڑکوں پر کسانوں نے ٹمٹروں اور آلوؤں کے ٹرکوں کے ٹرک پہنک دیئے۔ کل مجھے یوپی کا 'اُرے با' کا ایک کسان ملا۔ اس نے کہا کہ نوٹ بندی کے پہلے، جسے دیسی بھاشا میں پچاس کلو کا ایک کٹا کہتے ہیں، پچاس کلو کی ایک بوری آٹھ سو روپے میں جاتی تھی۔ وہ ایک بوری، جو آٹھ سو روپے میں جاتی تھی، اس کو کولڈ اسٹوریج میں رکھنے کے لیے ایک دن کے 125 روپے دینے پڑتے تھے، لیکن نوٹ بندی کے بعد اس بوری کی

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قیمت آٹھ سو روپے سے گر کر بیس سے پچاس روپے ہو گئی۔ چونکہ بوری کی قیمت بیس سے پچاس روپے ہو گئی اور اس کا کرایہ 125 روپے تھا، اس لیے ہم نے دس ہزار بورے پھینک دیے۔ دس ہزار بورے ایک کسان نے پھینکے۔ یہ حال سبھی کسانوں کا ہے، یہ گھر گھر کی کہانی ہے۔ کسان کی ایسی حالت کر دی ہے کہ مجھے نہیں لگتا ہے کہ کسان اگلے دس سال تک بھی آٹھ پائے گا۔ ہماری بہنیں، بہو بیٹیاں ہمیشہ پیسہ بچا کر رکھتی ہیں، بُرے وقت کے لیے کچھ پیسہ بچا کر رکھتی ہیں۔

ان کے نوٹ بھی کاغذ بن گئے۔ ہم نے ٹیلی ویژن پر دیکھا ہے کہ سینئیر سٹیزن کس طرح سے تین، چار، پانچ دن لائنوں میں لگ کر چلے جاتے تھے اور کئی سینئیر سٹیزن کی جانیں چلی گئیں۔ سر کہیں سنا ہے کہ 120 لوگوں کی کسی پالیسی کی وجہ سے جانیں چلی گئیں۔ یہ تو میڈیا میں آیا ہے، ان کے نام آئے ہیں۔ بوڑھے، نوجوان ہارٹ اٹیک کی وجہ سے مر گئے۔ چھوٹے معصوم بچے نے اپنی ماں کی گود میں دم توڑ دیا، کیوں کہ اسپتال نہیں جاسکے۔ سر، اور تو اور ایک گریبہ وئی مہیلا جس کو اسپتال میں داخل ہونا تھا، اس کے گھر میں اور کوئی نہیں تھا، شاید اسے اسپتال میں کچھ پیسے کی ضرورت پڑی۔ نو مہینے کی گرب وئی بھی لائن میں بیٹھ گئی اور لائن میں ہی بچہ پیدا ہو گیا۔ اس سے زیادہ اور کیا آپ کی سرکار کر سکتی تھی؟ آپ نے گریبہ وئی مہیلاؤں کے بھی بچے کھڑے کھڑے لائن میں پیدا کروا دیئے، 75 سال کے بوڑھے کو بھی لائن میں کھڑا کر دیا، پورے دیش کو لائن میں کھڑا کر دیا اور پھر بھی، نوٹ بندی ادبھت، یہ ادبھت نہیں ہے، یہ بھوت ہے۔ یہ اس دیش کی جنتا کے لینے بھوت بن کر آیا ہے، غریب کے لینے، کسان کے لینے، مزدور کے لینے۔ بھگوان کے لینے، خدا کے لینے ایسا بھوت آپ اپنے پاس ہی رکھیں۔ جنتا میں بالکل مت چھوڑیں۔

لیبرس کا کیا حال ہوا ہے؟ لیبرس جینریشن تو کم ہوگئی، لیکن جو لیبرر تھے، ہمارا جو کنسٹرکشن تھا، اس کا کیا حال ہوگیا؟ کنسٹرکشن کو لوگ عام طور پر سوچتے ہیں کہ بڑا ٹھیکیدار ہے بس، لیکن کنسٹرکشن کے ساتھ کتنی انڈسٹریز چلتی ہیں، یہ آپ کو معلوم ہے۔ آپ نوئیڈا جائیے۔ آج کل میں یوپی کے الیکشن میں جا رہا ہوں اور لوگوں کو بٹھا کر پوچھتا ہوں۔ وہاں پر سب کنسٹرکشن بند ہے۔ ایک کنسٹرکشن سے جب کچھ بلڈنگس بنتی ہیں، تو اس سے کئی ہزار مزدور روزگار سے ونچت ہو جاتے ہیں، ان کا روزگار ختم ہو جاتا ہے۔ روزگار صرف مزدور کا ہی ختم نہیں ہوتا ہے بلکہ ہزاروں جو میسن کام کرتے ہیں، وہ بے روزگار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ ہزاروں کارپینٹرس ہوتے ہیں، وہ بے روزگار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ لوہے کی اور اسٹیل کی جو فیکٹریاں ہیں، وہ بند ہونے کے کگار پر ہیں، کیوں کہ کنسٹرکشن بند ہے اور اس اسٹیل فیکٹری میں مالک ہی نہیں، بلکہ کتنے entrepreneurs اور کتنے مزدوروں کی نوکری چلی جاتی ہے۔ بلڈنگوں میں سیمینٹ لگتا ہے، سیمینٹ لینا بند ہوگیا، تو سیمینٹ کی فیکٹریوں میں ہزاروں بے روزگار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ اینٹ کے بھٹوں میں ہزاروں لاکھوں مزدور کام کرتے ہیں، کنسٹرکشن بند ہونے کی وجہ سے اینٹوں کا خریدنا بند ہوگیا، اس سے مزدوروں کی مزدوری چلی گئی۔ یہ تو ایک سیکٹر کی میں بات کرتا ہوں۔ کنسٹرکشن سیکٹر، بلڈنگ سیکٹر، باقی کتنی فیکٹریاں بند ہو گئیں۔ گجرات کے بارے میں مانیٹے پردھان منتری جی خود جانتے ہیں۔ کپڑے کی انڈسٹری کا کیا ہوگیا۔ ہینڈلومس کا کیا ہوگیا، ڈانمنڈس کا کیا ہوگیا؟ سورت میں بی جے پی

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کو کوئی پیسہ نہیں دیگا۔ ہاں ٹرا دھمکا کر آپ لے لیں، لیکن پیار سے نہیں دیں گے۔
 جی ڈی پی، میں اکانومسٹ نہیں ہوں، لیکن دنیا کے اکانومسٹ کہتے ہیں، ہمارے
 سابق پردھان منتری جی، جو اکانومسٹ ہیں، وہ بھی جی ڈی پی دو ڈھائی فیصد کم ہونے
 کی بات کرتے ہیں۔ سر، پورے دیش میں ہمارے پیپروں نے، ٹیلی ویژن نے کیا کہا، اس
 کی سب کو جانکاری ہے۔ چیف جسٹس کی بینچ نے کیا کہا، نوٹ بندی پر سب کو معلوم
 ہے۔
 ہائی کورٹ اور کولکاتہ کی ہائی کورٹ بینچ نے کیا کہا، اس کی جانکاری سب کو
 ہے، لیکن دنیا نے کیا کہا، میں اس کا ایک نمونہ بتاتا ہوں۔

What has the international media said about demonetisation? I quote New York Times. 'It called the plan "poorly thought out and executed", given the pain it would inflict and its small, temporary gains.' UK's The Guardian says, "Modi has brought havoc to India", saying that "the rich will not suffer, as corruptly aquired fortunes have almost all been converted to shares, gold and real estat", but the poor would be hit hard." The Economist of UK says and quote, "cautionary tale of the reckless misuse of one of the most potent of policy tools: control over an economy's money". It said that demonetisation would make only limited strides in shrinking the black economy, but would affect all of India's 1.3 billion citizens, the poorest most of all." The Financial Time of UK Says and I quote, "India's cash bornfine was poorly designed, and was too much, too soon". Steve Forbes in Forbes magazine called the decision "breathtaking in its immorality." I quote again, "What India has done is, commit a massive theft of people's property without even the pretence of due process-a shocking move a democratically elected government."

سر، یہ میں نے ریسرچ نہیں کی ہے۔ میں نے یہ جانکاری گُوگل سے نکالی ہے، جسے کوئی بھی نکال سکتا ہے۔ اس لیے یہ کوئی اسٹیٹ سیکریٹ نہیں ہے۔

سر، ہم نے یہاں ہمیشہ آواز اٹھائی۔ ہم نے سرجیکل اسٹرائک کے بارے میں آواز اٹھائی، جس کا ہم پورا سمرٹن کر رہے ہیں، اگر سرکار اور سرجیکل اسٹرائک کرائے گی تو ہم اسے، لیکن لوکٹنر میں اپوزیشن کو یہ پوچھنے کا حق ہوتا ہے کہ سرجیکل اسٹرائک میں کتنے جوان مرے، کہاں مرے؟ لیکن ہم نے جیوں ہی نمبر پوچھنا شروع کیا تو ہم اینٹی نیشنل ہو گئے، اس طرف کے وہاں سے لیکر یہاں تک سب لوگ اینٹی نیشنل ہو گئے۔ سر ہم نے نوٹ بندی کے خلاف کہا، تو پوری اپوزیشن بلیک منی والی ہو گئی یا بندی میں جسے کہتے ہیں، ”جٹ بھی تیری پٹ بھی تیری“ سرکار جو بھی پالیسی لائے، اگر اسے کونشن کرو، تو یا تو آپ اینٹی نیشنل ہو گئے یا بلیک منی والے ہو گئے۔ یہ ایک طریقہ اچھا نکالا اس لیے چپ رہو، ہم جو کر رہے ہیں اسے سنو ورنہ اینٹی نیشنل کہلاؤ گے۔ سر، میں اپنی طرف سے کہتا ہوں کہ جہاں بھی پلاننگ میں شارٹ کمنگس رہی ہیں یا لیک آف پلاننگ رہی ہے، اس کی وجہ تھی کہ ایکسپرس کو کنسلٹ نہیں کیا گیا، پیسے کا بفر اسٹاک نہیں تھا، اے ٹی ایم فنکشن نہیں کر رہے تھے۔ سر، گنیز آف بک ورلڈ ریکارڈ میں سرکار کا یہ بھی ریکارڈ جائے گا کہ کسی ایک پالیسی کو امپلی منٹ کرنے کے لیے 50 دنوں میں 135 دفعہ سرکولر ایشو کرنے کی سرکار اور ریزرو بینک آف انڈیا کو ضرورت پڑی۔ یہ ہے ”بھوت“ اس ادبھت کو ہم ماننے کے لیے تیار ہیں کہ یہ گنیز بُک آف ورلڈ ریکارڈ میں ایک نیا ریکارڈ بن گیا کہ کسی ایک پالیسی کو، چونکہ وہ اتنی conceived policy ہے کہ اس conceived policy کو بغیر

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

سوچے سمجھے امپلی مینٹ کرنے کے لیے آپ کو 120 سے 135 دفعہ سرکولر ریزرو بینک آف انڈیا اور فائننس منسٹری کو بھیجنے پڑے ہیں۔

یہ واقعی میں ادبہت ہے، یہ میں مانتا ہوں۔ ڈپٹی چئیرمین صاحب، بڑی دیر سے مجھے گھور کر دیکھ رہے ہیں، اس لیے میں اگلے پانچ چھ منٹ میں ہی اپنی بات ختم کرنا چاہوں گا۔

سر، کیا وجہ ہے کہ کچھ لوگوں کو یہ آٹھ نومبر سے پہلے ہی معلوم ہو گیا تھا؟ ہمارے لا منسٹر صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ زمین کے نیچے اسکیم ہے، زمین کے اوپر اسکیم ہے اور ہوا میں اسکیم ہے۔ آپ نے جو آن ٹکلنیرڈ ایمرجنسی لگائی ہے، آپ ایک ہفتے کے لیے اس کو کھول دیجیئے، تو آپ دیکھیں گے، آپ کو اس سرکار کے کتنے اسکیمس نظر آئیں گے؟ چھ نومبر کو۔۔۔ آپ لوگ ہنس کیوں رہے ہیں؟ وہ بے چارے کچھ کہہ نہیں سکتے، ان کو اگلی دفعہ پارلیمنٹ کا ممبر بنانا چاہیں گے اور جو ایک اور میڈیا سے تھے، آپ نے اس کو منتری بنادیا۔ پنجاب کے ایک آدمی۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری روی شنکر پرساد: سر، اگر آپ ایک منٹ دیں، تو میں آپ کی کریپا سے کہنا چاہوں گا کہ آپ نے ایمرجنسی کو غلط مانا ہے، یہ سن کر بڑا سکون ملا، آچھا لگا، مہربانی۔

جناب غلام نبی آزاد: جب ایمرجنسی لاگو کی جاتی ہے، وہ ہو یا نہ ہو، اس کے لیے خود پردھان منتری جی نے معافی مانگی ہے، لیکن وہ ٹکلنیر تو ہوتا، ایک پروسیز تو فولو کیا جاتا۔ یہاں تو کوئی پروسیز ہی نہیں ہے۔ آپ کہہ دو ایمرجنسی ہے، ہم مائنس کے لینے تیار ہیں۔ اس لیے میں نے آن ٹکلنیرڈ ایمرجنسی کہا ہے۔ کیا وجہ ہے کہ بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کے ایک۔۔۔ میرے پاس نام ہے، میں بولنا نہیں چاہوں گا، چھ نومبر کو مائنس پردھان منتری جی کے انائنسمنٹ کے دو دن پہلے ہی ٹوئیٹ پر دو دو ہزار کے نوٹ دکھائے تھے؟ یہ کیا وجہ ہے کہ بی جے پی کی یونٹ نے ویسٹ بنگال میں اس سے ایک

دو دن پہلے یا اسی دن تین کروڑ روپے جمع کیسے؟ یہ کیا وجہ ہے کہ اسی مہینے میں بہار اور اڑیسہ میں بی جے پی کے نیشنل آفس کے نام پر زمینیں کیش میں خریدیں؟ ہمارا ماننا ہے کہ بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی نے اپنے لوگوں کو پہلے ہی لیک کر دیا تھا، ان کو پہلے سے معلوم تھا۔ کیا وجہ ہے کہ بینکوں میں ان کی وجہ سے اس سال آخر کے تین مہینوں میں لاکھوں ، کروڑ روپیہ جمع ہوا ہے؟ ان کو پہلے سے معلوم تھا۔ کیا وجہ ہے کہ بینکوں میں ان کی وجہ سے اس سال آخر کے تین مہینوں میں لاکھوں، کروڑ روپیہ جمع ہوا ہے؟ کیا یہ بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کے سمرٹھک نہیں ہیں؟ آپ دیکھئیے کہ کوآپریٹو بینک کا کیا حال ہوا، اس میں کتنا پیسہ کس کا ہے؟ میں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ ابھی اُن ٹیکنیرڈ ایمرجنسی ہے، اس لیے کسی کو پتہ نہیں چلے گا۔ جب ایمرجنسی ہٹ جائے گی، تو بالکل دودھ کا دودھ پانی کا پانی ہو جائے گا۔ ابھی تک تو پورا ہندستان receiving end پر ہے، لیکن کسی نہ کسی دفعہ تو یہ تمام چیزیں نکل کر آئیں گی۔

سر، میں دو لفظ بجٹ پر کہنا چاہوں گا کہ جو بجٹ آیا ہے، اس میں ایمپلائمنٹ کے لیے کچھ بھی نہیں ہے۔ وہ چھ ہزار کروڑ کہاں ہیں؟ ہم سے تو یہ بھی وعدہ کیا گیا تھا کہ دس کروڑ نوجوانوں کو روزگار دیا جائے گا۔ ابھی تک ایک لاکھ، دو لاکھ بھی نوجوانوں کو روزگار نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ نوجوانوں کو صرف روزگار، روزگار اور روزگار چاہیئے۔ یہ دیش تب تک آگے نہیں بڑھ سکتا، یہ دیش تب تک پرگتی نہیں کر سکتا ہے، جب تک دیش کے یووکوں اور یووتیوں کو روزگار نہیں مل جاتا، یہ سرکار کو ماننا پڑے گا۔ یوتھ کو صرف روزگار کی ضرورت ہے۔ آج گروتھ کا کیا حال ہے، انڈسٹری کا کیا حال ہے، ری ٹرینچمنٹ کتنی ہوئی ہے؟ میں نے فارمرس کے بارے میں بھی اُلکھ کیا ہے، رورل اکانامی کے بارے میں کیا ہو رہا ہے اور جو ملک کوآپریٹوز ہیں، ان میں کیا ہوا؟ 'منریگا' کے لیے بڑا پیسہ بڑھایا ہے، لیکن 'منریگا' کا کام نہیں چلتا ہے۔

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

تمام انڈسٹری کا کیا ہوا؟ میں نے ریٹیل اسٹٹ اور ڈائمنڈ انڈسٹری کی بات کی۔ سر، اتنے سالوں میں ہمیں ایک بڑی چنٹا رہتی تھی کہ دیہاتوں سے شہر کی طرف exodus ہو رہا ہے، مانیگریشن ہو رہا ہے۔ شہروں میں یہ ایک چنٹا ہو رہی تھی، لیکن اس نوٹ بندی کے بعد reverse migration ہو گیا ہے، کیونکہ تمام کام ٹھپ ہے۔ انڈسٹریز میں کام ٹھپ ہے، کنسٹرکشن میں کام ٹھپ ہے، ریل اسٹٹ میں کام ٹھپ ہے۔ بے چارے لوگ پھر وہیں دیہات میں گئے، لیکن دیہات میں زمین کہاں ہے؟ وہاں تو گھر بنانے کے لیے بھی زمین نہیں ہے۔ Except تین چار اسٹٹس، یوپی، آندھرا پردیش کو چھوڑ کر باقی اسٹٹس میں اب کچن گارڈن رہ گیا ہے، کیوں کہ آبادی بڑھ رہی ہے۔ ایک کے دو، دو کے چار، چار کے سولہ، سولہ کے چونتیس ہوتے ہیں، اب انہیں گھر بنانے کے لیے جگہ نہیں ملتی ہے۔ جو یہاں کام کرتے تھے، جب وہ واپس جائیں گے، تب وہ خود کیا کھائیں گے اور اپنے پریوار کو کیا کھلائیں گے؟ میرا یہی کہنا ہے کہ یہ سرکار نہ صرف ایک سال میں ہی نہیں، بلکہ پورے ڈھائی سال میں ہر فرنٹ پر، ہر موڑ پر ناکام ہوئی ہے، آسفل ہوئی ہے۔ دیش کو میں نے جو پہلے ہی شروع میں regression کہا تھا، اس میں یہ دیش آگے جانے کے بجائے پیچھے کی طرف جا رہا ہے۔ میں انہی چند باتوں کے ساتھ مانیٹریں راشنریٹی جی کا بہت بہت دھنیواد کرتا ہوں۔ جے ہند۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Thank you very much. Now, Shri Neeraj Shekhar.

श्री नीरज शेखर: उपसभापति जी, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। उन्होंने गुरु गोबिंद सिंह जी के 350वें जन्मदिवस पर देश को जो शुभकामनाएँ दीं, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी

के अभिभाषण पर बात इससे शुरू करूंगा। उसके बाद उन्होंने चंपारण के आंदोलन का जिक्र किया। गाँधी जी के सौ साल हुए हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि अभिभाषण में गाँधी जी का नाम भी लिया गया है, मैं इसके लिए इस सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। अभी गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने कहा कि नोट से गाँधी जी गायब हो रहे हैं और चरखे से गाँधी जी गायब हो रहे हैं। अब चरखे पर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी आ गए हैं। अब चरखे पर वे रहेंगे। यह तो इन लोगों का एजेंडा है कि गाँधी जी का नाम नोट से नहीं, चरखे से नहीं, इस देश से ही खत्म कर दें, लेकिन गाँधी जी का नाम इनके खत्म करने से खत्म नहीं होगा, गाँधी जी का नाम इस देश के लोगों के दिलों पर है। इन्होंने यह जो शुरुआत की है, इसमें उनको सफलता नहीं मिलेगी।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

मैं जो अपनी बात कहूंगा, उसमें अपने नेताओं का स्तुतिगान करने में समय व्यर्थ नहीं करूंगा। मुझे बड़ा दुख है कि हमारे पक्ष के दो नेताओं ने यह किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह किया, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वह किया, अरे, आपकी भी सरकार है, आप यह बोलिए कि सरकार ने यह किया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी का - मैं हर बार सुनता था, कांग्रेस पार्टी पर आरोप लगता था कि ये लोग अपने नेताओं के लिए बड़ी प्रेज या हमेशा ऐसे स्तुतिगान करते हैं, लेकिन आज मुझे आश्चर्य है और मैं कभी यह नहीं सोचता था, मैं आदरणीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी से - मैं डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे जी को तो जानता नहीं, लेकिन रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी से मुझे यह आशा नहीं थी कि ऐसा स्तुतिगान होगा, प्रधान मंत्री जी की ऐसी चालीसा पढ़ी जाएगी। मुझे इस बात का अफसोस है। मैं इसीलिए कह रहा था, मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं यह प्रस्ताव लाना चाहता हूँ कि अब राष्ट्रपति का अभिभाषण नहीं होना चाहिए, प्रधान मंत्री जी का अभिभाषण होना चाहिए। यह बड़े दुख की बात है। मैं उस दिन उनका भाषण सुन रहा था, मैं राष्ट्रपति जी की शक्ति देख रहा था। * मैं उसको समझ सकता था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं समझ सकता था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मेरी विचारधारा है। ये मेरे विचार हैं।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसको रिकॉर्ड से निकाला जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं अपने विचार रखूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस पर कैसे खड़े हो सकते हैं?। am not yielding, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not yielding. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह राष्ट्रपति जी की आलोचना हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): यह उचित नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: इन लोगों को आपत्ति हो, अगर मैंने कोई आपत्तिजनक बात बताई हो ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो आप बाहर निकाल दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह राष्ट्रपति जी की आलोचना हो रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह राष्ट्रपति जी की आलोचना हो रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके चेहरे की, उनके बोलने के ढंग की ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे आपत्ति है इस पर। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैंने सबका भाषण बड़े ही शांतिपूर्वक सुना। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे बहुत पीड़ा हो रही थी, मैंने तब भी शांतिपूर्वक सुना। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: यह नहीं किया जा सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसको देख लें आप। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यदि आपत्तिजनक है ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो इसको निष्कर्ष के लिए जाँचा जाएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... और यदि गलत है तो इसको निकाला जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, अगर कोई आपत्तिजनक होगा, तो मैं अपनी तरफ से अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि उसको निकाल दीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर कोई आपत्तिजनक होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री अनंत कुमार): सर, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा में उनके चेहरे के बारे में कोई निंदा नहीं हो सकती है, उसकी चर्चा भी नहीं हो सकती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मैं यील्ड भी नहीं कर रहा हूँ और मंत्री लोग बोले जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अनंत शेखर: माननीय सदस्य ने जो उसका जिक्र किया है, उसको आप रिकॉर्ड से हटवाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अगर आपत्तिजनक है, तो उसको निकाला जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपत्तिजनक है, तो उसको निकाला जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे संरक्षण चाहूंगा। मैंने बड़ी शांतिपूर्वक सबको सुना है। मैं अपनी बात कह लूँ, उसके बाद जो इनको कहना है, ये कह लें। इसके लिए मेरा समय देखा जाए। मैं उस दिन राष्ट्रपति जी को देख रहा था। * मुझे भी उनकी बात सुनने में पीड़ा हो रही थी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): यह नज़रिया है अपना-अपना।

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं वही कह रहा हूँ, ये मेरे विचार हैं। उनके विचार भिन्न हैं, मगर ये मेरे विचार हैं। मुझे आपत्ति इस चीज़ से है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे आपत्ति इसी चीज़ से है। अभी सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की बात हो रही थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने फिर वही बात दोहरा दी। यह तो उचित नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति जी के बारे में इस प्रकार से चर्चा नहीं की जानी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं तो बोलूंगा।...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैंने कह दिया है कि यदि आपत्तिजनक है, तो उसको निकाला जाएगा।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: ठीक है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, मैं सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की बात कह रहा था। अभी गुलाम नबी जी ने भी कहा। मुझे आपत्ति इसी बात से है कि अगर कोई प्रश्न कर दे, तो कहेंगे कि आपने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक पर प्रश्न कर दिया, जवानों पर प्रश्न कर दिया! आखिर हम अपनी आने वाली जेनरेशन को क्या सिखा रहे हैं कि जो हमारे बच्चे हैं, वे किसी चीज़ पर क्वेश्चन न करें! अगर हम सेना पर क्वेश्चन कर देते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि आप इस पर कैसे बोल सकते हो? अगर न्यायालय पर क्वेश्चन कर देते हैं, तो आप कहते हैं कि जजों के बारे में कैसे क्वेश्चन कर रहे हो? अगर हम प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में बोलते हैं, तो क्या-क्या टिप्पणियां हमको सुननी और पढ़नी पड़ती हैं? उसको लेकर तो मैं यहां पर अपनी बात नहीं कह सकता हूँ। हम अपने बच्चों को कह रहे हैं कि प्रश्न मत करो, किसी चीज़ के लिए कोई प्रश्न नहीं कर सकते, सरकार जो कहती है, चुपचाप सुनो। आगे आने वाली अपनी जेनरेशन के लिए हम यह अच्छा उदाहरण नहीं रख रहे हैं। अगर हमें आगे बढ़ना है, अगर इस देश में अपने बच्चों को खुले दिमाग से और खुले मन से सोचना सिखाना है, तो यह मत सिखाइए कि किसी चीज़ पर कोई प्रश्न नहीं कर सकते। सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक पर क्यों प्रश्न नहीं उठा सकते? अगर नहीं उठा सकते, तो आपने क्यों मिलिट्री वालों से इस बात को कहलवाया? अगर सीक्रेट है, तो जो सेना के अधिकारी थे, उनको बुलाकर क्यों कहा कि हमने बड़ा तीर मारा है और हमने सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक किया है? यह कहने की क्या जरूरत थी? क्या उसके पहले इस देश ने कोई सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक नहीं की? कितनी बार की और क्या कभी सरकार ने बताया? यह पहले और अब में इतना फर्क है। आप करते इतना सा हैं और इतना अधिक बनाते हैं, क्योंकि आपके नेताओं को बोलना सिखाया जाता है। मेरे ख्याल से नागपुर में इसकी ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है कि कैसे बोला जाए, काम मत करना, लेकिन कैसे बोला जाए, कैसे बताया जाए, उसकी शिक्षा दी जाती है।...(व्यवधान).... मुझे दिशा-भ्रमित मत कीजिए। मैं इसी पर रहना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप अपने विषय पर आइए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, इस अभिभाषण में "स्वच्छ भारत" की बात हुई। इसकी क्या हालत है? आप कह रहे हैं कि हमने तीन करोड़ टॉयलेट बना दिए। इनमें से ये कितने काम कर रहे हैं? ये कैसे काम करेंगे? क्योंकि पानी की व्यवस्था वहां है या नहीं है, इस पर आपने सोचा ही नहीं। आप बना दीजिए "प्रधान मंत्री जी का आदर्श ग्राम", लेकिन आप वहां जाकर टॉयलेट देख लीजिए, मैं और कहीं का नहीं कहूंगा। मैं बार-बार इस बात को इसीलिए दोहराता हूँ कि आप सोचते नहीं हैं, बस काम कर दो, उसके बाद देखेंगे, जो परिणाम होगा। बिना सोचे समझे काम करने का कोई मतलब नहीं है। आपको देखना चाहिए था, आपको नीति बनानी चाहिए थी कि अगर हम गांवों में टॉयलेट बना रहे हैं, तो वे टॉयलेट कैसे आगे चलेंगे? उसकी कोई नीति नहीं है, मगर बना दिए और पूरी दुनिया में "स्वच्छ भारत" हो गया। अभी मुझे आश्चर्य है, जैसा रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी कह रहे थे कि हमने इतना महान काम किया, उस दिन प्रधान मंत्री जी झाड़ू लेकर हरे पत्तों को झाड़ रहे थे। ये कैसी बातें हो रही हैं?

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

अगर माननीय रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी को उदाहरण देना चाहिए था, तो महात्मा गांधी जी का देना चाहिए था, जिन्होंने अपनी पत्नी को विवश किया कि तुमको टॉयलेट साफ करना पड़ेगा। वे अपने जीवन में हर रोज अपना टॉयलेट साफ करते थे। कभी वहां जाएं, उनका आश्रम देखें। आप लोगों को उनका आश्रम देखने में दुख होगा, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि बीजेपी, आरएसएस के लोग वहां जाते नहीं हैं। आप लोगों को दुख होगा, लेकिन आप लोग वहाँ जाकर देखिए। आप वहाँ जाकर देखिए कि उनकी जीवन पद्धति कैसी है। आप उसका उदाहरण दीजिए। आप यह दिखा रहे हैं, एक दिन मैं भी चला जाऊँ। एक दिन मैंने झाड़ू दे दिया, हम नेता बन गए और उस दिन स्वच्छ भारत हो गया। उसके बाद क्या आपने वहाँ जाकर गाँव की हालत देखी? अब मैं पढ़ रहा हूँ कि तीन राज्यों में बाहर शौच नहीं होता है, इतने डिस्ट्रिक्ट में यह काम हो गया है। क्या आपने इस देश में हालत देखी है? भाषण ऐसे दिया जा रहा है, ऐसा बताया जा रहा है। इन्होंने बसंत ऋतु की बात से अपना भाषण शुरू किया, मैं सावन की बात कहना चाहूँगा कि सावन के अंधे को हर चीज हरी-हरी दिखाई देती है। वही इस सरकार का हाल हो रहा है। इनको सब कुछ अच्छा दिखाई दे रहा है। 'India Shining', 2003 वाला, फिर से शुरू हो गया है। 2016 में यह शुरू हो गया है। जिस तरह से 'India Shining' था, उसी तरह से शुरू हो गया है - 'Feel Good'। सब कुछ अच्छा हो रहा है। इन्होंने 'स्वच्छ भारत' बोला, तो भारत स्वच्छ हो गया। इन्होंने योग सिखाया, तो अब सारा देश योग कर रहा है। स्वस्थ हो गया है, ऐसा नहीं, अभी भी सबसे ज्यादा heart patients और diabetes patients हमारे देश में हैं। क्या कभी इसके बारे में आपने सोचा है? आपने जितना पैसा इसके advertisement पर खर्च किया था, अगर सही जगह लगाते, तो कई अस्पताल बन गए होते। आप अपनी फोटो देखना चाहते हैं, अपनी बात सुनना चाहते हैं, तो आपका स्वागत है। इस देश का पैसा लग रहा है, तो लगने दो। रोज हम अखबार खोलते हैं, तो फोटो देखते हैं, 'स्वच्छ भारत', 'India Shining', 'Standup India'। अभी कोई बोल रहा था, 'Sit Down India' नहीं, यह है - 'Slogan India'। स्लोगन दिए जाओ, धड़ाधड़, एक के बाद एक - 'India Shining', 'Make in India'। सब कुछ बोलते जाओ, लेकिन कोई एक धेले का काम हो रहा हो, तब बताइए।

मैं तो आज पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस अभिभाषण में पेट्रोल के बारे में क्यों नहीं बोला गया? मैं तो हमेशा इसके बारे में प्रश्न पूछता हूँ कि जब इसका दाम 110 डॉलर प्रति बैरल था, तब भी यह 71 रुपए प्रति लीटर था, तब आप लोगों की सरकार थी, मुझे तो आश्चर्य होता है कि आप लोग यह बात क्यों नहीं उठाते हैं कि अगर आज इसका दाम 58 डॉलर है, तब भी यह 71 रुपए है। ऐसा क्यों, जब आपने इसको सीधे मार्केट से जोड़ दिया है? मेरे ख्याल से अभी उस नीति में बदलाव नहीं हुआ है। क्या इसमें बदलाव हो गया है? मुझे नहीं पता, अगर ऐसा हो गया है, तो मुझे बताइएगा, मुझे correct करिएगा। मैं इस बात को आज तक नहीं समझ पाया और मैं इसे समझने की बड़ी कोशिश करता हूँ। मैं जब भी पेट्रोल या डीजल भरवाने जाता हूँ, तो मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है कि यह कैसे हो सकता है। अभी यह आधे दाम पर है, तो मान लिया कि देश के लिए कुछ sacrifice करना है, लेकिन ये राज्य सरकार, बैठे हुए नेता और बड़े उद्योगपति sacrifice नहीं करेंगे, sacrifice करना होगा, तो चाहे आप लोग हों, चाहे ये लोग हों, sacrifice बेचारा किसान करेगा, इस देश का गरीब करेगा, इस देश का मजदूर करेगा। Sacrifice उसी को करना है, क्योंकि आप लोग sacrifice नहीं करेंगे। पेट्रोल के दाम से हर चीज जुड़ी हुई है, डीजल के दाम से हर चीज जुड़ी हुई है, आप लोग उसके बारे में नहीं सोचते हैं। अगर आप

चाहते, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप उसको आधे दाम पर कर दीजिए, लेकिन आप कुछ तो दीजिए। नहीं, जब भी इसका दाम एक डॉलर बढ़ता है, तो आप दो रुपए बढ़ा देते हैं। यह कैसे हो रहा है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। जब आप लोग ही इधर थे, तो मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहूँगा, उस समय आप लोगों ने सदन के सामने जो नाटक किया था, कोई प्याज़ की माला लिए खड़ा था, कोई किसी चीज़ की माला पहन कर खड़ा था। अब आप लोगों को वह चीज़ नहीं दिखाई दे रही है। मैं आप लोगों से यही आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि आप जो बोलते हैं, उसको करिए, उस चीज़ को अपने जीवन में उतारिए। आप लोग ऐसा करते ही नहीं हैं। बस आप लोगों का भाषण चालू है, एक के बाद एक। मुझे तो लगता है कि आप लोग हमेशा election mode में रहते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी का ही कहना था कि बहुत ज्यादा चुनाव होते हैं। अगर विधान सभा और लोक सभा के चुनाव एक साथ होने लगें, तब तो आप लोगों के लिए बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाएगी। प्रधान मंत्री जी को बोलने का मौका ही नहीं मिलेगा। प्रधान मंत्री जी को बस चुनावी भाषण ही देते हैं। हमेशा, कोई बात हो, अभी वहाँ भाषण, फिर वहाँ भाषण। कभी-कभी मुझे लगता है कि वे पार्लियामेंट में भी चुनावी भाषण दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अभी लोक सभा का चुनाव करवा लीजिए। उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा का चुनाव हो रहा है, आप लोक सभा का चुनाव भी साथ करा लीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please address the Chair.

श्री नीरज शेखर: आप उनको नहीं बोल रहे हैं, मुझे बोल रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप सीधे बात कीजिए, इधर-उधर ध्यान मत दीजिए।

श्री नीरज शेखर: जब कोई व्यवधान डालता है, तो मुझे बोलने की आदत है। मैं बड़ी कोशिश करता हूँ कि न बोलूँ, लेकिन मेरी आदत है। अब जन-धन एकाउंट की बात है, President's address में इसका बड़ा उल्लेख है। उसमें 26 करोड़ जन-धन एकाउंट्स की बात कही गई है। 8 नवम्बर से पहले जब हम लोग सुनते थे, तो पता चलता था कि जीरो बैलेंस के बहुत सारे एकाउंट्स हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा कि अब जीरो बैलेंस के कितने एकाउंट्स हैं? जन-धन एकाउंट्स का किस तरह इस्तेमाल हुआ? प्रधान मंत्री जी से मैं ऐसी आशा नहीं कर रहा था, लेकिन जिस समय शायद वे मुरादाबाद गए हुए थे, उस समय उन्होंने बोला कि आप लोगों के जन-धन एकाउंट्स में जो पैसा जमा करवाया गया है, उसको वापस मत करिएगा। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि हम देश से भ्रष्टाचार को, काले धन को खत्म करना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप लोगों को इस तरह की बात सिखा रहे हैं? मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को हमेशा इलेक्शन मोड में नहीं रहना चाहिए। मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां खड़े होकर बोलेंगे, तो इस तरह की बात कभी नहीं बोलेंगे, लेकिन जब वे बाहर रहते हैं तो उत्तेजना में न जाने क्या-क्या बोल जाते हैं। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि बाद में वे उन बातों पर सोचते भी हैं या नहीं सोचते। जन-धन एकाउंट के बारे में लोगों ने सोचा होगा कि इस सरकार ने हम लोगों को यह मौका दिया है। अब आप लोग ही निर्णय लेंगे कि आगे चलकर जन-धन एकाउंट वालों के खिलाफ आप क्या कार्यवाही करेंगे?

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

अभी हमने एक चीज़ और पढ़ी है कि आप लोग 18 लाख लोगों को इन्कम टैक्स के नोटिसेज़ भेजने वाले हैं, जिनके एकाउंट में एक लिमिट से ज्यादा पैसे जमा हुए हैं। मुझे नहीं पता कि 18 लाख लोगों को नोटिसेज़ भेजने के लिए इतनी manpower कहाँ से आएगी, इसके बारे में तो आप लोगों को ही पता होगा।

महोदय, मैं नोटबंदी पर भी जरूर कुछ कहना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि हम लोगों को पिछले सेशन में इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला था।

एक माननी सदस्य: चेंज करने का मौका नहीं मिला?

श्री नीरज शेखर: चेंज करने का मौका आप लोगों ने जिनको देना था, जिनकी सरकार है, अड़ानी और अम्बानी की सरकार है, उनको आप लोगों ने मौका दे दिया है और वे लोग चेंज कराकर आप लोगों को दे रहे हैं। यह बात सबको पता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनाव में कौन पैसा खर्च कर रहा है, हम लोगों को पता चल रहा है, इसलिए आप ज्यादा मत बोलिए और अपनी पोल मत खोलिए। आपको समझ में आया?

मैं demonetization पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ, उस दिन तो मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण नहीं सुना, लेकिन बाद में समाचारों में मैंने सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि रात्रि 12.00 बजे के बाद ये नोट रद्दी का टुकड़ा हो जाएंगे। आगे उन्होंने कहा कि Demonetisation को मैं इसलिए ला रहा हूँ कि इससे आतंकवाद में कमी होगी, काला धन खत्म हो जाएगा, उग्रवाद, नक्सलवाद खत्म हो जाएगा, नकली नोट खत्म हो जाएंगे। मुझे आश्चर्य है, पिछली बार भी मुझे किसी ने बताया था या सदन में ही मैंने यह सुना था कि नकली नोट तो बस 400 करोड़ ही हैं और इन्होंने अपने जवाब में यह कहा था कि ये 0.02 per cent of total currency हैं।

महोदय, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जितनी fake money आई, उसमें से कितनी पकड़ी गई? कितनी counterfeit money पकड़ी गई? आप लोग तो बैंकों में गए नहीं होंगे, लेकिन मुझे जाना पड़ता है। एक बार जब मैं बैंक गया और जब मैं अपने पैसे ले रहा था, तो देख रहा था कि नकली नोट की कोई चेकिंग नहीं हो रही है, ऐसे ही वे नोट ले रहे हैं। जब पहले हम बैंक में पैसा जमा करवाने जाते थे, तो वे लोग एक-एक नोट चेक करते थे कि कहीं कोई नकली नोट तो नहीं आ गया। चूंकि इस समय बैंकों पर इतना प्रेशर है, इसलिए वे बिना चेक किए ही नोट लिए जा रहे हैं। जब सारी करेंसी एक साथ मिल जाएगी, तो बाद में यह तय नहीं हो पाएगा कि वे नोट तोमर जी ने जमा किए, अनन्त जी ने किए या नीरज शेखर ने किए। जब सारी करेंसी एक साथ मिल जाएगी, तो बाद में यह पता नहीं चल सकेगा कि उसमें fake money कितनी आई। हम लोगों को पता तो चले कि कितनी करेंसी बैंकों में डिपॉजिट हुई है।

पहले हर हफ्ते टीवी पर यह बताया जा रहा था। 15 नवम्बर को टीवी में आया कि बैंकों में इतना पैसा जमा हो गया है, लेकिन 10 दिसम्बर या 23 दिसम्बर के बाद से अब तक कोई आंकड़े नहीं आ रहे हैं। क्या आपसे यह क्लेक्युलेट ही नहीं हो पा रहा है कि अब तक कितना पैसा आया है? अगर आपके पास आंकड़े आ गए हों तो मुझे बताएं। मुझे पता नहीं है कि बैंकों के पास कितना पैसा वापस आया है।

साथ ही हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि कितना पैसा आपने नये नोटों के रूप में दिया है? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने कहा कि नोटबन्दी के आदेशों को 80 से 100 बार बदला गया। नोटबन्दी के संबंध में प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण में यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया था कि 50 दिन के बाद, यह देश जो सजा उन्हें देना चाहे, दे, लेकिन 50 दिन का समय उन्हें जरूर दिया जाए। अब 50 दिन तो हो गए। प्रधान मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं कि उन्हें कौन सजा देने वाला है, लेकिन देश का प्रधान मंत्री जो बोलता है, उसके बारे में जनता सोचती है कि वे इस बारे में वचनबद्ध हैं। वे जो बोलेंगे, वह जरूर कर के दिखाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वही मैं कह रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उस पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता हूं, वह बिल्कुल हो रहा है। मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि 30 तारीख तक यदि कोई, किसी कारण से अपने रुपए बैंक में जमा नहीं करा पाए, तो वह 31 मार्च, 2017 तक आरबीआई में जमा करा सकता है। यदि आप 2.50 लाख रुपए से कम जमा करेंगे, तो आपसे कोई पूछताछ नहीं की जाएगी। इस बारे में सूचना हर पेट्रोल पम्प पर लगी हुई है। मुझे तो आश्चर्य है कि इसे प्रचारित करने पर कितना भारी धन खर्च किया गया है। इसके बावजूद अब उन्हें दंडित करने की बात कही जा रही है कि जितना भी पैसा आपने जमा कराया है, उस सबकी इन्क्वायरी होगी।

महोदय, पहले कहा गया कि जो गृहिणी है, यदि वह अपने पैसे बैंक में जमा कराती है, तो उसकी जांच नहीं होगी, लेकिन अब उसकी भी जांच किए जाने की बात कही जा रही है। आप लोगों ने नोटबन्दी कर के एक बात तो जरूर की है कि इस देश की जितनी भी गृहिणियां हैं, वे आपसे नाराज हो गई हैं, क्योंकि जो स्त्री धन होता है, जिस धन को वह अपने पति से छिपाकर, घर खर्च से बचाकर रखती हैं, उसे आपने उजागर करने पर विवश कर दिया है और इस कारण उन्हें आपने अपना दुश्मन बना लिया है।

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री, इस बात को नहीं समझ सकते, इसलिए यह बात मैं उनके लिए नहीं कह रहा हूं, लेकिन आप लोग विवाहित और बाल-बच्चे वाले हैं, आप तो इसे अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। स्त्री धन वह पैसा है, जिसे स्त्री अपने पास जमा करती थी, जिसे वह अपने पति को कभी नहीं बताती थी, अब उसे बताना पड़ रहा है। आप ट्रांसपेरेंसी और कीजिए। मैं ट्रांसपेरेंसी करने के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं। ट्रांसपेरेंसी हर तरह से होनी चाहिए। मेरा कहना यही है कि लोगों को बताइए कि कितना पैसा आया, इस बारे में आप ट्रांसपेरेंसी कीजिए। आपने कहा था कि आरबीआई में 31 मार्च, 2017 तक पैसा जमा करा सकते हैं, लेकिन अब नहीं किया जा रहा है। ऐसा क्यों, क्यों तब तक आरबीआई में पैसा जमा नहीं कराया जा सकता, क्या कारण है, आप अपनी बात से कैसे पलट सकते हैं? रोज नए कानून आ जाते हैं कि अब नहीं कर सकते, 30 तारीख तक यह करना है और 31 तारीख तक यह करना है। यह क्या है? हर बार आप नया कानून ले आते हैं। यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि यह सरकार क्या करना चाहती है? अगर आप लोगों ने तय किया था कि मैं डिमॉनेटाइजेशन करना है, तो आपने उसका कोई फॉर्मूला बनाया होगा, लेकिन मुझे पता नहीं आपने इसे किस-किस को बताया होगा। आप जैसे विद्वान लोग थे, तभी इस देश की यह हालत हुई है कि नोटबन्दी के बाद देश भर में लाइन में लगे हुए लोगों में से 135 लोग मर गए और इस देश की यह दुर्दशा हुई है।

महोदय, मुझे इस बात का आश्चर्य है कि तर्क दिया जाता है कि इस देश के लोग हमारे साथ हैं। क्या कहीं कोई घटना हुई है, आप लोग क्या चाहते थे, क्या आप लोग चाहते थे कि सड़कों पर दंगे हों,

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

बैंकों में जगह-जगह लूटमार हो, क्या आप यह चाहते थे? अगर इस देश का आदमी समझदार है, तो इस पर आप लोगों को दुख हो रहा है। क्या आपको इस बात पर दुख हो रहा है कि इस देश के आदमी ने लड़ाई नहीं की और सब कुछ चुपचाप सहता रहा? जो वेनेजुएला में हुआ, क्या आप यह चाहते थे कि वैसा ही इस देश में भी हो, सड़कों पर लड़ाई हो? मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह तक कौन सा है? मैं आश्चर्य करता हूँ कि इतने विद्वान और महापंडित लोग, ऐसी बात कर सकते हैं। अगर इस देश का आदमी समझदार है और अगर वह अपने देश के बारे में सोच रहा है, तो क्या गलत सोच रहा है? अगर वह नहीं चाहता कि नोटबन्दी के कारण देश में मार पीट हो, तो क्या यह गलत है? वह बताएगा, उसका जब समय आएगा, तब वह आपको बताएगा और उसकी सज़ा आपको देगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप लोगों को इसका जवाब देना पड़ेगा। आप तो चुप हो गए। अब तो नोटबन्दी के बारे में कोई बात ही नहीं हो रही है। इस सरकार का यह कार्य मेरी समझ से पूरी तरह से बाहर है।

महोदय, अब मैं किसान के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस बात को कोई नहीं उठा रहा है, लेकिन मैं इस बात को बराबर उठाना चाहता हूँ कि किसान के बारे में आपने न कभी सोचा है और न कभी सोचेंगे। आप बार-बार कह रहे हैं कि नोटबन्दी की वजह से बुआई ज्यादा हुई और आने वाले समय में इसके कारण फसल ज्यादा होगी। मैं भी मानता हूँ कि ज्यादा फसल होगी, लेकिन फिर जो व्हीट पर 10 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी थी, वह आपने क्यों खत्म कर दी? यह मुझे आज तक समझ में नहीं आया। सरकार ने इसका जवाब नहीं दिया है। जो भी इसका जवाब देगा, उनसे मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि अगर आने वाले समय में व्हीट का उत्पादन बढ़ने वाला है, तो इसमें जो इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी 10 परसेंट है, उसे आपने खत्म क्यों कर दिया? क्या आप बाहर से मँगाएँगे? इस देश के किसान की जो एमएसपी है, जिसे बढ़ाने के लिए आपने अपने चुनावी घोषणा-पत्र में कहा था कि ढाई गुना करेंगे, उससे पीछे होकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कह दिया कि हम यह कर ही नहीं सकते। तो आप किसानों के साथ क्या-क्या कर रहे हैं? इस किसान के साथ सबसे बड़ा छल आप लोग कर रहे हैं। इस देश के किसान के बारे में कोई सोचता ही नहीं है। कह रहे हैं कि सिंचाई के लिए 5,000 करोड़ था। इस देश में सिंचाई के लिए क्या सिर्फ 5,000 करोड़ चाहिए? सिंचाई तो दूर की बात है, आज तक हम लोग अपने लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं दे पाए हैं। इसकी बात तो कहीं नहीं है। आज भी देश में लोग आर्सेनिक वाला पानी पी रहे हैं। वह बात तो कहीं नहीं आ रही है! यह नहीं होता है कि पढ़ाई अच्छी कैसे होगी। आज सुबह एक प्रश्न था कि हमारे यहाँ उच्च शिक्षा में अध्यापकों की कमी है, लाखों अध्यापकों की कमी है। उसके बारे में कोई बात नहीं है। वह कहाँ से आएगी? अपने एडवर्टाइजमेंट में जो पैसा आप खर्च कर रहे हैं, रोज-रोज विज्ञापनों में जो पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, वह पैसा उनमें लगाइए और अच्छे अध्यापक लाइए।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बलिया गए और वहाँ से उन्होंने 'उज्ज्वला' योजना का शुभारम्भ किया। मैं बार-बार आश्चर्य करता हूँ, जब सब लोग कहते हैं - मुफ्त है, मुफ्त है। मैं आप लोगों को अपनी जानकारी से कह रहा हूँ कि 1,600 रुपये लिए गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर मैं असत्य बोल रहा हूँ, तो मुझ पर प्रिविलेज लाइएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप प्रिविलेज लाइएगा और मैं आप लोगों से माफ़ी माँगूँगा। 1,600-1,600 रुपये लिए गए। इसमें मुफ्त क्या है? 3,200 की जगह 1,600 रुपए और उसके बाद जब वह गैस लेगा, तो उसको क्या आप मुफ्त में देंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए, बाद में जवाब दीजिएगा। उसके बाद उसको जो गैस देंगे, तो क्या आप मुफ्त में

देंगे? उसके लिए तो उसे पैसा देना ही होगा। उस दिन भाषण में सुना कि प्रधान मंत्री जी को बड़ा कष्ट था कि जब वे वहाँ जाते थे, तो अंधेरे में अपनी माँ की शक्ल नहीं देख पाते थे। इसमें मुझे आश्चर्य है। हम लोगों के यहाँ पूर्वांचल में तो चूल्हा ऐसी जगह नहीं होता है। चूल्हा तो ऐसी जगह होता है, जहाँ से धुआँ बाहर निकल जाए। वहाँ पूरा ऐसा होता है। ऐसे कोई कोठरी में चूल्हा नहीं बनता है। इस देश के जितने समझदार लोग हैं, वे चूल्हा एक बंद कमरे में नहीं बनाएँगे। लेकिन अलग-अलग चीजें हैं।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की विदेश नीति के बारे में बड़ी तारीफ की गई। प्रधान मंत्री जी ऐसे विदेश गए, सारे देशों में गए, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी पाकिस्तान भी गए। माननीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने बताया, आज तक हमारे 82 जवान मारे गए हैं। सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के बाद जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं, उनमें सबसे ज्यादा जवान मारे गए हैं। आपने कहा नोटबंदी से cross border insurgence बंद होंगे, लेकिन वे ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं। आप जानते हैं कि आज ओडिशा में क्या हुआ है। मेरे ख्याल से आप लोगों ने खबर पढ़ी होगी कि वहाँ नक्सलियों ने क्या किया है। उसमें एक महीने का ठहराव हुआ और बाकी फिर से वही स्थिति है। काले धन का तो हम लोग इंतजार कर रहे हैं, पूरा देश इंतजार कर रहा है कि काला धन कब आएगा। जो 15 लाख करोड़ था और सुना था तथा आपने एफिडेविट दिया था कि 15 लाख करोड़ में से बस 10 लाख करोड़ बैंकों में आएगा, लेकिन 15 लाख करोड़ का 15 लाख करोड़ आ गया, तो इसका मतलब इस देश में काला धन तो नहीं है। हर बार जब ऐसी इनकी योजना फेल हो जाती है, तो उसके बाद ये एक नयी योजना ले आते हैं।

अब एक और योजना के बारे में कहा गया है। मैं उसका नाम भूल जाता हूँ। इतने नाम हैं कि आदमी कन्फ्यूज हो जाता है। उसका नाम 'गरीब कल्याण' योजना है। आप जो डिक्लेयर करेंगे, मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि उसमें कितना डिक्लेयर हुआ? मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि 'गरीब कल्याण' में कितना डिक्लेयर हुआ, जो आप करेंगे? 50 परसेंट ले लिया जाएगा, 25 परसेंट रोक दिया जाएगा। इस देश का आदमी तो यहीं confused है। बेचारा calculation ही कर रहा है। सुबह अखबार उठाता है, तो वह calculation करने लगता है। मैं आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि आप इन सब चीजों को देखें, सिर्फ स्लोगन मत दें, अपना काम करें। इस देश को स्लोगन और भाषण से ज्यादा काम की जरूरत है। आप लोग हर चीज में अपने को बढ़ा कर बताते हैं कि हम ये-ये कह रहे हैं। सुनने में आ रहा है कि रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने करप्शन पर आकाश-पाताल सब एक कर दिया था। यह Transparency International की रिपोर्ट है, जिसके अनुसार 2014-15 में हम लोग 76वें स्थान पर थे और 2015-16 में 79वें स्थान पर आ गए हैं। इसका क्या मतलब हुआ? इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इस देश में करप्शन बढ़ रहा है। जितना करप्शन 2014-15 में था, उससे बढ़ रहा है। हम लोग बोलेंगे, तो आप लोग उसको मानेंगे नहीं, क्योंकि आप लोग तो भगवान के अवतरित हैं, सब लोग नागपुर से शिक्षा लेकर आए हैं, इसलिए आप लोग करप्शन के बारे में तो जानते ही नहीं हैं, बस इधर के लोग जानते हैं, उधर के लोग तो करप्शन के बारे में जानते ही नहीं हैं। उनको समझ ही नहीं आता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, हमारी पार्टी का 54 मिनट का समय है और हमारी पार्टी के दो वक्ता हैं, आगे वाले वक्ता थोड़ा कम बोल लेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपके और साथी भी बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, हमारी पार्टी से एक और साथी बोलने वाले हैं। 'डिजिटल इंडिया' के बारे में कहा जाता है। अब सारा देश डिजिटल होने वाला है, बिल्कुल हो गया, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बोल दिया,

[श्री नीरज शेखर]

तो हो गया। जो प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल देते हैं, वह हो जाता है। हो गया, योगा हम सब लोगों ने सीख लिया, 'स्वच्छ भारत' हो गया, 'स्टैंड अप इंडिया' हो गया, 'मेक इन इंडिया' हो गया, 'स्टार्ट अप इंडिया' हो गया, 'स्किल इंडिया' हो गया, सब कुछ हो चुका है। अब नया है 'डिजिटल इंडिया'। 'डिजिटल इंडिया' के बारे में अभी तक मुझे नहीं समझ में आया है, मैं बलिया का हूँ, दिल्ली में पढ़ाई जरूर की है, लेकिन बलिया का हूँ, अभी तक मुझे समझ में नहीं आया है। किसी एक साथी से समय लेकर सीखूंगा कि कैसे 'डिजिटल इंडिया' होगा? अगर मैं गलत नहीं हूँ, तो पूरी दुनिया में एक ही देश ऐसा है, जो पूरी तरह से कैशलेस और डिजिटल है और वह है स्वीडन। वहां इंटरनेट कनेक्टिविटी 100 परसेंट है और वहां पर सारे लोग पढ़े-लिखे हैं। इस देश में वह कैसे होगा, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा। पता नहीं, हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी कभी बलिया गए हैं या नहीं, कभी छपरा गए हैं या नहीं, कभी चम्पारण गए हैं या नहीं, कभी कालाहांडी गए हैं या नहीं, कभी बोलांगीर गए हैं या नहीं, कभी छत्तीसगढ़ गए हैं या नहीं? इस देश को पहले जानिए, फिर बोलिए कि 'डिजिटल इंडिया' हो जाएगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ये किस कल्पना में जी रहे हैं? मैं तो हमेशा यह बात कहता हूँ। मुझे तो लगता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी इस देश की वास्तविकता जानते हैं या नहीं जानते हैं? 15 साल तक वे मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं और अब ढाई साल से प्रधान मंत्री हैं, तो इस प्रकार से वे 17 साल से जनता से दूर हैं। बताइए, जब वे मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब भी वे रोड से गए और किसी को रोक कर कुछ पूछा? वे हेलिकॉप्टर से गए होंगे, भाषण दिया होगा, फिर गांधीनगर आ गए होंगे। वे बताएं कि क्या वे कभी किसी गांव में गए, किसी गरीब के यहां गए? वहां जाकर किसी से पूछा कि तुम्हें क्या तकलीफ है?

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): वह गरीब के घर में पैदा हुआ है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: गरीब के घर में सब पैदा होते हैं। इस देश के जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, वे चाल में रहते थे। इस देश के जो सबसे अमीर आदमी हैं, वे चाल में रहते थे, आज 5,500 करोड़ का उनका घर है। आप मुझे मत सिखाइए कि क्या है। अपनी पिछली जिन्दगी को भूल जाने के लिए 18 साल बहुत समय होता है। आपको आज जाकर देखना पड़ेगा कि इस देश में क्या हालत है, इस देश में गरीब कैसे रह रहा है। ऐसे ही सिर्फ भाषण दे देने से नहीं हो जाएगा कि मैं इस देश को जानता हूँ। इस देश के एक-एक गाँव में चल कर जाना पड़ेगा और गाँव के लोगों की तकलीफ को समझना पड़ेगा, सिर्फ भाषण देने से नहीं होगा।

सर, मैं किसी पर व्यक्तिगत टिप्पणी नहीं कर रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि आप लोग समझिए, इस देश को जानिए, ऐसे डिजिटल नहीं हो जाएगा। डिजिटल होने के लिए आप लोगों को और काम करना पड़ेगा। इस देश के लोगों को शिक्षित करना पड़ेगा। हम लोग अपने देश के लोगों को पानी नहीं दे पाए और हम लोग डिजिटल होने की बात करते हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य है, मैंने लोक सभा में प्रधान मंत्री जी का एक भाषण सुना था, उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि हमने 18 हजार गांवों को बिजली दे दी।

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़: आप गलत बोल रहे हैं, इसमें इनका भाषण नहीं है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं इसके बारे में बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा लोक सभा में दिए गए एक भाषण के बारे में बात कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने उसमें बोला था कि हमने सरकार में आने के बाद 18 हजार गांवों को बिजली दी है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह टारगेट है।

श्री नीरज शेखर: टारगेट नहीं, बल्कि उन्होंने ऐसा कहा था। आप फिर से वह भाषण सुनिगा, जिसमें उन्होंने 'मनरेगा' पर टिप्पणी की थी। आप फिर से उस भाषण को सुनिए, ऐसा उन्होंने वहां कहा था? ...**(व्यवधान)**... चलिए, मैं 18,000 मान लेता हूं जबकि आपने 11,000 कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह काम किसके द्वारा हुआ है। वह राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण कार्यक्रम पहले से चल रहा है। आपने दीनदयाल उपाध्याय योजना में कितना पैसा दिया है? मैं आश्चर्य करता हूं कि आप कोई भी भाषण दे देते हैं और हम सुनते जाते हैं। मैं यही कहता हूं कि आप अपने बच्चों को सिखाइए कि वे प्रश्न कर सकें, इस देश की कार्यपालिका, न्यायपालिका या सेना, जिससे भी प्रश्न करना चाहें, वे प्रश्न कर सकें। मैं चाहता हूं कि देश में ऐसे हालात बनें, लेकिन आप कोई प्रश्न नहीं चाहते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बोल दिया, अगर आप उनसे प्रश्न करेंगे तो आप देशद्रोही बन जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने इतनी गालियां सुनीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे एक गाना पसंद आया जो नोटबंदी पर था। वह था कि क्यों देश लाइन में खड़ा है? मेरा फेसबुक तो चला नहीं, मैं सिर्फ अपलोड करना जानता हूं और मैंने उसे अपलोड कर दिया। मैं यहां कोई नाम नहीं लेना चाहता लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि आप लोगों ने क्या कोई टीम यह काम करने के लिए रखी हुई है? मुझे इस बात का आश्चर्य है। अभी माननीय मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि बड़े दिल का बनिए। आप लोगों को बड़े दिल का बनने की आवश्यकता है। अभी सहस्रबुद्धे जी कह रहे थे कि हम लोग लाल बत्ती और घर के लिए नहीं आए हैं। आप लोगों ने सबसे बड़ा काम जो आने के बाद किया, वह यही किया कि सबसे घर खाली कराओ, सबसे बड़े घर में हम लोग रहेंगे, चाहे फर्स्ट टर्म का हो या सैकेंड टर्म का हो, वे नहीं। पहले हम लोग रहेंगे और लाल बत्ती में चलेंगे। आज मैं यह देखकर हैरान होता हूं कि किसके घरों पर ज्यादा बैरिकेडिंग है? मैं समझता हूं कि जो लोग पहले सिद्धांत की बात करते थे, आज सबसे ज्यादा सिक्योरिटी उनके साथ चल रही है। इसलिए सिद्धांत दूसरों पर ही नहीं, अपने ऊपर भी लागू करिए।

मैंने समय ज्यादा ले लिया। मैं आप सब लोगों के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने मेरी बात सुनी। कुछ टिप्पणियां हुईं, लेकिन मैं अंत में, माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी से आग्रह करूंगा और इस सदन से भी आग्रह करूंगा कि माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण न हो और प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण हो, ऐसा हो। धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): I pray hon. Amma to give me the strength to discharge my duties faithfully and sincerely and guide me in all my endeavours. Hon. Amma is more than the God to me. I invoke her blessings before commencing my speech on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

I thank His Excellency the President for his fine speech delivered in the Joint Session of Parliament. The speech deals with many aspects of India. We are very happy to note that our India is making progress. There is no doubt about it. The AIADMK also joins the Central Government in making the progress.

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

In the course of his speech, His Excellency the President has referred to the centenary year of great leaders of India. But no mention has been made of a very popular leader, *Puratchi Thalaivar, Makkal Thilagam*, Dr. M. G. Ramachandran. This year is the centenary year of MGR. Of course, the Central Government released postal stamps. We thank the Central Government for that. But that is not sufficient. The AIADMK is celebrating the centenary year of MGR under the able and dynamic leadership of hon. Chinamma, our General Secretary of AIADMK. The Central Government must also allocate sufficient funds and celebrate the centenary year of MGR in a fitting manner. I think MGR and Amma are the most popular leaders of our nation. MGR cannot be forgotten. So, very humbly, I request the Central Government to celebrate the centenary year of MGR in an appropriate and befitting manner.

Then, I thank our hon. Foreign Minister for saving our national honour. She has made Amazon to apologise or to express regret. So, I thank the hon. Foreign Minister. With regard to Jallikattu, at the risk of repetition, we thank the hon. Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Finance Minister, the Law Minister and the learned Attorney General, who intervened appropriately and took all legal steps to see that Jallikattu is conducted very smoothly in Tamil Nadu. I request the Central Government on a very sensitive issue which is there in Tamil Nadu, that is called NEET. In Tamil Nadu, there is no competitive examination to admit students in professional colleges like MBBS, BE, etc. Hon. Amma had given many memoranda to our Prime Minister to see that NEET is not implemented or imposed in Tamil Nadu. This kind of examination cannot be successfully faced by rural students and also poor students. Now, in our State, we have made a special enactment by which there is no competitive examination for admission to professional colleges. But, last year, the Central Government had given one-year exemption to Tamil Nadu from NEET. But, that exemption is not sufficient. Permanently, Tamil Nadu must be exempted from NEET. The reason is very simple. The syllabus for NEET is CBSE-based whereas we are following State Board syllabus. The questions based on CBSE syllabus cannot be answered by the students who have studied under the State Board. So, it is a natural thing. It is against natural justice. Of course, now, the Central Government has announced that NEET examination can be written in Tamil. But, that is not sufficient. So, again, like Jallikattu, I urge the Central Government to do the needful. A Bill has been passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislature seeking exemption from NEET examination with regard to admission to professional colleges. So, it must be followed up by the Central Government and appropriate legal measures and steps must be taken by the Central Government. It is a highly sensitive issue. Now, Tamil Nadu fully knows as to what is happening throughout

the world. They are making use of the latest technologies for achieving their goals. So, at the risk of repetition, I urge the Central Government that appropriate legal steps must be taken to get the Presidential assent to the Bill passed by the Tamil Nadu Legislature seeking exemption from NEET.

With regard to Bhavani River, now the Kerala Government is going ahead with construction. Of course, the Tamil Nadu Government has moved the Supreme Court but the Central Government must intervene and do the needful. Now, entire Tamil Nadu is suffering from drought. Our Government has also declared the entire State as a drought State but the Cauvery Management Board must be constituted by the Central Government. It is in the hands of the Central Government. If water is released from Karnataka and water is flown into the river, there will be some relief to the farmers of Tamil Nadu. That must be done at an earliest point of time.

Also, with regard to the fishermen issue, I would like to submit that to find out a permanent solution, Kachchatheevu must be retrieved permanently from the hands of Sri Lanka. Our hon. Amma already moved to Supreme Court for filing a writ declaring that cessation of Kachchatheevu to Sri Lanka is unconstitutional so the Central Government must take appropriate steps to see that the fishermen issue must be settled permanently and Kachchatheevu must be retrieved.

With regard to laying of GAIL gas pipeline in Coimbatore and Erode districts, the GAIL is invoking provisions of a certain Act. That is not correct because the farmers are losing their land and they are unnecessarily burdened with many consequences. Not only are they losing the land but there are other consequences also. Hon. Amma had taken all legal steps but the desired effect is yet to be achieved. So, my humble request to the Central Government is that the GAIL gas pipeline must be realigned so as not to affect the farmers of the Tamil Nadu. It is also another sensitive issue. Now, people cannot be satisfied with what the courts say or what we politicians say. They must get justice because unless and until they achieve their goal, until they get satisfaction from the efforts of the Government, they will not allow the Government to function. It is a ground reality. I humbly urge and request the Central Government that the laying of GAIL gas pipeline should not affect the Tamil Nadu farmers. Appropriate steps must be taken.

Our hon. Chief Minister has also given a memorandum to our hon. Prime Minister seeking many reliefs, especially, the compensation for the damages suffered by Tamil Nadu due to Vardah cyclone and also drought conditions at other places. I urge the Central Government to release the funds as early as possible. The entire amount which has been

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

sought by the hon. Chief Minister, to the extent possible, must be released immediately. Otherwise the people of entire Tamil Nadu are now suffering. Some relief may be given by the Central Government. Though our hon. Amma is not with us but AIADMK is ruling Tamil Nadu. We are still having the rule of hon. Amma under the able and dynamic leadership of hon. Chinamma, the General Secretary of AIADMK. The State of Tamil Nadu will continue to be number one State in the whole of India. Thank you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, before I make any points on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address, we would like to sincerely acknowledge our hon. *Rashtrapatiji*; we start with an appreciation for him. He had been known to us from the time he was a Political Science professor in Vidyasagar College in South 24 Parganas. Now, 52 years later, he is our hon. *Rashtrapatiji* with a wealth of experience. We wish him happiness, we wish him health and good luck in whatever he does because as we know, in this term, this will be the last time he addressed the Joint Session of Parliament. Sir, the speaker, who moved the Motion, on behalf of the Government started off with telling us about Yoga, which we think is a very nice way to start his speech. And, after that, he went on to tell us some wonderful stories about little known people who have won the *Padma Shri* and how the Government had found these people and awarded them with the *Padma Shri*. They are not celebrities. They are kind of unknown people who had done good work. In that same tone, I wish to enlighten this House about a few more unknown people with three or four little stories before I get down to the main points of my speech.

Sir, Sudarsin Surin lives in Marangabahal Village in Odisha. Sir, when his two year old son fell ill, he took his son on a bicycle and travelled 7 kilometres to reach the Meghapal hospital. On reaching there, the doctors advised him to take his child to Sambalpur hospital which was about 40 kilometres away from Meghapal as the baby was critical. Sir, he asked the auto-rickshaw drivers to take him there but he only had 500-rupee notes with him. After three hours, sadly, the baby succumbed to his injuries. Sir, there are many stories like this. Sir, there is one Komali, an 18 months old baby. The parents didn't have the new currency to buy medicines and the private hospital in Andhra Pradesh — it is not about Andhra Pradesh alone, it is across the country but this particular incident was in Andhra Pradesh — refused to accept old currency notes. Komali is now no more with us. Suresh was of 18 years from Uttar Pradesh. He was a B.Sc. 2nd Year student. He hanged himself. Why? Because he could not withdraw money to pay the college examination fees. Take the case of Noel Topno in West Bengal. Suresh was 18 years old while Noel Topno was 52 years old. He was the Chief Manager of a Central Bank of India branch. He lost consciousness and he had a cardiac arrest while he was working.

5.00 P.M.

Sir, I ask this Government, they don't have to give *Padma Shris* for these families, *Padma Shri* is not required, but one minute silence, at least, in Parliament, in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha! 120 people or some people say 135 people have died. My party, The Trinamool Congress, from day one has been very clear on our views within 50 minutes of the hon. Prime Minister finishing his speech on November the 8th and I use the word historic because history has two sides. History can be good and history can be bad. So, it was historic. No doubt about it. So, this list has been compiled. The media has this list of 120 deaths. Sir, no *Padma Shri* but one minute silence. But, the question is: Has the Government even acknowledged these deaths? Have they expressed any condolences for these deaths? Have they told us in November, December and January, how these deaths will be prevented? What measures did they take? Sir, in a situation like this, it cannot be business as usual. It cannot and it must not be business as usual. We have been focussing on the pains of demonetisation and that is why, Sir, today, I will be sticking only to the President's Address. Fifty six seems to be a favourite number of this Government. In terms of 56 or *chappan*, I am only sticking to 55 because this is Para 55 on page 11, in the 4,902 words of the Presidential Address, which refers to demonetisation in about eight or nine lines.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

We are asking for withdrawal of deposit limits. Sir, yesterday, the Finance Minister made a speech. We did not come from our party to listen to his speech, nor did we come the previous day because we believe and our point was that for demonetisation, Parliament was ignored and that was our way of stating over the last two days that you people don't need Parliament because you have a one-man band. To quot from the Finance Minister's speech — and I am going back to Para 55 of the President's speech — the Finance Minister said, 'a trusted custodian of public money.' That is the Government's role. I ask, Sir, are you the only trusted custodian of the public money because you are not allowing the public to withdraw their private money for which they pay tax? So we appeal and urge upon this Government to please stay away from platitudes. From tomorrow or Monday, please stop all the restrictions that you have placed on the withdrawal limit. One thing got confirmed after the speech, in this booklet of about 4,000 words, and the Finance Minister's speech. The good thing, at least, which the Government has confirmed is that demonetisation has not worked because if it had worked, they would have given us some numbers. They would have

shared as to how much has been collected and how much has been given out. I read the Economic Survey with a great deal of interest and I must congratulate the Government on the literary part of it. There were some beautiful quotations including Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Arvind Adiga. There were very, very nice literary quotations. I am not getting into the content or the financial part because there was nothing there. There was nothing there in the Budget, anything worthwhile. Sir, this is a story of demonetisation. When my party spoke here in this House on 24th November and the hon. Prime Minister was sitting there, eyeball to eyeball, I told him, through you, Sir, "You can arrest all 46 Trinamool Congress MPs here. You can even try and arrest Mamata Banerjee in Bengal but that will not stop us from opposing your policy and it is nothing personal. We are opposing you for economic reasons. We are opposing you because we think that this is anti-people. We are opposing you because we think that these are draconian measures. We are opposing you because you have not thought this out. We are opposing you for this reason." We have said, with all humility, "धमकी मत दिखाओ don't do political vendetta on us." And exactly on this, Sir, you gave me an opportunity to speak in the morning. I managed to express myself for three minutes; so, I will not repeat those points. The leader of our party in Lok Sabha and our MP were arrested on 30th December and 3rd January, hardly two weeks after we made our points on demonetisation. Political vendetta is not a solution in a democracy. Sir, interestingly, on demonetisation — it has been around for about 12 weeks — after every two weeks, the Government has been coming up with a new reason as to why demonetisation took place. First, it was terrorism. For the next two weeks, it became black money. For the next two weeks, to remove corruption. For the next two weeks, something crazier, that is, to improve the digital economy. The day before yesterday we were hearing, to widen the tax net. And now yesterday we are hearing, to boost the real estate market. Sir, these are not the reasons. But I am not surprised because when it comes to slogans, it is very difficult to beat this Government. They have come up with some really good slogans like Start up India, Skill India, Make in India, Digital India. Our request to this Government is to make all these slogans and come up with a new slogan, 'Be India'; just, 'Be India'. Sir, Para 5 of the President's Address says, "At the core of all my Government's policies is the welfare". Sir, I beg to differ. Our belief from the Trinamool Congress is, at the core of this Government's policy is the PM. Not the hon. PM, but the PM. The PM means, Photo Mantri. Sir, I have a mother. She is 79. We all have our mothers. She was also required to go to a bank in Kolkata. I was travelling. I couldn't go to the bank to collect the money. So, I had sent two of my colleagues with her to collect the money from the bank. I had also another Option. I could have put her in a

queue. I could have sent some cameras there. I could have got those pictures shot. I could have put it on the social media. Then, I said, Derek what a good son you are. But there are others who may be having 96-year old mother who indulge in being a Photo Mantri, whether it is a Photo Mantri, whether it is a Coldplay concert, there also you were giving messages just a few days after *Notebandi*. In fact, I am completely bored with this name of Notebandi, or, demonetisation. I think, we need to come up with a new name. But on this issue, Sir, in Japan, same thing, ridiculing people who were standing in the queues. This is all the result of being 24x7 PM and the most hon. PM.

I can give you another example of Khadi which is fabulous. My colleagues here are talking about Mahatma Gandhi's picture disappearing from the currency notes. I do not know whether the Finance Minister will get into trouble. Yesterday, he had mentioned the name of Mahatma four times in his Budget Speech. In the last two years, I have been reading a lot about Golwalkar. After listening to the views of Golwalka, I was wondering whether there was a need to make a choice. Is it Golwalkar or is it Mahatma? Sir, Khadi calendar is the same thing. This photo opportunity is not the solution for this problem. Because now if you really examine the demitronisation, sorry, I said it wrong, demitronisation or demonetisation or notebandi, you call it by whatever name you want, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, on a serious note, I appreciate we are having a debate, we didn't interrupt them and they are not interrupting us, so, that is all in good spirit. Although I was little focussed on my left side, if I may say to my senior Member and Minister, Ravi Shankarji, that he is going to get a lot of brownie points today because he mentioned the name of somebody thirteen times in his speech. That is very, very good. He is still nowhere compared to my colleagues from the AIADMK but he is getting there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: This is too much. On the lighter vein it is okay.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Thank you. I am not so on a lighter vein.

Para 17 of the President's Address deals with transforming the lives of farmers and the like. Sir, I have five or six very important points to make on this. The informal sector accounts for 45 per cent of the GDP, and about 80 per cent of employment. The unemployment has increased by double percentage in the last few weeks and months. We told you this by the way on the 8th of November. I did it. Mamta Didi did it. I am mentioning her name for the second time.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am not counting. You can go ahead.

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Only once he has mentioned her name.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: About 25 crore daily wage workers have lost their employment. About 12 lakh power looms were shut down. The leather industry in West Bengal is headed towards trouble. We all know what is happening to tea gardens. I do not want to repeat reverse migration because the LoP made the point. Let us move to agriculture. Cooperative Banks were not allowed to exchange demonetised notes. No money to buy seeds. No money to buy fertilizers. The APMC says prices dropped by 40 to 46 per cent. Sir, you take auto sales. Auto sales are down to a 16-year low. It is not only about farmers and the unorganized sector, it is happening everywhere. Auto sales reduced by 19 per cent for four wheelers, 9 per cent for two wheelers, and this big second hand car market, which was growing in India, is down to zero. Take MSMEs. My State has one of the highest MSME growth rate in the country. But the overall decline in MSMEs has been to the extent of 50 per cent, with 35 per cent job losses in this sector. Sir, these are hard numbers. I started off with emotion and real stories, but these are hard numbers. Take *kirana* stores! Did no one think that in FMCG, in *kirana* stores, 90 to 92 per cent of transactions take place in cash? This is not black money. The transactions take place in cash. There is a 40 per cent drop in FMCG sales. Take MNREGA! My favourite quote about MNREGA came in March, 2015. Now, with the jugglery of numbers, they are saying MNREGA numbers have gone up. You can check it. MNREGA numbers didn't go up; they went down. Now, the numbers seem to have gone up. But my favourite quote on MNREGA was 'आज़ादी के 60 साल के बाद आपको लोगों को गड्ढे खोदने के लिए भेजना पड़ा! Who said this? The hon. Prime Minister said this. And now, they want to take credit for MNREGA also. Sir, the average days of employment under MNREGA per household last year were 34.84 days. I am giving you these numbers; you can dispute these numbers. I am very happy that in my State, Bengal, MNREGA provides at least 100 days of wage employment and 85 lakh person days of work has been generated, with ₹ 18,000 crores in the last few years. That is why Bengal is number one in MNREGA. I have got all these figures here, Sir. If you compare Bengal on any parameter to the national average in the last three years, Bengal is ahead. Take the manufacturing sector; it is the same problem.

Sir, I want to move on to the next point. I am a bit surprised, shocked actually, that this was not mentioned. It was mentioned in Para 55 of the President's Address when it came to funding. I just want to get to Para 55 so that we all are on the same page, and I am not going off the subject. Para 55 talks about the evils of black money, corruption, counterfeit currency, and so on. None of the two speakers who spoke from the Government

side today touched on this. I don't know why they didn't, but I would like to. There is not a word about offshore accounts! The Government has refused to disclose the data about Indian citizens who hold large sums of money in foreign accounts. No action on SIT! And I must be thankful to the hon, President for using the term 'money power' in Para 55. We have been saying this for the last more than a decade. It is money power which leads to bad media power — not all media is bad — which leads to muscle power. Muscle power is dangerous in politics! That is why we hear these stories, stories of people who try to be 'holier than thou', stories of people who try to be more pious than everybody else. But you have to see what percentage of BJP accounts are from undisclosed sources. And now, again, what is this * about bringing this amount of ₹ 20,000 down to ₹ 2,000?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, * is unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh yes! * is an unparliamentary word. It won't go on the record.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Okay, Sir. I will give you a better word. What is this delusion...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Senseless'.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no. 'Delusion' is better. It is a delusion; actually it is an illusion because you bring the amount of ₹ 20,000 down to ₹ 2,000 for your electoral funding. Sir, nothing is going to happen. But the fun part is — and that is a good part — that they also know nothing is going to happen. चलाओ, अभी यूपी इलैक्शन्स चलाओ! Because we said 'corruption', so let us just slip this in! Sir, we have been talking about the Panama Papers. There are 11095 Indians; 25,000 in a single HSBC's account in Switzerland. Please bring this money back to India; prescribe a time-limit.

Then Sir, in the money, they talk about the Non Performing Assets. That is another fine number. There are six lakh crores of Non Performing Assets, and what did you do yesterday? Who are you kidding? Sorry. This is not in the President's Address, but as I am taking the advice in a holistic way, you have got 6 lakh crore of Non Performing Assets in your bank, and you give ₹ 10,000 crores yesterday for capitalization of banks.

Let us come to Para 23. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasadji today was talking a lot about women and children through Para 23 because the Indian woman has truly progressed. In 1960, on an average, Indian woman was bearing 5.7 children per woman. How beautiful!

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

In fifty years, that number has come down to about 2.5. That is a huge progress. Hats off to the Indian woman.

Let us talk about the Kanya Shri scheme. They spoke about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. I want to speak about Kanyashree scheme because in my State West Bengal, lakhs and lakhs of young girls have benefited from this Scheme. No wonder, this is one of the many reasons why in April, May, June, we won such a fabulous re-endorsement of Mamtaji in West Bengal. Sir, here is a very interesting number, and then you will know, who is serious about looking after the girl child and who is not because our State has also got U.N. Award. U.N. Award is less important. Look at this number. Take the case of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. Good. They saw the scheme of the State; rebranded it and used it. That is good Federalism. There is no problem about it. The budget for that scheme for the whole country is ₹ 200 crores. It is not my number. It is their number. West Bengal is one State where the budget for this purpose is Rs. 1,000 crores. So, we are serious about it. But, with ₹ 200 crore budget, you please look at the advertising budget for that.

Sir, then, I come to women reservation. There is not a word about women's reservation today in the speech. They talk about women's reservation. We have been asking for 33 per cent women in Parliament. Then we said, what do we do? If nobody wants 33 per cent women, and they lecture about women, what did we do? In the Lok Sabha elections of 2014,— I am saying about 2016 also because we even did better there — out of the 34 seats the Trinmool Congress won, 34 per cent are already women. Sir, this is not photo *manch*. Otherwise, this will only become photo opportunity. Sir, look at the children. I was looking through the President's Address. Half of class V students in rural India cannot read at the class-II level. I asked this Government, what have they done? What have you done? Have you mentioned even once in the President's Address the ICDS thing? You have not mentioned ICDS in your entire document.

Sir, now, we come to Para 37. This talks about communal harmony, and both the speakers from the Government side, they were all praise, as they should be, for their hon. Prime Minister for his track record on communal harmony for the last two-and-a-half years. My brother is a student of Modern History. So, I try to be his shisya. I have the very interesting views from 2002 on communal harmony. There was a Chief Election Commissioner in 2002. Now, the election is coming up. The BJP will not get angry with it because I am quoting Atal Behari Vajpayeeji. Atal Bihari Vajpayee had some serious things to say about the then Chief Minister of Gujarat on this issue. I quote Vajpayeeji: "One may have differences over the decision or observation of the Chief Election

Commissioner with regard to the Assembly polls in Gujarat, There are constitutional means to deal with such matters." I didn't say this. The former Prime Minister Vajpayeeji said this about someone in 2002. All is very well when you come to Delhi. Then, you talk about the last two-and-a-half years and you are the paragon of virtue. I come from a city and a State where, when the India-Pakistan match could not be held anywhere, they had to come to Kolkata. When Gulam Ali had nowhere to perform, he had to come to Bengal where we welcomed him.

This is in September, 2002 which is documented. I am quoting from the speech in my broken Hindi: 'हम पाँच हमारे पच्चीस'. The Gujarat Government conveniently could not find a copy of the speech. Thankfully, we managed to find a copy. I am reading it to you in English, because I am still learning Hindi. I quote: "What should we do? Do we go and run relief camps? Should we open child-producing centres? "हम पाँच हमारे पच्चीस". Those who have got no education, those who have got only religious education, would they not become a burden on Gujarat?" Who said this? The current hon. Prime Minister of India. So, when we are in praise, there is nothing wrong in praise. My brother-in-law is from Gujarat. My wife's sister's husband tells me that apparently there is a tradition in Gujarat — I don't know whether he is a good Gujarati or not a good Gujarati. He said, "The tradition is that before a wedding, when the new bridegroom comes, everyone praises the bridegroom because they don't know whether he turns out to be good or bad." That also might be a case, but that is perfectly fine with me.

Sir, Digital India is one of my favourite subjects. It finds a mention in Para 60 and both the speakers have spoken about it. I am on this medium for the last six years. I know this medium. Is this about Digital India? No. This is about divisive India. Sir, I ask, through you, the Government to name me one democracy in the world where the Head of the Government attacks its own citizens for holding divergent views. It is only, sadly, our democracy. I am not just speaking up in the air; Sir, I have the facts. Twenty-six Twitter handles that give out rape threats, communal threats, are followed by the Prime Minister of India. Twenty-six! Two of these Twitter handles have been suspended by Twitter. This is not Trinamool or Congress or CPM or DMK. This is an international company called Twitter. Do you want the names of these handles? * is not unparliamentary because that is the name, * and * are the names suspended by Twitter. Where are we heading, Sir? These Twitter trolls are paid handles. They are invited. This is not some private thing, but it is public information. It is even published on a book. They are invited to the Prime

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Minister's House for a nice digital social media party. When you talk to me about Digital India, give me these examples because these are real examples. Give me the example of Aamir Khan. There is documentary evidence to prove that Aamir Khan's entire thing where he lost the contract to the company was created.

Sir, I tell you, we are mainstreaming hate. I am saying this with responsibility. We are mainstreaming hate. Today, within a matter of minutes, we can create a hash tag, something like '#BengalBurning'.

Somebody throws a piece of beef on a temple; inhouse, they take a picture and it will go over. This is bad. Sir, I appeal, with all humility. As I said, the big slogan we need is 'Be India'. I don't blame only the BJP for this. That would be very unfair. The RSS is even worse when it comes to this kind of social hate mongering on Twitter. Sir, on the digital economy, now leave that digital part, I have made my point. Four out of five villages in India don't have a bank. Where do we have internet connectivity all over India? You are looking at the time; I will take a few minutes as we have only one speaker, so little extra. Seven per cent of debit card transactions when they are made in India, only six per cent have transactions and the rest are used only to withdraw money. Sir, we are all for a Digital India, in that sense we are all for empowerment, but you want to go from point one to point ten. You can miss one or two steps, but you cannot miss all the steps. Eighty per cent of women today in India don't have a bank account. The national optic fiber network which is a great idea, the targets have not been met. So, it is not about digital. You talk about the *kisan*, you talk about the *Jawan*. It has been a great monsoon, Sir, so, things have been better. You want a credit for that. Nobody today in the President's Address, mentioned a word about the global tailwinds, what was the 2014-15 international oil price and what is that price now. So, you have got that. Good. Then you talked about bringing the money back. Yesterday I heard that a new Bill is coming to tax the thing of good times and bringing back to the bad times. Then you tell me about Jawans. Sir, it is very good that Jawans can book their tickets on line, But also please see the videos of the Jawans who are getting food in some places which we would not even give to our pet animals at home. It is so bad, They are expressing themselves. Sir, I have two broad points to make before I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many more minutes?

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: I will take five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, then.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Para 66, this Government calls it 'cooperative federalism', Mamata Banerjee and Trinamool Congress call it 'operative federalism' because just seeing 'cooperative federalism' will not be good enough. I want to share with you one example, Sir, of 'cooperative federalism' and the 'operative federalism'. 'Operative' means you can make it happen. We, from this side of the House to that side of the House made this GST happen. That was operative federalism at its best. What view the Congress Party had when they were in Government, what view the BJP had, that sometimes it happen where you sit depends on what stand you take. We have not sat this side or that side for a long time. The GST is a very, very good example. I think we all take pride in 'operative federalism'. Now let me give you one example of so-called 'cooperative federalism' because it is mentioned in Para 66 and I will take yesterday's example. This great grand design to merge the Rail Budget with the General Budget, three points on that, Sir, in doing this yesterday, the General Budget has been used to mask all the deficiencies in the Rail Budget. This is the first thing which has happened. What the Finance Minister did not tell you yesterday and what everybody in this country should know because we had the Rail Budget yesterday, but did the Finance Minister tell you that this is for the first time since 1978 that freight earnings have dropped? Challenge the figure. We have a few Railway Minister, including Mamata Di, who gave the Vision-2020 Document. I am glad that one or two points in that Railway Budget were taken from that Vision-2020 Document. But freight earnings are lower than last year. For the first time it happened, Sir, since 1968. Did the Finance Minister tell you or did this President's Address tell you that for the first time in 68 years, 67 years actually, it was borne by the railways? For the last one-and-a-half years it has been borne by the Centre as well the States making their contribution. I have no problem with my friends from Odisha. They want to contribute for projects. There were two railway line projects in Odisha. They have contributed. The Centre has contributed. Good. In Jharkhand, three projects are of ₹ 2,150 crores. Good. In Kerala, you are doing a suburban railway section. It is good. What happens to the other States? What happens to the debt stressed States? What happens to the States of the North-East? What happens to the States who do not have this kind of money? This is a real example of federalism. By conceptually merging the two, you are actually killing the entire transport link of this country. Then you tell us, from one end to another end, it will now be a joint transport network. We know that. We have been talking about it for the last twenty years. All this has been happening.

Sir, I have tried to keep in time. But, Sir, at the end of all this, there is a bigger message. It is time. All of us need to stand up, — whether we are doing it in Parliament

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

or not, — so many Opposition parties are doing it. There are some people outside who are doing it. The media needs to stand up. The corporate world needs to stand up and we appeal to the media, we appeal to the corporate world, we appeal to the right thinking people that if you do not stand up now, you will never stand up. Sir, I want to paraphrase in different words what somebody said more than a hundred years ago, a thought, because nobody wants to stand up against demonetisation and you are hearing what happened in the last two weeks in America when the corporate world is standing up. So, I end, Sir, with this thought and it is a very solemn thought. "First, they came for the Dalits and I did not speak out because I was not a Dalit. Then they came for the daily wage workers and I did not speak out because I was not a daily wage worker. Then they came for the Muslims and I did not speak out because I was not a Muslim. Then they came for the farmers and I did not speak out because I was not a farmer. Then they came for me and there was no one left to speak for me." Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri T. G. Venkatesh. He is absent. Shri Swapan Dasgupta.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the President's Address. For the past few hours, we have been hearing a lot of political exchange. I don't want to get into the *tu tu mein* mein of that and we have heard some very passionate speeches also. I think what is far more important is to look at it, from my perspective taking a little dispassionate view. In the President's Address, we have a plethora of schemes being mentioned. If the Economic Survey is to be believed, today, there are 950 Central Government schemes whose Budget takes up five per cent of the GDP. Now many of these schemes were framed by earlier Governments and many of these schemes are the handiwork of this Government. Let me say that all of them were probably well intentioned.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair.*]

They had a specific purpose in mind. The question which we have to ask ourselves at this stage is — and I am using the President's Address because the President attached a lot of importance to this scheme — to what extent, have we, as a State, acquired the capacity to be able to put well-intentioned schemes into operation? And, I think, this is an issue which does not affect the Centre alone, but it affects the States as well. And, it is really a shame that when people really contrast, how good a certain State has been doing in terms of women's empowerment, for example, which we just heard. It is always against the lapses of the Central Government. Likewise, a similar case can be made. The

Economic Survey pinpoints certain schemes, which have very well been executed. There have been schemes in Chhattisgarh, which have been wonderfully executed. There have been schemes in Tamil Nadu, which have been wonderfully executed. And, these are issues of which, I think, we need to take a pride. But let us take a look at the schemes which have faltered. And, if we were to add up the entire development Budgets of India since 1947 till now, I think, we would be correct in saying that the slogan of 'Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat' would not have remained just a slogan. It would have been a reality. So, the question is not merely of leakages, it is today the inability of the State to deliver. Now, we are having some bizarre situations. Can we blame it on the bureaucracy? My friend, Dr. Vinay Sahasrabudhe, was very right in saying that a lot of sterling work has been done in this Government by the very same *adhikaris*, who earlier may have been inefficient. And, I think, that is an important point. But, there are only a few people who actually carry a State. Unfortunately, there are many more laggards. And, that is true for any organization,- that is true for any bureaucracy. We have had a bizarre situation, a very bizarre situation, of Revenue Service officers actually protesting against the loss of their powers by the GST. An enactment of legislation, which has been passed unanimously by both the Houses of Parliament, is refused and there is non-cooperation from people whose job is to execute Government policies. I can understand; there may be certain sections of the State. May I say, the Judiciary, which believes that they should be making the laws? Now, if that disease was to spread to even the bureaucracy, and *babudom*, taking advantage of constitutional guarantees, were to say, "No, actually we make the laws." That would be a terrible situation. This is not to tar the entire bureaucracy with the same brush. There are people who have been helping, who have done sterling work during the demonetisation crisis. They have helped the ordinary people in their difficulties. But there have also been people, I think, Ghulam Nabi Azadji pointed it out, who allowed the backdoor to be opened and which actually undermine the equitable sufferings, which made it possible for some people that some people are suffering more than others. So, Sir, I think, in this entire President's Address, all I want to really say is, and I do not want to go on on this point, that if we have to make democracy much more rounded, one of the great achievements of this Government, I feel, is that they have added a new quotient to the entire equation of governance. And, for the first time, through the methods of direct transfer, through other imaginative uses of technology, etc., they have added the word 'efficiency' as a necessary obligation of governance. I think, this is an important step. It is a very creditable step. If we are to get out of the syndrome of being a permanently deprived, poor, under-developed, and helpless country, which we are not, if the achievements of India are to be on par with the achievements of Indians, then, I think

[Shri Swapan Dasgupta]

it is very, very important that the entire machinery of delivery has to be looked at far more rigorously. I was, therefore, a little taken aback when the entire mention of administrative reforms and administrative toning up was not a part of this. It is not necessarily a lapse, but it is something which seems to be done by stealth. I wish motivation alone could be the only way out of this. But, Sir, sometimes, we have also seen examples and I am glad of that. There have been certain actions taken against inefficient officers. Some IAS people have been sacked and an IPS officer has also been sacked. I am sure that they were really the rotten apples in the barrel. Likewise, there have been others who have done exemplary service. So, the question which really arises is, if this Government has to be really responsive, — and the word 'responsiveness' is very much a part of this; we have heard various examples of how this Government works but this is not to suggest that other Governments weren't responsive — I think it is very important that this basic feature has to be taken into account. I think demonetisation, which we have discussed at great length, was a very great audacious step forward. It was a step forward because it did what no one else was willing to do. It took the plunge. I think it calls for a certain strength of leadership to be able to do something when you realise what the formidable challenges are. Otherwise, you say, 'Oh my God, these challenges are too insurmountable. We can't go ahead.' Therefore, that is a very, very positive thing. But to carry that gain forward, it is not enough to just go by that and say, 'Oh, enough remonetisation of the economy.' Sir, if we have to make India ethical, if we have to take Swachh Bharat out of the physical thing and make it a part of our spirit, I think a lot of uncomfortable decisions will have to be taken, which, sometimes, may involve suffering. We can criticise the Government for its shortcomings and I think it is only legitimate that every one should, whenever a Government has done something wrong, or, there have been lapses. But to have a permanently negative attitude is something which is not proper. Here, I am reminded of — my friend, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, is here, has a greater experience of the United States — what a discredited American-Vice-President, Spiro Agnew, once said, 'the nattering nabobs of negativism', and I am, sometimes, reminded of that when I hear my friend, Mr. Derek O'Brien, whom I admire speaking. He mentioned that Ravi babu spoke 13 times about the Prime Minister. I can say that he managed, at least, half that feat, by managing six times. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Five times.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Maybe five; I stand corrected. But he is getting there.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You have spoken about the Prime Minister four times.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Thank you. My appreciation of the Prime Minister is a matter of record and it is not something which is very late.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We all know.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: We all know that. I am very glad and it is not something which is late and it is not something which I need to apologise about. I think what we see today, Sir, is a Government, which is there with energy, with direction, with a sense of newness and with a sense of audacity. What it now requires to complement it is additional capacity to be able to deliver that. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Dasgupta. Now, Mr. D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, today, the country is passing through a very critical period. The President's Address and the Government's response do not actually address the challenges appropriately. Sir, I would not speak on Budget proposals. When I participate in the discussion on Budget, I will speak on those Budget proposals. I will confine to certain policy issues. I agree with the Leader of the Opposition and the issues which he raised. Sir, the democracy in the country is in unprecedented distress. That poses a grave challenge to the people and the progress of the nation. The situation in the country is very scary. Let us not take people for granted. People feel insecure. People, in general, feel insecure.

Sir, the whole question is, India as a nation, the parliamentary democracy which we have built up till now, are capable of fighting the pressures. The United States of America declared strategic partnership with India. One of the purposes of the strategic partnership is that China needs to be reined in. In the context of this partnership, the US Government's Development Agency, USAID, has negotiated cooperation agreements with the Indian Finance Ministry. One of the goals as declared is to push back the use of cash in favour of digital payments in India and globally. Sir, India and US have entered into many defence cooperation agreements. They have signed defence logistics agreements. This Parliament, we consider, is supreme. It represents the collective will of the people. I do not think the Government has taken this Parliament into confidence. In fact, my concern is, the Foreign Policy of the country is under pressure. It is being influenced by US, and India is becoming a subservient to American policies. India is willingly becoming a junior ally, a

[Shri D. Raja]

junior strategically of US. It compromises the independent foreign policy of the nation. India's Foreign Policy does not belong to one Party which is in power or which was in power or which can come to power. India's Foreign Policy is always one which evolves on the basis of consensus. India's Foreign Policy is on the basis of a national consensus. That national consensus is being broken by you, by this present Government. That is my charge. We can debate, keeping in view the interest of the country. I am speaking for the country. My country should pursue an independent sovereign foreign policy. It should not be influenced by any imperial power. But today, that is what is happening. This is a major concern. It is not just with the foreign policy; it is happening even with the domestic policies. That is exactly what I am talking about when I say demonetisation. In my opinion, demonetisation has not been announced in isolation. It has a context. The compromise on our sovereign policies, foreign and domestic, is a major concern. The President's Address notes that we have international engagements, etc.. but what is the purpose? Does India play a proactive role in world affairs? What are we doing as far as the question of Palestine is concerned? Do we play a proactive role in the context of developments taking place in West Asia? Forget all those things, what proactive role are we playing in the context of Sri Lanka? The war got over in 2009. I have spoken about this many times in this House. Even today, the Sri Lankan Tamils have not got justice. War crimes have not been taken up as they should have been taken up. Even today, many thousands of Sri Lankan Tamils are declared to have disappeared. Women are living as half-widows. India, being the neighbour, should have taken up this issue. Why has India not taken up this issue? That is where there is a concern. India allows itself to be compromised on independent foreign policies. The President's Address does not speak about this issue. The Government's response on this issue is inappropriate.

Sir, coming to other issues, water disputes are growing in the country. I don't mean just Cauvery, but water disputes in general are growing. What is the policy of the Government on this? In the coming days, it is going to be a major challenge and it could pose a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation. Government should have a policy on this. Cooperative federalism and competitive federalism are mere words, but in reality, does the Government have the political will? That is what I would like to ask. Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad and all the spokespersons for the BJP refer to this Government's concern for the youth. How do you look at our youth? Our youth is the future of our nation. The President refers to India as a country of young people. What is our responsibility towards our youth? What is our obligation to our youth? Today, the youth in our country live in hopelessness; they are living with joblessness. They are the future, but there is unrest

everywhere. It includes the students. The Government is discarding all colonial practices, but there is one small thing that I asked the Government to do, that is to do away with the sedition laws in this country. Why should our students be charged with sedition? Why should Jawaharlal Nehru University students be charged with sedition? What happened to Rohit Vemula at the Hyderabad Central University? It was an institutional murder. The young people are demanding a legislation to stop such discrimination and to stop these institutional murders. Do we have the political will to do that? What is happening today? If you question the Prime Minister, if you say something against the Prime Minister, you are being dubbed as anti-national. Questioning the Prime Minister is anti-national! Who taught you this politics? Who taught you this democracy? Now, you are taking the name of Dr. Ambedkar. I tell you what Dr. Ambedkar said. He said, "In politics, *bhakti* or hero-worship is a sure road to degradation and to eventual dictatorship." Do you want dictatorship in this country or a fascist dictatorial regime in this country? How can you dub people questioning the Government or the Prime Minister anti-national? How can you say that criticising the Government is anti-national and unpatriotic? What is this happening in this country? That is why I am saying that this poses a challenge to the Republic and its Constitution. Mr. Derek O'Brien also spoke about *dalits* and *adivasis*. Sir, with agony, I am telling you how our tribal people are treated in this country. There is an undeclared war on the tribal people in this country. Why should there be massacre? President's Address doesn't speak about the increasing atrocities on dalits. Everyone wants to shed crocodile's tears for *dalits*. But what is happening on the ground? What is this Government doing to stop atrocities against dalits? And you say that in Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan you are increasing the money; in Tribal Sub-Plan you are increasing the money! But you have replaced the Planning Commission with NITI Aayog. The Planning Commission has given the directive that Sub-Plans should be according to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Where is the Planning Commission? NITI Aayog says, "Go towards privatization; reckless disinvestment of Public Sector Undertakings." RSS and other organizations will come out and say, "Review the reservation policy." We don't mind and review the national wealth policy also. Who creates national wealth in this country, if not *dalits* and *adivasis*, workers, farmers and agricultural workers? What is their share in the national wealth? I would like to ask the Government and all political parties. Touch your conscience and tell the people of this country what is the share of *dalits*, *adivasis*, workers, farmers and agricultural workers in the national wealth which they create. Now you are talking about Sub-Plans and that you are increasing the amount. Is it not just to hoodwink people? Will it work in this country? And you talk about women. My colleague also raised that issue. Where is the reservation for women? How many times we used to

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6.00 P.M.

ask for reservation? It is not the question of only reservation and that from 33 per cent they should come to Parliament and State Assemblies. What is the social security to our women? Women should have gender equality; women should have gender justice. And as a nation, are we standing up for women? This is what we should think up. And the same thing is with children. So, Sir, the situation is very challenging and the President's Address really does not address the challenges. In fact, inequalities and disparities are on the rise. I would like to remind you what Mr. K.R. Narayanan said. He was the Vice-President; he was the President; he was the Chairman of this House. When Mr. K.R. Narayanan was the President of India, in one of his Republic Day's speeches, he cautioned that if on our highway of privatization and globalization, safe pedestrian passages are not provided for the unemployed and un-empowered, then the long-suffering and silent people would exhibit anger which would be explosive for the system to withstand. Sir, exactly the same caution was given by Dr. Ambedkar.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. D. Raja, one minute. It is 6 o'clock. If the House so wishes, we can extend the time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir. We can continue it tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Then, we will give Mr. Raja two more minutes. Within two minutes, he will conclude and then we can adjourn the House.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, exactly the same caution was given by Dr. Ambedkar in his last speech in the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Ambedkar was a great genius and very prophetic. He said it on the 26th of January, 1950, and we all must have read that speech. But, what I am trying to say is that the same thing was stated by Dr. Ambedkar, "How long will we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment; or else, those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has laboriously built up." But now, what is happening? Those, who suffer from inequalities and disparities, are not blowing up the structures of political democracy, but those, who want to perpetuate the inequalities and disparities, are blowing up the structures of political democracy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I am concluding. Sir, that poses a great threat to secularism, to democracy, and India is not a theocracy. The President's Address should have referred to what is happening in our country. The Right-Wing Fundamentalist forces are instigating people against each other and they are really posing a threat to our democracy. There is no place for theocracy in our country, but in the name of Hindutva, or in the name of other 'isms', the religious fundamentalists and communal fascists are posing a threat to the secular fabric of our country and the secular fabric of our Constitution. All these questions need to be addressed. Otherwise, India cannot move forward. We all want our nation to move forward. India should move forward. India should become a prosperous country, a modern country, a modern Republic, and it should emerge as a great inspiring modern Republic in the world, but the Republic is challenged, the Constitution is challenged by reactionary forces, by communal forces. This needs to be understood and this House should stand to save this country. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Raja. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 3rd February, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at three minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 3rd February, 2017.*

