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Thursday

6 April, 2017

16 Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
OFFICIAL REPORT

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# **RAJYA SABHA**

*Thursday, the 6th April, 2017/16th Chaitra, 1939 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

## **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

### **Notification of the Ministry of External Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 27 of the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Act, 2005, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of External Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 672 (E), dated the 8th July, 2016, publishing the Weapons of Mass Destruction and their Delivery Systems (Prohibition of Unlawful Activities) Implementation Rules, 2016.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6989/16/17]

### **Notifications of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship:—

- (1) No. 63 (E), dated the 20th January, 2017, publishing the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 186 (E), dated the 2nd March, 2017, publishing the Apprenticeship (Second Amendment) Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6809/16/17]

### **Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

- (1) G.S.R. 1106 (E), dated the 30th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (2) G.S.R. 1107 (E), dated the 30th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (3) G.S.R. 1104 (E), dated the 30th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (4) G.S.R. 1105 (E), dated the 30th November, 2016, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 1177 (E), dated the 27th December, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (6) G.S.R. 1178 (E), dated the 27th December, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (7) G.S.R. 1193 (E), dated the 30th December, 2016, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2016.
- (8) G.S.R. 1194 (E), dated the 7th December, 2016 publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2016.
- (9) G.S.R. 83 (E), dated the 1st February, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 84 (E), dated the 1st February, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 81 (E), dated the 1st February, 2017 publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 82 (E), dated the 1st February, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2017.

- (13) G.S.R. 171 (E), dated the 27th February, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (14) G.S.R. 172 (E), dated the 27th February, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (15) G.S.R. 179 (E), dated the 28th February, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (16) G.S.R. 180 (E), dated the 28th February, 2017, publishing Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (17) G.S.R. 205 (E), dated the 8th March, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (18) G.S.R. 206 (E), dated the 8th March, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (18) See No. L.T. 6811/16/17]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 244 (E), dated the 15th March, 2017, publishing the Appointing Authority, Disciplinary Authority and Appellate Authority for Group 'B' (other than Section Officer and Private Secretary) and Group 'C' posts, Central Information Commission Order, 2017, under Section 29 of the Right to Information Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6810/16/17]

**Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of various educational institutes, National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the UT Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Port Blair, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6892/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himachal Pradesh School Education Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Shimla, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6893/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Odisha Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6891/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Maharashtra Prathamik Shiksha Parishad, implementing Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Mumbai, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6889/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bal Bhavan (NBB), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institution.
  - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6894/16/17]

#### **I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NILD, Kolkata and related papers**

#### **II. MoU (2016-17) between Government of India and ALIMCO**

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

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (Divyangjan), [formerly National Institute for Orthopaedically Handicapped (NIOH),] Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6969/16/17]

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment) and the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), for the year 2016-17.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6968/16/17]

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Y.S. Chowdary, not present. Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey.

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

**II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of various National Institutes of Technologies and related papers**

**III. Reports (2015-16) of NCMEI, New Delhi and related papers**

**IV. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Universities and related papers**

**V. Reports (2015-16) of various Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and related papers**

**VI. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of various Universities, Institutes, School, Mandal and Sansthan and related papers**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. महेंद्र नाथ पाण्डेय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. E.F.L.U./O/R&R/2016, dated the 29th November, 2016, publishing the Statutes and Ordinances of the English and Foreign Languages University Hyderabad, under sub-section (2) of Section 45 of the English and Foreign Languages University Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6940/16/17]

(ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. G.S.R. 293 (E), dated the 24th March, 2017, publishing the Statute of the Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur Statute, 2017, framed under sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6939/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6941/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6934/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6905/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Puducherry, Karaikal, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6915/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6914/16/17]
- (vi) Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Sikkim, Gangtok, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.



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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6906/16/17]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6916/16/17]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 6901/16/17]

(ii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 and sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the University of Allahabad Act, 2005:—

- (a) Eleventh Annual Report of the University of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the University of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 6907/16/17]

(iii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 30 of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vishwavidyalaya.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6921/16/17]

(iv) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 38 of the Delhi University Act, 1922:—

- (a) Ninety-third Annual Report (Part I and II) of the University of Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi, 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 delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6938/16/17]

(v) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

- (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6926/16/17]
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, (IIT-Mandi), Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6927/16/17]

- (c) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Indore (IIT Indore), for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6918/16/17]

- (d) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Patna (IIT Patna), for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6917/16/17]

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

(vi) (a) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 34 and sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007:—

(a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, 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. 6925/16/17]

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

(i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Manipur University Act, 2005.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6899/16/17]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2015-16.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6906/16/17]

(iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6926/16/17]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Sangrur, Punjab, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6931/16/17]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar, Assam, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6933/16/17]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6908/16/17]

- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6923/16/17]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Pune, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6922/16/17]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Kolkata, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6932/16/17]

- (x) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Tirupati, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Tirupati, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6924/16/17]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (xi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6928/16/17]

- (xii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts and Audit Report of the above Mandal.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6903/16/17]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ranchi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6911/16/17]

- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6912/16/17]

- (xv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Allahabad, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6920/16/17]

- (xvi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Indore (IIT Indore), for the year 2015-16.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6918/16/17]

- (xvii)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Patna (IIT Patna), for the year 2015-16.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6917/16/17]

- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Rohtak, Haryana, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6902/16/17]

- (xix) (a) Forty-second Annual Report of the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6919/16/17]

- (xx) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6929/16/17]

- (xxi) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Bhopal, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Bhopal, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6904/16/17]

- (xxii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6900/16/17]

- (xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6930/16/17]

#### **Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NCW, New Delhi and related papers**

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा राज): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6868/16/17]

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Report of the Committee on Petitions. Shri Prabhat Jha, not present. Shri Narendra Budania.

**श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं देश में कार्डियक स्टेंट्स और अन्य चिकित्सा उपकरणों की भारी कीमतों पर नियंत्रण के लिए एक प्रभावशाली तंत्र विकसित किए जाने की प्रार्थना करने वाली याचिका के संबंध में एक सौ तिरपनवां प्रतिवेदन (भाग-1) (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

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**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Final Action Taken Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2016-17):-

- (i) Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2015-16) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2014-15) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Defence on General Defence Budget (Demand Nos. 20, 21 and 27);
  - (ii) Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2015-16) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2014-15) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Defence on Civil Expenditure of the Ministry of Defence and Capital Outlay on Defence Services (Demand Nos. 20, 21 and 28);
  - (iii) Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2015-16) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2015-16) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Defence on Navy and Air Force (Demand Nos. 24 and 25).
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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER****Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the  
Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary  
Standing Committee on Labour**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

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**REFERENCES****Re. Misrepresentation about salaries of MP's in Social Media**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा point of order है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, आपको back-benchers की समस्याओं को सुनना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you stand up like this, what do I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... If all of you shout like this, I cannot do anything. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Naresh Agrawal is on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर**: सर, आपको back-bencher सांसदों की समस्याओं को सुनना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Agrawal is on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... After that, I will call you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Naresh Agrawal's point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me listen. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let me listen to this point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**... After that, I will call you. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल**: माननीय उपसभापति जी, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 106 के अन्तर्गत सांसदों के वेतन, भत्ते एवं सुविधाओं की प्रक्रिया दी हुई है। वे वर्ष 2009 से revise नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन इधर मैं देख रहा हूँ कि social media, media, WhatsApp, Facebook एवं अन्य माध्यमों से MPs के वेतन एवं भत्तों के संबंध में इतनी गलत भ्रान्तियाँ फैलाई जा रही हैं, जिससे ऐसा लगता है कि सारे देश को सारे MPs ही खाए जा रहे हैं। हमें कितनी तनखाह और भत्ता मिलता है, हमें constituency allowance कितना मिलता है, वह भी मैं बताऊंगा। यहाँ canteen के बारे में

ऐसा प्रचार किया जा रहा है कि जैसे यह canteen केवल हमारे लिए ही बनी है। यहां 7,500 कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, वे सभी canteen का प्रयोग करते हैं। कहा गया है कि canteen में सांसदों को चवट्टी में चाय दी जा रही है। अगर आप देखें, तो एक एमपी को प्रति महीने 50,000 रुपये तनखाह मिलती है। उसे 45,000 रुपये constituency allowance, 15,000 रुपये ऑफिस के लिए और 30,000 रुपये PA का allowance मिलता है और जब वह बैठक में भाग लेगा, तो उसे 2,000 रुपये मिलेंगे। श्रीमन्, शायद लोगों को यह नहीं मालूम कि हमारी constituency से कितने लोग आते हैं। उन्हें खाना खिलाना, उनको वापस भेजना ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. What is the point of saying all these?...  
(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मेरा point of order यह है कि सोशल मीडिया और मीडिया जिस तरीके से MPs की छिव खराब कर रहा है— मीडिया के लोगों को कितनी तनखाह मिलती है, IAS को कितनी तनखाह मिलती है, Judiciary को कितनी तनखाह मिलती है, उनको क्या-क्या facilities मिलती हैं, इस पर न जाकर सिर्फ MPs के लिए ऐसा कहा जाता है, जैसे MPs देश को लूट रहे हैं! श्रीमन्, हमारी एक छवि जनता में...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do about that? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)... अगर मैं अपने को एमपी न बताऊँ ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can we do about that? ...(Interruptions)...  
Everybody has freedom. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अगर मैं अपने को एमपी न बताऊँ, जनता के बीच चला जाऊँ और एमपी के बारे में बात करूँ, तो जनता कितनी गालियाँ देती है, हम लोगों को यह तजुर्बा है। इसलिए मेरा इस हाउस में इस पीठ से अनुरोध है कि इन चीजों पर रोक के लिए कोई एक तरीका बनायें। वर्ष 2009 के बाद से हम लोगों की तनखाह नहीं बढ़ी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can also enter into the social media and reply to that. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, 2009 के बाद से हम लोगों की तनखाह नहीं बढ़ी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can also enter into the social media and reply to that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir,... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir,... ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मैं विभिन्न रुल्स भी ला दूँगा और इसको उठाने की भी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that it has been misrepresented, what they are saying, that MPs are getting much more than what they are really getting?

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, the Government can clarify it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, आपको नहीं लग रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If that is so, the Government can clarify it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: आपको लग रहा है कि आपकी तनखाह ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आपकी भी तनखाह नहीं बढ़ी है, चेयरमैन साहब की भी नहीं बढ़ी।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने अभी सोशल मीडिया के बारे में बात कही कि कैसे सोशल मीडिया पर भ्रांतियां फैलाई जा रही हैं, सोशल मीडिया पर दुष्प्रचार हो रहा है। सोशल मीडिया की जो anti-social activity है, उस पर कोई बंदिश तो नहीं है, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जिस तरह का दुष्प्रचार और जिस तरह की भ्रांति है, उससे छवि खराब हो रही है। इसके लिए हम सब भी थोड़ी हद तक जिम्मेदार हैं और कुछ हद तक पूरी की पूरी मीडिया और सोशल मीडिया का जो बिल्कुल बेलगाम तरीका है, वह भी जिम्मेदार है। निश्चित तौर से इस मुद्दे पर हमें एक बात ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, आरबीआई गवर्नर की तनखाह दोगुनी कर दी गई ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government can do something to correct the misconception. ...*(Interruptions)*... Think about what can be done. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Okay.

श्री नीरज शेखर: मुझे समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि इसका मतलब क्या है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir,... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Mistry, what is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Shri Rajeev Shukla, what is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... He is on this point. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is that? ...*(Interruptions)*... शुक्ल जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: सर, एमपीज़ के खाने का ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं फूड कमेटी में था। एमपीज़ को तो सेंट्रल हॉल में सिर्फ 20 परसेंट खाना मिलता है, बाकी चीजें 5-7 हजार employees including media को यहां subsidized food मिल रहा है, लेकिन बदनामी सिर्फ एमपीज़ की

हो रही है। मुश्किल से 10 items यहां आते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए फूड कमेटी भी उसका संज्ञान ले। यह बात सही है।

**Re. Killing of dairy farmer by Gau Rakshak in Rajasthan**

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, Mistryji, what is your point?

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** सर, मैंने नोटिस दे दिया है कि इस देश में आज एक पूरा अराजकता का माहौल, जिस तरह हर स्टेट के अन्दर हो रहा है, दिखाई दे रहा है, मैं उसका एक incident आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। दो दिन पहले, राजस्थान के अलवर जिले के अन्दर जिन लोगों के पास..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* It is already listed in the Zero Hour; it is allowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: But, Sir, that should be *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already permitted to be raised in the Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, when you allowed me first, let me speak first. *...(Interruptions)...*

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

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Let me speak first. *...(Interruptions)...* I have already begun it. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the Zero Hour start with it. *...(Interruptions)...* सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** सर, आप सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे अपना Zero Hour submission शुरू करने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मिश्री जी, आप पहले मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए।

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** सर, मैं आपका आदर करता हूँ, लेकिन आप हमेशा मुझे बिठा देते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप यह क्या बोल रहे हैं? मैं क्या बोलता हूँ?

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** सर, आप हमेशा मुझे बिठा देते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me explain. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Digvijayaji, let me explain. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not blocking him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not preventing him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only explaining to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him understand first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, अलवर जिले के अन्दर जो लोग ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, you first listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me first say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not blocking you. ...*(Interruptions)*... But what I am saying is, your notice is already included in the Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Then, allow me to start it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, allow me to start it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you are not the first one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, can the Members break the rule? Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I am not saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Then, at least, hear him out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have already given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already there as a Zero Hour submission ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: You are already giving chance to Members to raise the issue for three minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down, I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will listen to you, please sit down. Mistryji, if your notice was not admitted at all, then, I could have listened to you to know what it is. But you have given notice; and it is included in the Zero Hour list. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Why was it converted from Rule 267 to Zero Hour? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am on a point of order ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not raising a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not raising a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Why can't you hear him out? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Once it is admitted..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has been converted into Zero Hour.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I will come to it. Once it is admitted under Rule 267 ...(Interruptions)... Suppose it is admitted, on the basis of notice given by some Members, then, other Members are also entitled to speak. So, if you are not ready to accept that, then, you allow other Members also to speak on the subject.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is against the rules. ...(Interruptions)... That is against the rules.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Or else, you accept it under Rule 267. ...(Interruptions)... In lieu of Rule 267, you allow six or seven Members to speak on the subject so that everyone can express his views.

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: सर, राजस्थान के अलवर जिले के अंदर दो लोग ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, you have two options. Either you accept it under Rule 267 so that every Member can speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has not been accepted.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: If it has not been accepted, then, in lieu of that you allow six or seven Members across the parties to speak.

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Earlier it has happened.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Keeping in view the importance of the subject, you have two options, either you allow six or seven Members to speak across parties, or, allow it under Rule 267.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In lieu of Rule 267, we have converted it into Zero Hour submission. ...(Interruptions)... I will call him at appropriate time.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Every Member would like to speak. Since you have converted it into Zero Hour, only one Member is entitled to speak. What about other Members? They want to express their concerns.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, it can't be like that. ...(Interruptions)... Today we had ...(Interruptions)... Listen, listen, listen, I will tell you.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I want to speak. ...(Interruptions)... उनको रास्ते में रोक कर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen, कृपया आप सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will allow you, sit down. कृपया आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You should know the position. There were four notices under Rule 267; and none of them was allowed. But we have converted them into Zero Hour submissions. That was the decision which we used to take. When we find that there is some substance in the notice, we convert it into Zero Hour submission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Can other Members also speak on the subject during Zero Hour submission?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. They can only associate.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Associating doesn't mean anything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is the rule.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Then, it has to be under Rule 267.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am on a point of order. My point of order is very simple. My colleague, Shri Madhusudan Mistry has given notice under Rule 267 requesting that the matter should be heard over the Listed Business. Now, you are saying that it has been included in the Zero Hour list. But his notice was not for Zero Hour. Will you allow him to speak during Zero Hour?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: What about other Members?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already said that he would be allowed to speak during Zero Hour. His name is listed at Serial No.8 in the order. He would get three minutes to speak at that point of time. If he is speaking now, then, he can't speak at that time. He can't have both. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Okay, I can allow him three minutes now. But then he will not get another chance. Okay.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हमारा क्या हुआ?...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, your name in the Zero Hour list is deleted. You are speaking under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am drawing your attention and the attention of this House to a complete breakdown of the constitutional machinery in Rajasthan. The gang of Gaurakshak रास्ते में जितने ट्रक्स थे, गौरक्षक गैंग्स उनको रोक कर, बिना किसी रोक-टोक के, बिना किसी डर के चेक कर रहे थे कि उनमें गाय है, बछड़ा है या कुछ है या नहीं। वे इस तरह से काम कर रहे थे, जैसे उनके पास कोई extra constitutional power हो। वे हर ट्रक को रोकते थे और चेक करते थे कि उसमें कोई गाय या बछड़ा है या नहीं। एक ट्रक के अंदर उन्होंने गाय और बछड़े को देखा। उनके साथ 5 आदमी देखे। उन्होंने उस ट्रक के ड्राइवर से पूछा कि आप कौन हैं, जब वह हिन्दू



मिला तो उसे जाने दिया गया। जो 5 लोग उस ट्रक में थे, वे regularly dairy farming का धंधा करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Regularly जाकर दूध भरने का काम करते हैं। अकसर वे भैंस ले जाते थे, लेकिन unfortunately उस दिन एक गाय ने जब 10 लीटर दूध दिया तो वे गाय खरीद कर ला रहे थे। उन्होंने गाय खरीदने की रसीद दिखाई। वहां होम गार्ड का एक आदमी था। इतना सब होने के बावजूद उन्हें बेरहमी से पीटा गया, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मारा गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनसे 35,000 रुपए ले लिए गए। यह सब काम राजस्थान में जो एक organized gang काम कर रहा है, उसका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे ही गैंग गुजरात में हैं, मध्य प्रदेश में हैं और अब उत्तर प्रदेश में भी सक्रिय हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, it is a complete breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the State. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** मैं मांग करता हूं कि राजस्थान सरकार को बरखास्त करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वहां law and order की स्थिति बहुत खराब हो चुकी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई भी आदमी, कोई भी गैंग, बिना किसी राजकीय डर के, किसी भी आदमी या ट्रक को रोक लेता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसे मारे, कूटे या कुछ भी करे लेकिन स्थानीय पुलिस वाले कुछ न करें, ...**(व्यवधान)**... मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ न करें, राजस्थान में कुछ न करें, ...**(व्यवधान)**... गुजरात में भी कुछ न करें, उत्तर प्रदेश में भी कुछ न करें, ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैं इस घटना के लिए राज्य सरकार का इस्तीफा मांगता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि वहां की सरकार Constitution के अंतर्गत, जितने उसके obligations हैं, उन obligations को fulfill नहीं कर पा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि पीड़ित को सरकार की ओर से एक करोड़ रुपए का मुआवजा देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...**(Interruptions)**... All right. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is a case of... ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, it is a clear case of breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the State. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is a clear case of gangsterism. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री:** राजस्थान सरकार को सत्ता में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion on this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing any discussion on this. ...**(Interruptions)**... No discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सर, मेरी एक ही request है कि this issue is a very sensitive issue. देश में यह message नहीं जाना चाहिए, इस सदन से यह message नहीं जाना चाहिए कि हम गौहत्या का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is a very sensitive issue. यह

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं से जुड़ा हुआ मुद्दा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा ऐसा कोई message नहीं जाना चाहिए कि हम गौहत्या के समर्थन में खड़े हुए हैं। माननीय सदस्य जिस particular state की बात कर रहे हैं, जिस तरह की घटना पेश की जा रही है, वैसी कोई घटना जमीन पर नहीं हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरी चीज, जिस media report की बात की जा रही है, उसका प्रदेश सरकार ने पहले ही खंडन किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जहां तक अराजकता का सवाल है, अराजकता हो, गुंडागर्दी हो, किसी भी तरह की अराजकता को, किसी गुंडागर्दी को न हम justify करते हैं, न करना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन कोई ऐसा message नहीं जाना चाहिए कि हम इस सदन में खड़े होकर गौहत्या का समर्थन कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Mr. LoP, what do you want to say?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am extremely sorry that the Minister is so ill-informed. Even the New York Times has written about it today saying, “Hindu Cow Vigilantes in Rajasthan, India, Beat Muslim to Death.” So, even the New York Times knows about it, but the Minister does not know about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. But what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Then, see what the U.P. High Court is saying. It says, “The High Court reminds U.P. Government of secular umbrella”. So, the High Court of U.P. has taken notice of this. The New York Times has taken notice of this. The Indian media has taken notice of this. But the Minister says it is all wrong. So ill-informed a Government! So insensitive a Government! ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: महोदय, जिस तरह की घटना यहां पेश की जा रही है, वैसा जमीन पर कुछ नहीं हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अभी बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sit down, please.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I haven't come across such an insensitive Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, please sit down. Mr. Budania, please sit down. Mr. Mistry has brought to the notice of the House, an incident of a murder. The Opposition side is saying that and the Leader of the Opposition is quoting from the newspapers. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister has said that such an incident has not taken place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you allow me to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you allow me to speak? Then, you come here and sit in the Chair. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जिस घटना को आपने उसके साथ जोड़ा है, ...(व्यवधान)... उस तरह की कोई घटना नहीं हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने इसीलिए कहा कि ऐसा मैसेज मत दीजिए कि हम यहां गोहत्या के समर्थन में खड़े हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम किसी भी हालत में गोहत्या के खिलाफ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't see that I am standing on my legs. ...(Interruptions)... You don't see me standing on my legs and talking. The Chair has to control the House and run it. You have to allow me do that. When I am standing and talking, before even my completing the sentence, you can't rise up and shout. In that case, I will have to say that it is a sorry state of affairs. That I don't allow. You should listen to what I say. What I am saying is, to the notice of the Chair, two versions are brought. If the incident has happened, then it is serious. But, if the incident has not happened and has been narrated here as if it has happened, that is also serious. Therefore, I would like to know the correct version. I am asking the Minister to convey to the Home Minister the need to inquire into it and report to the House. I want to know the truth. ...(Interruptions)... That is over and nothing more. ...(Interruptions)... Let me know whether it is a fact or not. I am not allowing any discussion on that because the Chair has to be convinced whether it is a fact or not, about which I asked the Government. Before that, let there be no discussion. Please sit down. Now, let us take up the Zero Hour Business.

Shri Md. Nadimul Haque, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, before that...(Interruptions)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing you, Mr. Mistry. That is over now. ...(Interruptions)... No discussion on that subject. The Chair has to be convinced whether it is a fact or not. Then only...(Interruptions)... The Government has denied it. I can't ignore that also. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Nadimul Haque. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the newspapers have quoted it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair will not go by the newspapers. Mr. Tapan Kumar, the Chair can't go by the newspaper report. Let me get a report from the Government. Please sit down. Shri Nadimul Haque now. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. Shri Nadimul Haque to speak. Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, the population of senior citizens in our country is 10.38 crore. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANJIV KUMAR (Jharkhand): Sir, \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjiv Kumar, you are allowed under Zero Hour to raise your issue. Please sit down. I am not allowing you.

Only what Shri Nadimul Haque says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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### **MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**

#### **Reduction in rate of interest of PPF and other small saving schemes**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, the population of senior citizens in our country is 10.38 crore which is about 8.6 per cent of the total population. Recently, the rates of interest on major saving schemes like the Public Provident Fund, Kisan Vikas Patra and Senior Citizen Saving Scheme were cut by 10 basis points. The interest on the PPF is now at 7.9 per cent which is the lowest in forty years since 1980. Sir, when Banks fixed deposits offer much less returns, this type of saving schemes are the only feasible option for senior citizens and retired persons. The Government has said that this is necessary because Government bond yields fall due to market fluctuations ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Go to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... I cannot listen to what you are saying here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Go to your seat and stand up there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, small savings have two important incentives – one, it has tax benefits and two, it is safe when compared to the market. Sir, small savings influencing small savings is hurting the investors, especially old people, farmers and women. Sir, 1.61 lakh senior citizens' saving schemes are in operation. About 85 lakh Sukanya Samridhi Yojana Accounts have been opened with more than 5 lakh in Bengal itself. This step is causing hardship to senior citizens especially as the savings are being hugely hit. There are apprehensions that these rates will fall more in the future as they are linked to the market. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government has also changed the process by revising rates every quarter instead of annual revision previously. People are being forced to invest directly in the market, which makes it very risky. The Government is in favour of the corporates rather than its people. ...(*Interruptions*)... Savings are the backbone of the Indian economy,

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\* Not recorded.

and hence the Government's policy should be towards encouraging and incentivizing the same. I hope the Government will take into serious consideration the distress caused by this move and take a decision on the revision of rates so that lakhs of people don't lose their return on savings. The Government should take the example of West Bengal and set up a toll-free senior citizen helpline to raise awareness and help them in such matter. Sir, like the White and Pink Revolutions, we should introduce a grey revolution to protect the senior citizens of our country, who have dedicated their lives to its welfare. Sir, I reiterate that the National Policy for Senior Citizens must be revised at the earliest. Sir, I end with a couplet on demand from several hon. Members.

"पीछे बंधे हैं हाथ, मगर सख्त है सफर,  
किस से कहें कि पांव से काटे निकाल दे"।

† پیچھے بندھے ہیں ہاتھ، مگر سخت ہے سفر،  
کس سے کہیں کہ پاؤں سے کاٹے نکال دے۔

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bandyopadhyay also associated with this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is promoting speculation. ...*(Interruptions)*... This must stop. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Vikas Mahatme. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given any notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, have you given notice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot hold the House to ransom. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Neeraj Shekhar, you have not

† Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

given notice. *...(Interruptions)*. Don't hold the House to ransom. *...(Interruptions)*. No, no, sit down. I have started the Zero Hour. *...(Interruptions)*. First, let him take his seat. *...(Interruptions)*. I don't want any recommendation. *...(Interruptions)*.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, बैक बैचर्स कहते हैं कि हमारी बात नहीं सुनी जाती। वे एक मिनट अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं। *...(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कैसे उनकी बात को सुनेंगे, जब आप लोग हमेशा उठेंगे और बात करेंगे? मैं क्या करूँ ? *...(व्यवधान)*... Nareshji, I have got your point. *...(Interruptions)*... I got his point also. First, he should obey the Chair. Let him sit there. *...(Interruptions)*... Let him sit there and then at an appropriate time, I will call him. *...(Interruptions)*... No point of order. *...(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing any point of order to be raised now. You sit down. *...(Interruptions)*... You sit down; I will give you a chance. *...(Interruptions)*... Let him sit. *...(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing you. You sit down; I will give you a chance. *...(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH** (Madhya Pradesh): What has happened to the Calling Attention notice? *...(Interruptions)*... The Calling Attention notice was listed and taken away. My substantive motion is admitted, but yet to be discussed.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I will come to you on both these subjects. *...(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** How many times we have to raise this issue? *...(Interruptions)*... Please give us an assurance. *...(Interruptions)*... You are asking the Home Minister on this issue. *...(Interruptions)*... You must fix a time line because this issue will be dragged on forever. *...(Interruptions)*...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The Government knows the seriousness of that. Everybody knows this allegation was made and it has been refuted. So, the Government knows the seriousness of that.

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** We want the directions to be followed.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You advise your friend, Shri Ramachandra Rao. *...(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH:** We are grateful to you for having taken a decision in that direction. We want that direction to be followed.

**DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:** Sir, on 21st *...(Interruptions)*... Sir, what is the privilege you have given to me? It was posted on 21st...

**श्री उपसभापति:** सुनिए, सुनिए। I have already said that both notices are under the

consideration of the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... The Chair will come back to you. Have some faith in us. I will come back to you, Shri Ramachandra Rao. ...(Interruptions)... I tell you, Members should have some faith in the Chair. I said both notices are under the consideration of the Chair. The Chair will come back to you. Now you go back. ...(Interruptions)... I will call him.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we have full faith in you, but we are only asking for your protection. Give us a time line. Ask the Government to fix the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will talk to you. You go back.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, it was posted on 21st.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know it. I know more than what you know. ...(Interruptions).... I know it.

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, I also had to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Vikas Mahatme. Nothing else will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)....

#### **False media reports about denying reservation to Dhangar community**

**डा. विकास महात्मे** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही गंभीर मुद्दे पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। गुरुवार, 30 मार्च, 2017 को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने महाराष्ट्र, छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश से..(व्यवधान).. भारतीय जनता पार्टी के राज्यों के सांसदों की बैठक बुलाई थी। मैं पूरे समय बैठक में उपस्थित था। सांसदों ने मोदी जी को ओबीसी कमीशन को Constitutional status देने के लिए धन्यवाद दिया। इसके अतिरिक्त केंद्र सरकार की योजनाओं को लोगों तक कैसे पहुंचाया जाए, उस पर भी चर्चा हुई। इस मीटिंग में महाराष्ट्र के 'धनगर' आरक्षण के बारे में कोई मुद्दा नहीं उठाया गया, उस पर कोई बहस भी नहीं हुई थी, लेकिन इस मीटिंग के तुरंत बाद मीडिया में, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने महाराष्ट्र के 'धनगर' आरक्षण को नकार दिया, 'धनगर' आरक्षण के लिए 'नहीं' बोला है, ऐसी झूठी खबरें फैलाई गयीं। यह सभी माध्यमों से हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई** (महाराष्ट्र): 'धनगर' को आरक्षण दे दीजिए।

**डा. विकास महात्मे:** यह electronic and print media से हुआ। इससे महाराष्ट्र में एक करोड़ से भी ज्यादा जो 'धनगर' कम्युनिटी के लोग हैं, उनके मन में ज़हर फैलाया गया और जो बात नहीं हुई, उसको लेकर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की बदनामी हुई। इसकी वजह से महाराष्ट्र में Law and Order की भी बहुत बड़ी प्रॉब्लम खड़ी हुई। इससे पहले महाराष्ट्र में जो सरकार थी, उन्होंने 'धनगर' और 'धनगड़' एक नहीं है, ऐसे कागज़ात केंद्र सरकार के पास भेजे थे। अब 'धनगर' और 'धनगड़' एक हैं, ऐसी सिफारिश स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से होनी है, लेकिन केवल उस सिफारिश से कुछ नहीं हो सकता है, बल्कि उसके साथ-साथ एक नया संशोधन करना पड़ेगा। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य

[डा. विकास महात्मे]

मंत्री इस संबंध में बहुत सकारात्मक हैं — 'धनगर' कम्युनिटी को आरक्षण मिले, इसके लिए उनका नेतृत्व बहुत सकारात्मक है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जिन लोगों ने गलत खबरें फैलायी हैं और 'धनगरों' के मन में जो विष फैलाया है, उनके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही हो — इस संबंध में जांच की जाए और उनके against कार्यवाही की जाए, धन्यवाद।

**श्री मेघराज जैन** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. प्रभाकर कोरे** (कर्णाटक): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल** (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया** (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया** (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order, Shri Neeraj Shekhar?  
...(Interruptions)... आपका point of order क्या है, बोलिए।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका point of order क्या है?

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Is my Calling Attention not important? Who is going to argue for me? ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, मैं पहले एक clarification करना चाहता हूँ। मैं नीरज शेखर हूँ और ये संजीव कुमार जी हैं, लेकिन आप confuse हो जाते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I corrected it, Shri Neeraj Shekhar. Nobody can change your name, Shri Neeraj Shekhar.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: That is why I am not Shri Sanjiv Kumar.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody can change your name, Shri Neeraj Shekhar.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, ask him for his Aadhaar number.

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** मैंने अभी बनवाया नहीं है। दूसरा, हम सभी जो back benchers हैं, मैं तीसरी बार का सांसद हूँ, मैं पहली बार का सांसद नहीं हूँ, तीसरी बार सांसद बनकर आया हूँ।



**श्री उपसभापति:** तो आप आगे आइए, पीछे क्यों बैठते हैं?

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** यह तो पार्टी का निर्णय है, पीछे बैठना कुछ नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पीछे बैठने से कुछ नहीं होता है। सर, मैं अपनी बात कह लूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पीछे जो back-benchers हैं, वे ऐसा समझते हैं कि उनके जीरो ऑवर्स नहीं लिए जाते हैं। वे लोग पहले जाकर कमेटी रूम में अपना जीरो ऑवर नोटिस देते हैं, वहां पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** यह ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, वे एक बात बताते हैं कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not understanding your point. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not following what you are saying. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): This has become the prerogative of a selected lot. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, हम लोग पहले जाते हैं, अपना जीरो ऑवर का नोटिस देते हैं। सर, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं, लेकिन कल उनका जीरो ऑवर नोटिस चार नम्बर पर था, लेकिन आज उनका नम्बर नहीं आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रीताब्रता बनर्जी:** मेरा पहले नम्बर पर था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, पहला जीरो ऑवर नोटिस इन्होंने दिया और इनका जीरो ऑवर नहीं आया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...सर, और लोगों के जीरो ऑवर नोटिस का नम्बर आ जाता है।...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं पीठ पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूं, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen to me. ...**(Interruptions)**... I got your point. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, पीछे वाले सदस्य प्रश्न पूछते हैं, तो उन लोगों पर ध्यान नहीं जाता है और जो लोग आगे बैठे होते हैं, उनके सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन्स पहले ले लिए जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, यह वेदना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood your point. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I understood your point. I appreciate the grievances of back-benchers. I myself was a back-bencher in Lok Sabha in 80s. So, I appreciate your point.

Now, coming to your point, Zero Hour submissions are not selected just on

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

the basis of serial number. They are selected on the basis of subject, importance of subject as understood by the hon. Chairman. So, my suggestion to you is this. Since some Members from the back-benches stood up and supported you, I understand that it is the feeling of many back-benchers. *...(Interruptions)...* So, why cannot we have ballot? *...(Interruptions)...* We will have ballot. *...(Interruptions)...*

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir. We can have ballot. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, लोक सभा में यही होता है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Hon. Chairman, I know, has been repeatedly saying that we will select Zero Hour submission on the basis of ballot. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, no ballot. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, you cannot have both. *...(Interruptions)...* On the one hand, you are complaining and, on the other, you don't want ballot! *...(Interruptions)...* That is not a rationale thinking. *...(Interruptions)...* How can you have both? *...(Interruptions)...* You are complaining and you do not want ballot! *...(Interruptions)...* Anyhow, Neeraj Shekharji, I will report the matter to the hon. Chairman. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Anand Sharma. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, what about supplementaries? *...(Interruptions)...* सर, सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन्स के बारे में क्या हुआ? *...(व्यवधान)...*

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, what about my Calling Attention notice? *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramachandra Rao, your matter is under my consideration. I will come back to you. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Anand Sharma. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...* Whatever Ramachandra Rao says will not go on record. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: \*

### **Functioning of Nehru Memorial Museum and Library**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I am drawing the attention of this august House to a very important matter.

Every country celebrates its heroes, its freedom fighters and those who have made sacrifices. India too celebrates those who led the national movement, the front ranking leaders and those who went to prison and gallows.

One of the tallest leaders of India's Freedom Struggle, who spent his maximum time in prison — close to 14 years in the British jails — was India's first Prime Minister and global statesman, Pandit Jawharlal Nehru. When Pt. Nehru died in 1964, a decision was taken to establish the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. The purpose, the sole objective of the NMML was to promote the study of modern Indian history. The core competence of all the constituent units of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, this institution, including library, Centre for Contemporary Studies and Museum, therefore, must maintain focus on India's Freedom Struggle, and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, his life and his contributions in building a modern nation State.

It would be a gross injustice to the legacy of the freedom fighters of the Freedom Movement to introduce unwanted elements into the discourse of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library. In other countries, whether it is in America or it is in the UK, all over the world, when a memorial is established, say, for Abraham Lincoln, you don't put today's leaders and you don't put another name plate there. What is happening in the NMML is bringing in other leaders who were not a part of India's Freedom Movement. ...(Interruptions)... We know the antipathy of the present Government towards the values and principles for which Nehru and Gandhi stood for. This Government has every right to establish a museum for any of its leaders. But, they cannot, they cannot, temper with the historic legacy of India's Freedom Movement. Only 20 per cent of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library is dedicated to Jawaharlal Nehru and the rest is entirely dedicated to the Indian Freedom Movement. ...(Time-bell rings)...

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

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, it's not okay. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Just ten seconds, Sir. The Present Government can bring in or set up a memorial for Deen Dayal Upadhyayji. He was their party President. But he was not a part of the Freedom Movement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prabhat Jha, not present. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Nor was he the Prime Minister or a Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Your time is over. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, the Minister concerned should reply here, in the Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not an issue of an individual. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No time over, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Deen Dayal Upadhyay and Veer Savarkar ...*(Interruptions)*... Veer Savarkar was discharged, but he was a ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He was a co-accused. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Renukaji, you start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Anand Sharma, has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri Anand Sharma, has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): How can I start, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... The House should be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** महोदय, श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो बात कही है, वे इस से पहले भी इस मुद्दे को उठा चुके हैं। मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि आनन्द शर्मा जी को इस बात को समझ लेना चाहिए कि इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों और हजारों महापुरुषों ने देश के लिए कुर्बानी दी है। वह कुर्बानी केवल नेहरू व गांधी परिवार तक सीमित नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए देश के तमाम लोग, जिन्हें आप भूल गए थे, जिन लोगों को आपने इतिहास के काले अक्षरों में लिख दिया था, उनको हम स्वर्णिम अक्षरों में लाकर इतिहास की सच्चाई को पूरी दुनिया को बता रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस इतिहास को भी, जिसे आपने दिखाया है और उस इतिहास को जिसे आपने छिपाया है। जो छिपाया है, हम वह भी बताएंगे और जो आपने दिखाया है, उसे भी आगे बढ़ाएंगे। इसलिए इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा इरादा किसी भी तरह से,

किसी भी महापुरुष का अपमान करने का नहीं है। हां, उन महापुरुषों को, जिन्हें आप भूल गए थे, आप जिन सरदार पटेल को भूल गए थे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: जिन वीर सावरकर की पट्टिका आपने निकाल दी थी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मिनिस्टर साहब, बैठिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उनका हम सम्मान करते हैं, उनके सामने हम नतमस्तक हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Only what Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury says will go on record. Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, keeping in view the importance of the subject, there should be a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this particular subject. ...(Interruptions)... It is a very important subject. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You can give notice. There is no problem. ...(Interruptions)... Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. ...(Interruptions)... Yes, yes. I agreed. Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury.

### Steep fall in chilli prices

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, in our country, the anatomy of a farmer's suicide is often associated with drought, flood, famine and other such issues. The irony today is that, in Telangana State, our farmers are dying because of plenty. The chilli farmer who had a bumper crop this year is, unfortunately, unable to survive. They have abandoned harvesting because the cost of picking the chillies is much more than the remuneration that they are getting. There is a bizarre situation in the State of Telangana, which, actually, advised the farmers as to what crops they should plant this time. They did not see to it that there would be a requirement for storing the chillies after the crop. There is no adequate cold storage facilities for the farmers. To compound the injury, today, truck operators have

[Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury]

gone on strike, as a result of which farmers are not even able to transport their produce to the market. The markets themselves have shut doors onto the farmers, saying that they cannot store their chillies at their place. Sir, our Khammam and Warangal chilli is very famous. Today, the price of one quintal of chilli has come to a princely sum of ₹ 6,000/-. Yesterday, it was ₹ 5,000/-. It is hopelessly inadequate for our farmers to recover their cost. Now, Sir, the State Government and the\* believe that by drawing ₹ 5.5 crore from the Common Good Fund and giving it to Balaji Temple is the solution for solving the problem of our farmers' suicide. The\* has, actually, taken ₹ 5.5 crore from the Common Good Fund and donated it to Balaji Temple. He also made a golden moustache for one of the deities, which he has donated to the temple, but he does not have a heart to turn around and look as to what is happening to the chilli farmers of Telangana. ...(Interruptions)... Today, his son who is the heir to three Ministries ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; can you criticize a \* who cannot come here and defend himself? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: These are facts, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: \* reference is expunged. It is not proper. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: The Government has not taken ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not say ' \* ', you can say 'Government'. Don't say ' \* '.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Okay, Sir. There is a local Minister who happens to be the son of somebody who is in the Government there. ...(Interruptions)... He has written a letter to his father saying that he should look after the chilli crop. He has also allegedly written to the Centre saying that the Centre should compensate ...(Time-bell rings)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; time over.

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

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**कुमारी शैलजा** (हरियाणा): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री मोतीलाल वोरा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

**Need for taking steps like loan waiver in view of pathetic  
condition of farmers in country**

**श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, भारत किसान प्रधान देश होने के कारण यहां 65 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग खेती करते हैं, लेकिन आज के युवाओं में खेती करने का रुझान बहुत कम है। सर, जब हम बोलते हैं कि 2020 में पूरे विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा युवा हमारे

[श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल]

देश में होंगे, तो उनमें कितने युवा खेती करने के काबिल होंगे, यह बहुत ही बड़ा सवालिया निशान हम पैदा करते हैं।

सर, पूरे देश में और खास तौर से महाराष्ट्र में किसान बहुत परेशान हैं। पिछले तीन-चार सालों से लगातार होने वाले ड्राउट से परेशान तीन हजार से अधिक किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं महाराष्ट्र में की हैं। पिछले दो-तीन सालों से अकाल की जैसी हालत होना, कभी ओलावृष्टि, कभी नोटबंदी तो कभी किसान के उत्पाद को रेट नहीं मिलना, जैसा कि अभी रेणुका जी ने कहा है कि उत्पाद को अधिक भाव नहीं मिल रहा है अर्थात् बहुत कम भाव मिलना, तो इन सब चीजों के कारण किसान का जीवन संकट में आ गया है। इन सभी चीजों की ओर ध्यान देकर, जिस महाराष्ट्र को किसानों का राज्य कहा जाता है, सभी विरोधी पार्टियां बलिदान देने को तैयार हो गई हैं और सभी पार्टियों ने मिलकर एक किसान संघर्ष यात्रा निकाली है। पिछले सात दिनों से ये सभी लोग हर गांव में जाकर किसानों से मिल रहे हैं और किसानों की बात सुन रहे हैं। इस संघर्ष यात्रा में हम सम्पूर्ण ऋणमुक्ति की मांग कर रहे हैं।

सर, जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया है, उसके जो शीर्ष अधिकारी हैं, उन्होंने यह स्टेटमेंट दी है कि किसानों को ऋणमुक्ति करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। उन्होंने इसके लिए विरोध किया है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार के शीर्ष लोगों ने भी यही बोला है — क्योंकि आपने बोला है कि किसी का नाम नहीं लेना है, इसलिए हम उन्हें शीर्ष लोग बोलेंगे। उन शीर्ष लोगों ने यही बोला है कि किसानों की ऋणमुक्ति करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह बहुत ही असंवेदनशील काम है। वे इसको महाराष्ट्र में नहीं देंगे, क्योंकि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की यह नीति रही है कि जब चुनाव आते हैं, तो वह सिर्फ गाजर दिखाने का काम करती है। गाजर दिखाओ और वोट ले लो, वे लोग ऐसे काम करते हैं। यू.पी. में गाजर दिखाई, वोट ले लिए और उनकी थोड़ी-सी ऋणमुक्ति कर दी, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के सभी चुनाव पूरे हो गए हैं, इसलिए वे उनकी ऋणमुक्ति करने का कोई काम नहीं करेंगे। हम मांग कर रहे हैं कि वहां पर किसानों को संपूर्ण ऋणमुक्ति मिलनी चाहिए। जिस तरह से उन्होंने यू.पी. में किसानों को 36,000 करोड़ रुपये की राहत दी है, उसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र में किसानों की ऋणमुक्ति करने में 30,000 करोड़ रुपये लगते हैं। अगर किसानों को सहारा देना है, उनकी मदद करनी है, तो किसानों की ऋणमुक्ति करनी बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन में यह मांग कर रही हूं कि न केवल महाराष्ट्र, बल्कि संपूर्ण देश में जो हमारे किसान हैं, उनकी ऋणमुक्ति करनी बहुत ही आवश्यक है। इसके लिए हम आपके द्वारा सरकार से विनती करेंगे कि वह उनकी संपूर्ण ऋणमुक्ति करे, मैं आपसे यही कहना चाहती हूं।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour Mention made by the hon. Member.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।



**श्री राज बब्बर** (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा** (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू** (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

### Implementation of special package for Bihar

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, स्पेशल पैकेज के मुद्दे को शून्य काल के दौरान उठाने के लिए आपने जो समय दिया है, मैं उसके लिए आपका आभारी हूं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बिहार विधान सभा चुनाव के दौरान 18 अगस्त, 2015 को बिहार के आरा चुनावी सभा में अपने भाषण के दौरान बिहार राज्य के विकास के लिए 1 लाख, 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये का विशेष पैकेज देने की घोषणा की थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि बिहार में सड़क, रेल, विद्युत, कौशल विकास, हवाई अड्डा, पेट्रोलियम, गैस, पर्यटन, किसान कल्याण, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल और विकास के लिए आधारभूत ढांचे को मजबूत किया जाएगा। इससे लोग प्रभावित हुए और बिहारवासियों को ऐसा लगा कि पहली बार जब देश के सर्वोच्च स्तर से बिहार के विकास के लिए इतनी बड़ी धनराशि का आवंटन किया जा रहा है, तो निश्चित तौर पर बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने की दिशा में एक सार्थक पहल होगी। लेकिन महोदय, बहुत दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ रहा है कि विशेष पैकेज के नाम पर बिहार के लोगों को ठगा गया है। इनमें अधिकांश आवंटन उन योजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए था, जो पहले से ही चल रही थीं। इसमें किसी भी नई योजना के लिए कोई व्यापक आवंटन नहीं किया गया है। महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इस विशेष पैकेज में विशेष क्या है? क्या राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संपूर्ण देश के लिए जो योजनाएं सरकार द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं, उनसे बिहार को अछूता रखा जाएगा, क्या वे योजनाएं बिहार में लागू नहीं की जाएंगी? जिन नई योजनाओं की घोषणाएं की गई थीं, वे सारी योजनाएं कागज पर हैं और उनमें से कोई भी जमीन पर दिखाई नहीं दे रही है, चाहे वह बक्सर थर्मल पावर प्लांट का मुद्दा हो, या बांका में अल्ट्रा मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट का मामला हो, या रेलवे लाइन के विद्युतीकरण का मामला हो, या बिहार में सात पर्यटक सर्किट के विकास का मुद्दा हो। मेरा सीधा आरोप है कि इनमें से किसी भी योजना पर कोई भी सार्थक पहल नहीं हुई है और कार्य भी आरंभ नहीं हुआ है। आखिर प्रधान मंत्री जी की घोषणाओं की गरिमा का क्या होगा? यदि ये घोषणाएं मात्र कागजों पर सीमित रह जाएं, और जमीन पर न उतर पाएं, तो क्या होगा? उपसभापति जी, मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बिहार चुनाव के दौरान, बिहार के विकास के लिए जिस तथाकथित विशेष पैकेज की घोषणा की थी, उसके तहत उनके लिए समुचित राशि का आवंटन तुरंत किया जाए, ताकि जो योजनाएं बिहार के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए आवश्यक हैं, उन्हें पूरा किया जा सके और प्रधान मंत्री जी की घोषणाओं का सम्मान हो सके, हम इसकी सरकार से मांग करते हैं।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूं।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता** (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** रेवती रमन सिंह जी, क्या आपका लोन वेवर के बारे में जीरो ऑवर मेशन है?

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): जी।

**श्री उपसभापति:** वह हो चुका है। क्या आपको एसोसिएट करना था?

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** नहीं एसोसिएट नहीं करना था। हमने पूरे देश के लिए इसको अलग से दिया है। वह तो महाराष्ट्र के लिए था, हमने महाराष्ट्र के लिए नहीं दिया है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** अगर ऐसा है तो आप अलग से नोटिस दे दो।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** हमने पूरे देश के लिए नोटिस दिया है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, यदि ऐसा है तो आप कल के लिए दूसरा नोटिस दे दो।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** कल भी दिया, आज भी दिया। आप हमारा नोटिस ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** दोनों एक ही सब्जेक्ट हैं।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** एक सब्जेक्ट नहीं हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** एक सब्जेक्ट नहीं हैं, तो ठीक है, आप दूसरा नोटिस दे दो, हम कंसिडर करेंगे।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** चलिए ठीक है।

#### **Allegedly influencing the bye-election in Litipada constituency in Jharkhand**

**श्री संजीव कुमार** (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, आज प्रधान मंत्री जी झारखंड के साहिबगंज गए हैं, उनका झारखंड में बहुत स्वागत है। प्रधान मंत्री जी जब देश के किसी भी हिस्से में जाते हैं, तो वे पूरे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, वहां उनका स्वागत पूरे जोर-शोर से होना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी आज झारखंड गए हैं, वे वहां साहिबगंज में पहाड़ियां बटालियन को नियुक्ति पत्र देंगे और औरतों के बीच स्मार्ट फोन बांटेंगे। मैं आपको यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि आज 6 तारीख है और ठीक 9 तारीख को बगल में ही लिटिपारा विधान सभा क्षेत्र में उप-चुनाव है। यह सभी न्यूज-पेपर्स में छाया हुआ है कि वहां पर लिटिपारा के अलावा अगल-बगल की सभी जगहों से लोगों को लाया जाएगा, प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण होगा और वहां पर ये सब सामग्रियां बांटी जाएंगी।

महोदय, यह विधान सभा के उप-चुनाव का मामला है। सदन में यहां पर हमसे बहुत अनुभवी लोग बैठे हुए हैं, मैं सदन के कॉन्शेंस पर छोड़ता हूँ कि क्या इस तरह से करने से चुनाव पर अफेक्ट होता है या नहीं होता है? मेरी कोई मांग नहीं है, मैं यह सदन की आत्मा पर छोड़ता हूँ कि इस तरह से होने से चुनाव प्रभावित होता है या नहीं होता है, क्योंकि यह लिटिपारा कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी बगल में ही है? धन्यवाद, महोदय।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हैं।

### **Lapse in security arrangements of the President of India**

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक अति-संवेदनशील और गंभीर घटना केंद्र सरकार के सामने रख रहा हूँ। देश के प्रथम नागरिक माननीय राष्ट्रपति श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी 2 अप्रैल, 2017 को शाम साढ़े आठ बजे झारखंड की राजधानी रांची पहुंचे थे। रांची एयरपोर्ट से राजभवन जाने के क्रम में उनके काफिले में अचानक मोटर साइकिल पर सवार दो युवक घुस गए, जो सभी सुरक्षा घेरे तोड़ कर महामहिम की कार तक पहुंचे और उन्हें हाथ हिला कर अपनी उपस्थिति का अहसास कराया। वे स्टंट बाइकर्स थे, उनकी मोटर-साइकिल में साइलेंसर नहीं था, लगभग दो किलोमीटर तक वे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी की कार के साथ चले। अब वे किस तरह चले, टेलीग्राफ अखबार के तीन-चार लाइनों को मैं क्वोट कर रहा हूँ — ‘In the first case, it is not clear how two youths on two bikes managed to come close to the President's carcade in Dibdih area and went on performing stunts till *Shani Mandir*, a two kilometre stretch of Harmu Road.’ और, एक पुलिस ऑफिसर को टेलीग्राफ ने क्वोट किया है — ‘The bikes were speeding and zigzagging in such a way that we felt that attempting to stop them might result in collision.’

महोदय, एक बड़ी दुर्घटना होने से बच गई और यह स्थिति तब हुई, जब 6000 जवान भारतीय राष्ट्रपति जी की सुरक्षा में लगे थे। आश्चर्य और स्तब्ध करने वाली इस घटना के बाद पुलिस आज तक उन बाइकर्स को तलाश रही है। इसके साथ ही माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी जहां ठहरे थे, उस राजभवन से 12 किलोमीटर दूर एक गांव में 1500 गांव वालों ने पुलिस थाने पर धावा बोला और क्रशर समेत एक करोड़ की संपत्ति में आग लगाई, क्योंकि वे प्रशासन के किसी काम से नाराज थे, उनको कोई पूछ नहीं रहा था। देश के प्रथम नागरिक की सुरक्षा का यह आलम है। यह हमारी कैसी व्यवस्था है कि राष्ट्रपति जी की यात्रा में इतनी बड़ी चूक हुई? कैसी हमारी व्यवस्था की क्षमता और ताकत है कि चार दिन बाद भी आज तक एक युवा पकड़ा नहीं जा सका है और न ही किसी वरिष्ठ ऑफिसर को एकाउंटेबल बनाया गया है? यह एक गंभीर चूक है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर गौर करे, धन्यवाद।

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता** (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: महोदय, हम भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करते हैं।

**Demands of the employees of Indian Ordnance factories and  
Defence Public Sector Undertakings**

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government and the entire House to the uncertain future of our ordnance factories and the miserable plight of thousands of employees working in ordnance factories.

Sir, the history of ordnance factories dates back to the year 1801, with its first factory established in Calcutta. Over the years, we now have 41 ordnance factories all over the country in key States. There are thousands of employees working in these ordnance factories.

Sir, even before Government of India came out with a policy announcement on 'Make-in-India' and 'Skill India', these ordnance factories were pioneers in such movements. More than 90 per cent of the products manufactured by them are indigenous and they fulfill the real concept of 'Make-in-India'. Improvement of products and performance is a continuing process in the ordnance factories. Now, the problem is, the Government, one after the other, has allowed private participation in the production of arms and ammunition. That is how 'Make-in-India' is being understood! The Government of India has allowed 100 per cent private participation in the production of arms and ammunition by these ordnance factories. Also, Government has allowed 100 per cent FDI in the ordnance industry. This poses a grave challenge to the future of these ordnance factories and the condition of employees has become quite vulnerable and miserable. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; time over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI D. RAJA: So, I appeal to the Government to address these concerns. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Time over. ...(Interruptions)... It is time for Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)...

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(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**\*361. [The Questioner was absent.]**

### United nations security council reforms

\*361. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether G4 countries have urged the United Nations to speed up its Security Council reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the negotiations on the reforms would be started;

(d) whether there are any contenders for permanent membership of expanded UN Security Council (UNSC) and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether veto powers are being demanded for new members and if so, the reaction of permanent members thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIAMTI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### *Statement*

(a) to (e) India along with the three other G4 countries (Brazil, Japan and Germany) have consistently underscored their commitment to urgent and comprehensive reforms of the Security Council which needs to take into account the geopolitical realities of the 21st Century. They have also emphasized that they are legitimate candidates for permanent membership in an expanded and reformed Security Council, and that they support each other's aspirations.

Discussions on UNSC reforms are presently taking place in the UN General Assembly, through the Inter-Governmental Negotiation (IGN) process, where India along with other pro-reform countries and groupings have been calling for commencement of text based negotiations.

The G4 has been underlining the principle of non-discrimination between current

and new permanent members in an expanded Security Council, and has emphasised that as a principle new permanent members should have all the responsibilities and obligations as well as prerogatives of the current permanent members. On the issue of extending veto powers to new permanent members in their submission during the IGN process of the 69th UNGA (2015), USA and UK opposed extension of veto to new permanent members, France supported the extension, while Russia and China did not make any submission on this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 361; Dr. Subbarami Reddy. The questioner is absent. Let the answer be given. Mr. Rapolu, ask the supplementary question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, my Calling Attention was ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, यह Calling Attention का वक्त नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It had appeared, but ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ उनको प्रश्न पूछने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You can't raise that subject here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, who will come to my rescue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: इसके लिए यह वक्त नहीं है, आप बाद में मिल लीजिए। यह अभी नहीं हो सकता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Who will protect me? ...*(Interruptions)*... Who will protect me if you don't protect me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let your colleague ask question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It had appeared on 21st last month, but ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will look into that after this, not during Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not during Question Hour ...*(Interruptions)*..

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: It is not during the Question Hour; it is not during Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, when? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: But this is Question Hour; I can't help it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: When, Sir? ...(Interruptions)... Please, tell me. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, you tell me. ...(Interruptions)... I appeal to you. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the Question Hour ends, please see the Secretary-General. ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Rapolu, please ask your question. ...(Interruptions)... No, I am afraid. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, when should I ask? ...(Interruptions)... When should I beg? ...(Interruptions)... When should I appeal? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request the hon. Member to sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, you please direct me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the Question Hour is over, please see the Chairman in his Chamber. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Mr. Rapolu, ask your question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Respected Chairman, Sir, the inception and the growth of the United Nations is having direct relevance with the growth of India as the Republic. Keeping the capacities of India at the diplomatic front and economic level and at the political level of global scenario ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ask the question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Group of four countries are looking at the inclusion of India into the United Nations Security Council. But certain nations, in particular our neighbouring nation is not cooperative to attain this. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, I am coming to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the question.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Keeping this background in view, is our diplomatic role to promote the reforms in the United Nations Security Council going to yield anything and are we going to get the permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council?

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, रापोलू जी ने जो भूमिका बांधी, वह बिल्कुल सच्ची है, सही है। विश्व में भारत का बढ़ता प्रभाव, अच्छी उन्नत होती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था, इन सबके कारण भारत वे सारी चीज़ें, सारे credentials पूरे करता है, जिसके कारण सुरक्षा परिषद में उसको

permanent membership, यानी स्थाई सदस्यता चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि इस बात को जैसा उन्होंने कहा कि P-5 के भी चार देशों ने, यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स, रूस, फ्रांस और ब्रिटेन ने पूर्ण समर्थन दिया है और अपने joint statements में भी दिया है। जिस neighbouring country की वे बात कर रहे हैं, वे चीन की बात कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि पांचवां सदस्य वह है, उसने भी publicly oppose नहीं किया है। जहां तक भारत के अपने द्वारा किए जाने वाले प्रयासों का सवाल है, हम लोग वहां के जो different groups हैं, एक L.69 है, G4 है, उन सबके माध्यम से और पूरे कूटनीतिक प्रयासों से वहां की केवल अपनी सदस्यता ही नहीं चाहते, बल्कि सुरक्षा परिषद में सुधार भी हो, विस्तार भी हो, इसके लिए पूरी तरह लगे हुए हैं।

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, knowing fully well that my question is not directly connected to the main question, but since it comes under the Ministry of External Affairs and the subject is also a hot issue...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; a supplementary question has to relate to the primary question and the answer given. If you don't have something that is related to this, please allow somebody else to ask a question.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: The point is that the fishermen have been released. I want to know...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; the question is different here.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, मैं सिर्फ यही कहना चाहती हूं, अभी तो जैसा आपने कहा, मैं इसका जवाब नहीं दूंगी। श्रीलंकन इश्यू और फिशरमेन टोटल के इश्यू पर मैंने एक स्टेटमेंट यहां दी थी, लेकिन उसकी clarifications अभी रुकी हुई हैं। जिस दिन clarifications होंगी, उस दिन गणेशन जी मुझसे यह सवाल पूछ लें, मैं उनके सवाल का जवाब दे दूंगी।

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, through you, I want to ask the hon. Minister whether she is confident that India will become a permanent member of the UN Security Council and whether India will have the veto power or not.

**श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज:** सभापति जी, जहां तक confident होने का सवाल है, मैं पूरी तरह से आश्वस्त हूं कि इस बार नहीं तो अगली बार यह होगा, क्योंकि यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। भारत सुरक्षा परिषद का सदस्य अवश्य बनेगा।

जहां तक वीटो पावर्स का सवाल है, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को भारत की स्थिति स्पष्ट कर देना चाहती हूं। नम्बर एक, भारत सुरक्षा परिषद का विस्तार और सुधार चाहता है। दूसरा, हम स्थायी और अस्थायी, दोनों तरह की सदस्यता का विस्तार चाहते हैं। तीसरा, जो आपके सवाल का जवाब भी देगा, हम नये परमानेंट मेम्बर्स और पुराने परमानेंट मेम्बर्स में किसी तरह का भेदभाव नहीं चाहते हैं, यानी हम इसकी दो श्रेणियां नहीं चाहते कि एक में फर्स्ट क्लास के मेम्बर्स हों और एक में सेकेंड क्लास के मेम्बर्स हों। इससे बिल्कुल स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिए कि भारत इसके सभी सदस्यों के लिए वही responsibilities, वही obligations और वही prerogatives



चाहता है। मैं यहां पर तीनों शब्दों का इस्तेमाल कर रही हूँ, भारत इसके नये सदस्यों के लिए भी वही responsibilities, वही obligations और वही prerogatives चाहता है, जो इसके पुराने सदस्यों के लिए हैं।

### **New training institutes under NCVT**

\*362. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to State:

(a) the number of new courses started and new seats created in existing courses under the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) during last three years, State-wise, particularly in Rajasthan;

(b) the other initiatives taken for skill enhancement, especially in Rajasthan and their achievements during that period;

(c) whether any new training institutes have been started during the above period under NCVT and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) how many of them are in Rajasthan and the details of their trainee intake?

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

### **Statement**

(a) At present there are 126 designated trades (Engineering 73+Non-Engineering 48+Divyang 5) in which training is imparted under Craftsman Training Scheme in National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) affiliated ITIs. The revision of curricula of trades including addition of new trades and deletion is a continuous process based upon the need of the industry and feedback of stakeholders. Introduction of any new course/trade by NCVT is applicable pan India. 21 new trades were introduced under Craftsman Training Scheme (CTS) during the last three years. The list of New curricula of 21 trades under Craftsman Training Scheme is given in Annexure-I (*See below*).

5 lakh new seats have been created in existing courses under NCVT during last three years (from 16.9 lakh to 21.9 lakh) out of which 48 thousand are in the State of Rajasthan. State-wise details are given in Annexure-II (*See below*).

(b) As an initiative for skill enhancement, a new scheme “Dual System of Training” has been introduced in the year 2016, to improve job placement for passed out trainees by improving the connect between industry and ITIs. This system enables industry to

partner with ITIs for conducting training programme under high employability courses to fulfill the needs of industries. The scheme is optional for existing NCVT affiliated ITIs. Initially, sixteen trades, as given in the Annexure-III (*See* below) have been taken up under “Dual System of Training”. Presently, a total of 13 Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) have been signed with ITIs in different States including one MoU in the State of Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) A total of 3342 new training institutes *i.e.* NCVT affiliated ITIs have been opened during the above period in the country out of which 872 new ITIs have been opened in the State of Rajasthan. The details along with trainees intake is given in the Annexure IV.

### ***Annexure-I***

#### *New curricula of 21 trades under Craftsmen Training Scheme w.e.f August, 2014*

Sl.No	Trades	Remarks
1.	Mechanic Auto Body Repair	
2.	Mechanic Auto Body Painting	
3.	Mechanic Air-conditioning Plant	
4.	Civil Engineer Assistant	
5.	Technician Power Electronic System	
6.	Mechanic Consumer Electronics Appliances	
7.	Welder (GMAW and GTAW)	
8.	Welder (Fabrication and Fitting)	
9.	Bamboo works	
10.	Milk and Milk products	
11.	Food Beverage	
12.	Welder (Structural)	
13.	Welder (Pipe)	
14.	Welder (Welding and Inspection)	
15.	Information Technology	
16.	Computer Hardware and Network Maintenance	
17.	Refractory Technician	
18.	Data Base System Assistant	

Sl.No	Trades	Remarks
19.	Software Testing Assistant	
20.	House Keeper	
21.	Agro Processing	

***Annexure-II***

*State-wise details of new seats created in existing courses under NCVT during the last three years including State of Rajasthan*

States/UTs	Seating capacity August, 2014 session	Seating capacity as on date i.e. August, 2016 session	Increase in Seats
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	273	538	265
Andhra Pradesh*	150450	98569	-51881
Arunachal Pradesh	608	1136	528
Assam**	6064	5345	-719
Bihar	114674	166582	51908
Chandigarh**	1064	1017	-47
Chhattisgarh	20576	23383	2807
Dadra and Nagar Haveli**	228	170	-58
Daman and Diu**	388	315	-73
Delhi**	16520	14845	-1675
Goa	3676	3878	202
Gujarat**	83268	78922	-4346
Haryana	38336	64140	25804
Himachal Pradesh	27664	34222	6558
Jammu and Kashmir**	4197	3653	-544
Jharkhand	43336	62184	18848
Karnataka	134256	138079	3823
Kerala	70582	76613	6031
Lakshadweep**	96	72	-24
Madhya Pradesh	76496	125662	49166

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	161660	224073	62413
Manipur**	540	222	-318
Meghalaya**	942	917	-25
Mizoram	294	783	489
Nagaland**	944	205	-739
Odisha	117364	127333	9969
Puducherry**	1940	1832	-108
Punjab	57092	66413	9321
Rajasthan	212735	260829	48094
Sikkim	580	622	42
Tamil Nadu**	91622	91305	-317
Telangana*	0	58219	58219
Tripura	1888	2205	317
Uttar Pradesh	218206	385274	167068
Uttarakhand	13937	20565	6628
West Bengal	21732	54266	32534
TOTAL	1694228	2194391	500163

\* Bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and formation of Telangana State.

\*\* De-affiliation of ITI/Trade/Units and closure of obsolete trades.

### ***Annexure-III***

#### *List of 16 trades under the scheme titled "Dual System of Training"*

Sl.No.	Name of trade in Dual System	Duration
1.	Electrician (Dual System)	Two years
2.	Fitter (Dual System)	Two years
3.	Machinist (Dual System)	Two years
4.	Turner (Dual System)	Two years
5.	Electronic Mechanic (Dual System)	Two years
6.	Welder (Dual System)	One year
7.	Mechanic Diesel (Dual System)	One year
8.	Mechanic Motor Vehicle (Dual System)	Two years

Sl.No.	Name of trade in Dual System	Duration
9.	Cosmetology (Dual System)	One year
10.	Tool and Die Maker (Dies and Moulds) (Dual System)	Two years
11.	Draughtsman (Mechanical) (Dual System)	Two years
12.	Attendant Operator (Chemical Plant) (Dual System)	Two years
13.	Mechanic Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (Dual System)	Two years
14.	Plumber (Dual System)	One year
15.	Automotive Body Repair (Dual System)	One year
16.	Automotive Paint Repair (Dual System)	One year

#### *Annexure-IV*

*Details of New ITIs is and trainees intake during 2014 to 2017*

(A) Details of Increase in Number of ITIs is during 2014-15 to 2016-17

Sl.No.	New Training Institute Opened	Government	Private	Total
1.	In the Country	127	3215	3342
2.	In the State of Rajasthan	3	869	872

(B) Details of seating capacity/trainees intake in Country and in Rajasthan State

Sl. No.	Trainees intake/Seating Capacity	In Lakh
1.	Trainees intake in the country as on date (without 30% supernumerary)	21.92
2.	Trainees intake in Rajasthan State as on date (without 30% supernumerary)	2.6

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया:** सर, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि 21 ऐसे व्यवसाय या उद्योग हैं, जिनके लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, लेकिन औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि प्रशिक्षण को उद्योगों की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप बनाया जाए।

श्रीमन्, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था है, जिससे उद्योगों की आवश्यकता का आकलन करके, उनकी सिफारिशों के अनुरूप औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण कोर्स में बदलाव इत्यादि किए जा सकें?

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है, वह बहुत ही प्रासंगिक है। इस क्रम में हम लोगों ने यह तय किया है कि अभी आईटीआईज़ में जो टोटल ट्रेड्स हैं, उनमें से 16 ट्रेड्स को नोटिफाई किया जाए। हम जो dual training की बात करते हैं या जो German model की बात करते हैं, इसको पिछले साल से हम लोगों ने नोटिफाई कर दिया है। 16 courses ऐसे हैं, जिनको हम dual basis पर करने जा रहे हैं। ITIs ने Industry के साथ

एक MoU साइन किया है। अभी तक सामान्य रूप से हम total number of hours लेकर चलते थे, जिसमें लगभग 3300 घंटे की पढ़ाई होती थी और 2200 घंटे हम लोग प्रैक्टिकल करवाते थे, लेकिन अब हम लोगों ने यह तय किया है कि 1800 घंटे तक, अगर किसी इंडस्ट्री के साथ जुड़ करके कोई ITI प्रशिक्षण लेना चाहता है, तो वह इस काम को कर सकता है। भारतवर्ष में इसकी शुरुआत हो चुकी है। राजस्थान में जेपी आईटीआई है, जिसमें यह काम प्रारम्भ किया गया है। यह प्रयास देश में पहली बार किया जा रहा है। भिलाई स्टील प्लांट के साथ भी अब बहुत सारे आईटीआईज ने एमओयू साइन करना शुरू कर दिया है, जिसको हम लोग मान्यता दे रहे हैं। NCVT और अन्य संस्था के साथ joint certification भी होगा, ताकि इंडस्ट्री में उस बच्चे की जो ट्रेनिंग की जा रही है, उससे उसको रोजगार लेने में सहूलियत हो सके और वहीं पर उसका absorption भी हो सके। आपने जो प्रश्न किया है, इसकी शुरुआत भारत सरकार ने कर दी है।

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया:** सर, यह बात सही है कि बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बेरोजगारों को प्रशिक्षित करके रोजगार दिया जा रहा है, सब तरफ जबरदस्त बदलाव चल रहा है। चूंकि यह परिवर्तन का दौर है और हर क्षेत्र में लगातार नये-नये आविष्कार हो रहे हैं, तकनीकी ज्ञान का विस्तार भी हो रहा है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो पुराने कर्मचारी हैं, उनको बड़ी भारी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है। क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना सोची है, जिससे पुराने जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनको किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तित या upgrade course करवाया जाए, ताकि वे भी अपनी आजीविका अथवा अपने कार्य का उचित ढंग से निर्वहन कर सकें?

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** महोदय, जो कर्मचारी संस्थाओं में काम कर रहे हैं या रोजगार कर रहे हैं, उनके प्रशिक्षण के लिए हमारे पास कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मुझे लगता है कि यह सवाल Ministry of Labor and employment से जुड़ा हो सकता है। हमारा जो mandate है, उसके अन्तर्गत हम बच्चों को ITIs में short term skilling देने का काम करते हैं और अब तो Polytechnics को भी इसी मंत्रालय के अधीन कर दिया गया है। इसलिए हमारा काम वहीं तक ही सीमित है। जहां तक कंपनियों में काम करने वाले, modernization के कारण प्रभावित होने वाले कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षित करने का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें upgrade करने का काम कंपनियां स्वयं करती हैं। सामान्य रूप से यदि कंपनियों को competition में अपने आप को बनाए रखना है, तो अपने कर्मचारियों को नए तौर-तरीकों से प्रशिक्षित करने का काम वे स्वयं करती हैं।

**SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN:** Sir, it is a very good thing that you have started 3,342 new training institutes. Sir, my question is whether we have enough teachers in these institutes and whether the workshop facilities are available there. If it is not so, what is the Government going to do in this regard?

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:** Sir, as far as ITIs are concerned, we have about 13,000 ITIs across the country, and, the number of them in the private sector would be around 10,500 and the rest are in the Government sector.

Well, this is an issue because we are faced with a challenge of trained instructors. That is the biggest shortage, which we are facing both in the short-term skilling and

even in the institutional skilling, which was happening in the ITIs. Several ITIs and training institutes across the country have been trying to raise the number of people who have to be trained as instructors. I will have to fish out the numbers as it exists today. But it is a fact that as far as ITIs and other skill training institutes are concerned, there is a shortage of instructors, both in the short-term and institutional long-term training. In times to come, we are trying to assess how much is it, and, it is growing exponentially. So, through the Sector Skill Councils, which are there in the domain of National Skill Development Corporation, we are authorizing several Sector Skill Councils to undertake the programme for training of trainers, which, of course, is a challenge today, Sir.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I asked, whether there are workshops  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Let the next person... ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, my question is: Do you have workshops in all these institutions to impart practical training? When there are no teachers, how can you give training?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, it is never so that there is hundred per cent shortage of teachers. When we mandate setting up of an institute, we also mandate that there has to be a particular number of teachers in the classrooms with a particular students-teacher ratio. The hon. Member talked about the labs. There cannot be an ITI or a training institute without a lab. That is mandatory as per the norms of the institutes. There is no question of labs not being there.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में लगभग 126 trades हैं और मंत्री महोदय ने बाद में 21 trades बढ़ाए हैं, जबकि चीन में 3 हजार से ज्यादा different trades हैं, जिनमें skill training दी जाती है। इनमें हर साल लगभग 21 लाख लोगों का intake है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि रोजगारोन्मुखी शिक्षा एक माध्यम है, जिसमें कि ITI और skill development centers में बच्चों को आप training दे रहे हैं, तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे कि आखिर training लेने के बाद, इन trained technicians का हश्र क्या होता है और क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी होती है? मैं उनसे यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग train किए जाते हैं, उनकी tracking का क्या कोई सिस्टम केंद्र के पास है, जिसके माध्यम से वह trained technicians की hand holding कर सके और उन्हें रोजगार दिलाने का प्रयास कर सके? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने Apprenticeship Act में जो amendments किए हैं तथा इन संस्थाओं के माध्यम से जिन technicians को training दी गई है, क्या उनके लिए tracking system का प्रावधान करेंगे?

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने apprentice के बारे में जो कहा है, तो यह बात सच है कि दुनिया भर में अगर सचमुच कहीं ट्रेनिंग होती है, तो क्लासरूम के बाद उद्योग में होती है, फैक्टरी में होती है, shop floor में होती है। इसीलिए भारत सरकार ने NAPS (National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme) योजना तैयार की है, जिसके तहत देश की सरकार ने बजट में लगभग 10,000 करोड़ रुपये दिये हैं। इसके तहत, जो amended है, उसमें हम लोग अब प्रत्येक इंडस्ट्री को, जो ऐसे बच्चों को अपने यहां apprentice रखती है, उसको बेसिक ट्रेनिंग की भी कॉस्ट दे रहे हैं। इसके साथ-साथ इंडस्ट्री को incentivize करने के लिए, जितने बच्चे वह अपने यहां ट्रेन करती है, उनके ऊपर एक monthly stipend भी हम लोगों ने तय किया है। हमारे यहां apprentices की संख्या लगभग 2 लाख थी और इस योजना के लागू होने के बाद लगभग 4.5 लाख की संख्या तक हम पहुँच गये हैं, इस योजना में वृद्धि हो रही है।

माननीय सदस्य ने जो tracking के system के बारे में पूछा है, महोदय, अभी ITI system में से निकल कर जो नौजवान जा रहे हैं, उनके लिए कोई tracking system नहीं है।

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** होना चाहिए।

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** यह होना चाहिए। लेकिन हम लोग अपने मंत्रालय के तहत एक सबसे बड़ा tracking system, LMIS, का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, जिसमें employer से लेकर, job aggregator से लेकर, institution से लेकर, short-term skilling sector में सभी लोगों को हम—अभी वर्ल्ड बैंक के तहत एक योजना स्वीकृत हुई है, उसके तहत भारत का एक सबसे बड़ा job aggregator और प्रशिक्षण का पोर्टल तैयार किया जा रहा है, सिस्टम तैयार किया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगले तीन से चार माह में हम लोग इस काम को पूरा कर लेंगे।

**श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप vocational training देते हैं। उसके बाद कितने बच्चे फैक्टरीज़ में absorb हो जाते हैं और जो absorb नहीं हो पाते हैं, तो क्या उनको कोई फाइनेंशियल मदद करते हैं, ताकि वे अपना कोई छोटा-मोटा उद्योग लगा कर अपनी जीविका चला सकें?

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी:** सर, माननीय सदस्य का जो सवाल है कि हम लोगों ने देश में जो 'प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना' के तहत — यह ITI से अलग सवाल है, short term skilling के बारे में है। हम लोगों ने यह तय कर दिया है कि short term skilling के लिए, जो NS2-aligned courses छोटी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से होते हैं, उनमें अगर भारत की सरकार उनको grant-based training दे रही है, तो अब यह मानक स्थापित कर दिया गया है कि उन्हें 100 में से 70 बच्चों की placement करनी है। महोदय, placement का मानक यह होगा कि या तो वे बच्चे को wage employment दें, क्योंकि अब इंडस्ट्री के अलावा हम लोगों ने services sector को भी इन्वॉल्व कर दिया है, जिसमें employment होता है। इसलिए या तो वह wage employment में हो या सेकंड यह हो कि अगर वह बच्चा अपने आपको किसी self-employment में रखना चाहे, यानी अगर कोई लड़की या बेटा beautician का कोर्स करके बैंक से 40,000 रुपये लेकर किट खरीद करके अपने गांव में काम शुरू करती है, तो उसे भी हम लोग placement मानते हैं, या फिर इस 'प्रधान मंत्री कौशल विकास योजना' के तहत short-term skilling में ये बच्चे अगर किसी उद्योग में जाकर apprentice होते हैं, तो उसको भी मान्यता दी गई है। अगर



विश्लेषण में यह तीनों मानकों में से एक को भी पूरा करता है, तो उसे हम placed मानते हैं और इसकी पूरी योजना आज कार्यान्वित हो रही है। जिन बच्चों के बारे में आप कह रहे हैं, जो बच्चे रोजगार नहीं ले पाते हैं, तो महोदय, यह सम्भव नहीं है कि वैसे बच्चे, जो रोजगार प्राप्त नहीं कर सके, उनको किसी प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता दी जाए। अभी इसका कोई प्रावधान नहीं हुआ है।

### **Opening of new schools for quality education**

\*363. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons due to which Government has not yet taken any initiative to establish schools up to higher secondary level other than Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas for providing quality education at par with private schools, to common people despite education being in the Concurrent List of the Constitution;

(b) whether Government has any proposals to open such schools all over the country for providing quality education at affordable fee; and

(c) if not, the details of alternate steps Government proposes to take to meet the requirement of such schools?

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

### ***Statement***

(a) to (c) The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development has taken various initiatives for providing affordable quality education.

The Government has taken steps to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) and in the last 3 years 48 new Kendriya Vidyalaya have been made functional and 50 new Kendriya Vidyalayas have been approved on 15.03.2017. The capital cost of construction of a Kendriya Vidyalaya is approximately ₹ 1 8.23 crore and the enrolment capacity is 960 students. Further, 62 new Navodaya Vidyalayas have been approved on 23.11.2016. The capital cost of construction of a Navodaya Vidyalaya is approximately ₹ 24.31 crore and the enrolment capacity is 560 students. .

The quality of higher secondary education can only be improved if there is quality of education at elementary level. Therefore, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with State Governments for universalizing elementary education across the country. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in

education and enhancement of learning levels of children. It provides for a variety of interventions, including *inter alia*, opening of new schools, construction of schools and additional classrooms, provision of toilets and drinking water, provisioning for teachers, periodic teacher training and academic resource support, textbooks and support for learning achievement. These provisions are made in accordance with norms and standards and entitlements as mandated by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which provides a legal framework that entitles all children between the ages of 6 to 14 years to free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education.

Under SSA, 3.59 lakh elementary schools have been opened, 2.91 lakh school buildings and 17.59 lakh additional classrooms have been constructed, 2.31 lakh drinking water facilities have been provided, 9.69 lakh school toilets have been constructed and 15.75 lakh teachers have been recruited as on 31st March, 2016.

The Government after 2014 instead of emphasis on provision of inputs has decided to lay more emphasis on learning outcomes. Therefore, in order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) is a scheme launched in July 2004, for setting up of residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities. The scheme is being implemented in educationally backward blocks of the country. The scheme provides for a minimum reservation of 75% of the seats for girls belonging to SC, ST, OBC or minority communities and priority for the remaining 25%, is accorded to girls from families below poverty line. As on date, 3600 KGBVs are functional with an enrolment of 3.66 lakh girls students.

The centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance (5 kilometre) of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms generally comparable to those of Kendriya Vidyalayas and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for opening of new government secondary schools along with (i) Class

Rooms, (ii) Integrated Science Laboratory, (iii) Library (iv) Art and Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking Water Provisions, (vii) Head Master Room and (viii) Office Room. As part of strengthening of existing government secondary schools (i) Additional Class Rooms, (ii) Science Laboratory, (iii) Library, (iv) Art and Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking water provisions etc are funded under the programme. Till 2016-17, 12394 New Government Secondary schools are approved out of which 11461 schools are functional. Under Strengthening of existing schools, 52070 Additional Class Rooms, 25719 Science Labs, 20385 Computer Rooms, 25777 Library Rooms, 29707 Art/Craft/Culture Rooms, Drinking water facility in 11832 schools and toilet blocks in 20271 schools have been approved. Under RMSA, there is also a provision of appointment of 1 Head teacher and 5 Teachers for every new/upgraded secondary school and additional teacher is also approved to improve pupil teacher ratio as per requirement of State Governments/UTs. Further, higher secondary schools are covered under the other components of integrated RMSA, *i.e.* Information Communication Technology in Schools, Girls Hostels, Vocational Education and Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage. Moreover, interventions like motivation and awareness programmes, remedial teaching, self-defence training for girls, provision of separate toilets for girls and boys, etc. are also supported under RMSA to improve quality of school education at secondary level. Further, interventions such as Science fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level; mathematics and science kits to schools, visit to higher institution of students and learning enhancement of students are also approved.

Additionally, the Central Government, supports States and UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme of SSA namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB) in classes I and II. In order to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities the Government has launched Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme on 09.07.2015, *inter alia*, as a sub-component of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA).

The Central Board of Secondary Education has decided to make Xth Board Examination compulsory from the academic year 2017-18. It has also introduced a uniform system of Assessment, Examination and Report Card for classes VI-IX that would prepare the students to face the challenge of Class X examination.

Further, for improving the quality of school education, the School Standards and Evaluation framework, known as 'Shaala Siddhi' has been launched to enable

schools to evaluate their performance in a more focused and strategic manner and to facilitate them to make professional judgments for improvement.

Five Regional workshops are also to be held for sharing innovation, best practices and experiences at the State and Central level.

**SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:** I thank the hon. Minister for replying to it at length and in depth. The Government needs to be commended on the successful implementation of education initiatives like Kendriya Vidyalaya and Navodaya Vidyalaya. The phenomenal success of the initiative can be well judged by the popularity and higher demand of the institutions. Through you, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister, when he says, "The quality of higher secondary education can only be improved if there is quality of education at elementary level. Therefore, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is implemented ....", why is there still huge dropout of students in rural areas? How will the Government tackle this?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, अपने स्कूल सिस्टम में 23 करोड़ छात्र हैं। अब सबको अच्छी शिक्षा की दरकार है। गरीब से गरीब अभिभावक भी चाहता है कि मेरे बेटे को, मेरी बेटी को अच्छी शिक्षा मिले और इसलिए हमारा प्रयास 'सबको शिक्षा, अच्छी शिक्षा' देने का है। इसको लेकर ही हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। जैसे केंद्रीय विद्यालय हैं, हमारे सदस्य भी मुझसे उसी के लिए मिलते हैं, क्योंकि किसी भी गरीब की यही इच्छा होती है कि वह अच्छे स्कूल में जाए। तो केंद्रीय विद्यालय में पिछले तीन सालों में 47 नये स्कूल्स ऑपरेशनलाइज़ हुए हैं और 50 नये सेंक्शन हुए हैं। इस प्रकार पहले ये 1,100 थे और इन तीन सालों में इनमें लगभग 100 की बढ़ोतरी हम कर रहे हैं। दूसरा, एक-दो जगहों पर कुछ समस्या आई थी, जहां पर केंद्रीय विद्यालय प्रोजेक्ट वाला था, वहां पर यह समस्या आई थी कि इस साल यहां पर एडमिशन होगा या एडमिशन बंद हो जाएगा। इसके लिए भी मैंने कहा है कि हरिद्वार हो, देहरादून हो, अमेठी हो, जहां भी केंद्रीय विद्यालय के संबंध में इस तरह की समस्या आ रही थी, वहां हमने प्रवेश जारी रखा है, किसी का बंद नहीं किया है।

तीसरा, मंत्रिमंडल ने 62 नए नवोदय विद्यालय मंजूर किए हैं और यह हमारे भारत की प्रतिभा का बहुत सम्मान है ग्रामीण छात्रों को। पांचवीं के बाद 25 लाख छात्र इसके लिए entrance exam देते हैं और इन 25 लाख छात्रों में से 40 हजार छात्रों को इनमें प्रवेश मिलता है। अब ये 62 नए नवोदय विद्यालय के आने से और अधिक छात्रों को इनमें प्रवेश मिलगा और यह आज की दरकार है। चूंकि सभी स्कूल्स अच्छे होने चाहिए, इसलिए इसके लिए एक उच्चतर विकास योजना भी लागू की गई है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के तहत 3 लाख 60 हजार elementary schools ओपन किए गए, 2 लाख 91 हजार स्कूल बिल्डिंग्स तैयार हुईं, लगभग 18 लाख additional class rooms बने हैं, 2 लाख 31 हजार स्कूल्स में drinking water facility नए सिरे लागू की गई है और लगभग 10 लाख toilets भी बने हैं। इसके साथ ही इसके तहत 15 लाख टीचर्स की भी recruitment हुई है। सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के तहत जो टीचर्स हैं, हम उनके प्रशिक्षण की भी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं।

एक कस्तूरबा गांधी बालिका विद्यालय भी है, वह भी बहुत पॉपुलर है। खास कर जहां female

literacy कम है, जो educationally backward इलाके हैं, वहां आज केजीबीवी के लगभग 3,600 स्कूल्स चल रहे हैं और होस्टल्स भी हैं। यह बहुत वरदान साबित हुआ है। यह भी एक पॉपुलर स्कीम है। तीनों स्कीम्स का अच्छा विस्तार हो रहा है और सर्व शिक्षा, जिला परिषद के स्कूल्स में भी हो, इसके लिए हम learning outcomes लाये हैं। हम टीचर्स एजुकेशन में complete reform कर रहे हैं, हमने दसवीं का board exam लागू किया है और चौथी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि पांचवीं और आठवीं में डिटेन करने की परमिशन अनेक राज्य मांग रहे हैं, उसके लिए भी बिल जल्दी आएगा।

**SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:** Sir, I don't have the second supplementary question. But I just want to request ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If you don't have it, then please allow others to ask.

**SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:** I have a request to the hon. Minister. Kolhapur is my nodal district. My forefather Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj whose statue is in the Parliament ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** That is not the issue here. Please ask your question.

**SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:** Sir, just give me a second. He started free education in the erstwhile Kolhapur State and also 23 per cent of ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, you are not making a statement here ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:** Sir, I will complete it in a second. ...(Interruptions).... It is very important. Sir, 23 per cent of the Kolhapur State Fund was given for education. But there is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in Kolhapur. So, I just request the Government if it can give it to us.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, केंद्रीय विद्यालय शुरू करने के लिए एक प्रक्रिया है और अगर उसके तहत आपके माध्यम से महाराष्ट्र सरकार से इसके लिए प्रपोजल आता है, तो हम उस पर जरूर विचार करेंगे। चूंकि छत्रपति साहू महाराज जी ने उस समय शिक्षा में बहुत ही काम किया और समाज के सभी तबकों को शिक्षा देने के लिए उन्होंने भरसक प्रयास किया, इसलिए वहां के लिए हमारी जरूर priority रहेगी।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सर, मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत अच्छा उत्तर दिया है, लेकिन केंद्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय में जो शिक्षा पाई जाती है, वह जिला परिषद और municipal schools में नहीं पाई जाती है। वहां पर quality education कुछ नहीं है।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question, please.

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जीरो से छः साल तक के बच्चों के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं है और 14 से 18 साल तक के बच्चों के लिए कोई स्कीम नहीं है, तो क्या आप उनके बारे में कुछ करेंगे? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना

चाहता हूँ कि 'प्रथम' ने जो सर्वे किया है, उसने जो बातें बताई हैं, क्या आप उसके अनुसार कुछ संशोधन करेंगे?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछा है, वह यह है कि अनेक संस्था और खुद सरकार भी जब सर्वे करती है और अगर यह वास्तविकता सामने आती है कि छठी का बच्चा दूसरी का पाठ नहीं पढ़ सकता है, सातवीं का छात्र तीसरी का गणित नहीं कर पाता है, तो यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। राइट टू एजुकेशन पास होने के बाद दुर्भाग्य से परीक्षाएं तो खत्म हो गईं यानी परीक्षा का मतलब यह हो गया कि प्रमोट करना ही है। इससे बच्चों को ऐसा लगा कि अगर हम पहली में हैं, तो दूसरी में जाना ही है। उनके जगहों पर मिड-डे मील स्कूल्स बन गए, आना, खाना और जाना, इसलिए हमने इसको सुधारना पहला challenge समझा और इसके लिए अब पहली क्लास में गणित और भाषा का कितना ज्ञान आना चाहिए, दूसरी क्लास में कितना आना चाहिए, तीसरी क्लास में कितना आना चाहिए, ऐसे हर साल के learning outcomes तैयार हो गए हैं, नोटिफाई हो गए हैं। उसके लिए टीचर्स को handbook दीया गयी है और इस साल अभिभावकों को भी, हमने सभी राज्य सरकारों को कहा है कि जिसका बच्चा चौथी क्लास, पांचवी क्लास में है, उसको यह दे दिया जाए ताकि उनको पता रहे कि उनके बच्चे को क्या आना चाहिए। इससे उन्हें भी पता चलेगा। स्कूल की दीवारों पर भी हम learning outcomes लगाएंगे। ऐसा करने से शिक्षण संस्थानों की, स्कूलों की, टीचर्स की, अभिभावकों की और छात्रों की accountability बनती है। इन प्रयासों से हम शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाएंगे।

**श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य:** महोदय, केंद्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय पूरे देश में हैं और त्रिपुरा में भी हैं। उनके infrastructure के बारे में मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में जानकारी दी है। इन विद्यालयों में infrastructure विस्तार के लिए अगर हम MPLADS से कुछ सहायता देना चाहें, तो बहुत दिक्कत आती है, क्योंकि MPLADS के अंतर्गत 25,000 रुपए से ज्यादा की instalment नहीं दी जा सकती, इसलिए हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि वर्ष 2017-18 में इन विद्यालयों में infrastructure को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** केंद्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालयों की पूरी जिम्मेदारी केंद्र सरकार की है। उनका infrastructure ठीक रहे, मरम्मत ठीक प्रकार से हो, हमें उसके लिए जो provision करना चाहिए, वह हमने किया है। मैंने सभी माननीय सदस्यों को एक पत्र लिखकर कहा है कि केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में जो छोटे-छोटे काम होते हैं, आप वैसे भी कभी वहां जाएं, छात्रों से बात करें, शिक्षकों से बात करें और स्कूलों को adopt भी करें। जिला परिषद के स्कूलों में भी आपको जाना चाहिए। हम उन्हें प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं। इनके infrastructure की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है। MPLADS में आप जो पैसा देंगे, उसका बहुत स्वागत है।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** माननीय सभापति जी, शिक्षा का अधिकार — Right to education के अंतर्गत, 'सर्व शिक्षा अभियान' तथा 'पढ़े भारत, बढ़े भारत' सरकार की योजनाएं काम कर रही हैं, किन्तु इन्हें कारगर तरीके से लागू करने पर हमें विचार करना होगा। देश में जो केंद्रीय विद्यालय और नवोदय विद्यालय जैसी दो प्रतिष्ठित संस्थाएं हैं, उनके विस्तार की ज्यादा जरूरत है। गांव की शिक्षा, गरीब की शिक्षा, अमीर की शिक्षा और शहर की समृद्ध शिक्षा में बहुत अंतर है। ये सारी बातें टुकड़े-टुकड़े में नहीं हो सकतीं। Right to education का मतलब right education होना चाहिए, सही प्रकार की शिक्षा होना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इसके लिए जो

कार्यक्रम बनाए हैं, उन्हें लागू करने के लिए आप किस प्रकार राज्यों की सहायता करेंगे और क्या-क्या उपाय करने वाले हैं?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** राज्यों को सर्व शिक्षा अभियान के तहत 60:40 pattern पर जो राशि हमने देनी है, हम वह देते हैं। इस बार इसमें एक element और add किया गया है कि quality improve करने के लिए जो राज्य ज्यादा प्रयास करेंगे, उन्हें थोड़ा ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा। Because we want the quality to be improved. एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि माध्यमिक स्तर पर हमने एक 'राष्ट्रीय आविष्कार अभियान' आरंभ किया है जिसमें दो बिन्दु मुख्य हैं। वहां जो बड़ी अच्छी Universities हैं, Colleges हैं, IITs हैं, उन्हें कहा गया है कि आप आस पास के neighborhood schools को guide कीजिए, उनके बच्चों को अपने संस्थान में आने दीजिए, उनका सपना भी जगाइए और उनके teachers के साथ भी संवाद कीजिए। Science Education, Mathematical Education, Teachers' Training, Remedial teaching and Experimental kits आदि से यह योजना चल रही है। इसके अच्छे परिणाम सामने आ रहे हैं।

### जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में बार-बार धरना प्रदर्शन

\*364. **श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में विद्यार्थियों द्वारा बार-बार किये जाने वाले धरने और प्रदर्शन निकट भविष्य में किसी अप्रिय घटना के होने के द्योतक हैं;

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं और अध्ययन पर पड़ने वाले इसके कुप्रभाव को किस तरह से नियंत्रित किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों से जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में चल रहे विवादों को लेकर किये जा रहे धरने/प्रदर्शनों संबंधी जानकारी क्या है?

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर):** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

(क) से (ग) जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय (जेएनयू) से सूचना मिली है कि विभिन्न छात्र समूहों में अलग-अलग वैचारिक मतभेद हैं और वे एक-दूसरे के खिलाफ धरना, प्रदर्शन और एक दूसरे के विरुद्ध शिकायतें दर्ज कराने और समूहों में विरोध प्रदर्शन करने का आश्रय लेते हैं। लेकिन जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में छात्र समूहों के बीच किसी उग्र टकराव की सूचना नहीं मिली है और विश्वविद्यालय ऐसी किसी घटना का पूर्वानुमान नहीं लगाता है। विश्वविद्यालय छात्रों द्वारा उठाए गए किसी भी मुद्दे का समाधान, चर्चा और बातचीत के जरिए करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। छात्रों के छोटे से वर्ग द्वारा किसी धरने अथवा प्रदर्शन से विश्वविद्यालय का शिक्षण कार्य प्रभावित नहीं होता, सिवाय जब जेएनयू छात्र संघ द्वारा हड़ताल का आह्वाहन किया गया हो।

जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आयोजित धरनों/प्रदर्शनों की सूची संलग्नक-1 (नीचे देखिए) पर है। विश्वविद्यालय ने सूचना दी है कि ऐसे मुद्दों पर बहुत से धरने/प्रदर्शन आयोजित किए जाते हैं जिनका विश्वविद्यालय के कामकाज से लेना देना नहीं है, और ऐसे कई प्रदर्शनों में बाहरी व्यक्ति परिसर में मौजूद पाए गए थे।

परिसर में अव्यवस्था की प्रमुख घटनाएं थी:

- (i) जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के साबरमती और गंगा छात्रावास के नजदीक विश्वविद्यालय के कुछ छात्रों द्वारा आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम से जुड़ी 9 फरवरी, 2016 की घटना है जिसमें निम्नलिखित नारों सहित आपत्तिजनक नारे लगाए गए थे:—

क. "कश्मीर की आजादी तक जंग रहेगी जंग रहेगी"

ख. "हिंदुस्तान की बर्बादी तक जंग रहेगी जंग रहेगी"

ग. "हम क्या मांगे आजादी बंदूक से लेंगे आजादी"

घ. "छीन के लेंगे आजादी"

ड. "गो इंडिया गो बैक"

च. "एक अफजल मारोगे, हर घर से अफजल निकलेगा"

छ. "इंडियन आर्मी मुर्दाबाद", "पाकिस्तान जिंदाबाद"

- (ii) माही छात्रावास के छात्र श्री नजीब अहमद को गायब होने की घटना, और

- (iii) यूजीसी (एम.फिल/पी.एचडी डिग्री प्रदान करने के लिए न्यूनतम मानक और प्रक्रिया) विनियम, 2016 संबंधी यूजीसी अधिसूचना को अपनाए जाने संबंधी घटना।

यहां यह कहना संगत है कि जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय संसद के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत सृजित एक स्वायत्ताशासी संस्था है जो स्वयं के अधिनियम, संविधियों, अध्यादेशों आदि और इसके तहत बनाये गए विनियमों द्वारा अभिशासित होता है और यह संस्था, जहां कहीं भी आवश्यक है, स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों की सहायता से विश्वविद्यालय में छात्र संघ की गतिविधियों सहित सभी ऐसे प्रशासनिक मामले में निर्णय लेने के लिए सक्षम है। विश्वविद्यालय का प्रशासन सभी हितधारकों को विश्वास में लेकर संबंधित मामलों को सुलझाने का भरसक प्रयास करता है।

यू.जी.सी. ने विश्वविद्यालय में छात्रों के पाठ्यक्रम अध्ययन के दौरान उनकी पात्रता संबंधी दिशा-निर्देश भी जारी किया है जो यूजीसी की वेबसाइट ([http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4336926\\_StudentsEntitlementsGuidelines.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4336926_StudentsEntitlementsGuidelines.pdf)) पर उपलब्ध हैं।



## संलग्नक

विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में आयोजित धरनों/प्रदर्शनों की सूची

जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय  
शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2014-17 के दौरान धरना/प्रदर्शनों का विवरण  
(जेएनयू से संबंध न रखने वाले मुद्दों पर)

क्र.सं.	तारीख	स्थान	पार्टी	घटना	कारण
1.	05.09.2014	साबरमती ढाबा	गोरखा छात्र	कुलपति, विश्व भारती विश्वविद्यालय, पश्चिम बंगाल में उत्पीड़न का आरोप पश्चिम बंगाल का पुतला जलाना	पश्चिम बंगाल में उत्पीड़न का आरोप
2.	06.12.2014	24X7 ढाबा	एबीवीपी	केंडल मार्च	भारतीय सेना के लिए सांत्वना/मोमबत्तियां जलाना
3.	06.12.2014	साबरमती ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू, बापसा	विरोध/ बैठक	बाबरी मस्जिद के विध्वंस के खिलाफ और पुनर्निर्माण की मांग
4.	15.12.2014	24X7 ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू	केंडल मार्च निर्भया कांड	निर्भया का निर्णय
5.	30.12.2014	टेफलास	जेएनयूएसयू	सार्वजनिक बैठक	बिहार में दलित महिलाओं की परेशानियां
6.	25.01.2015	साबरमती हॉस्टल	जेएनयूएसयू	मोदी/ओबामा का पुतला जलाना	अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ओबामा की भारत यात्रा का विरोध करना
7.	05.02.2015	एसएल एंड एसआईएस लॉन	डीएसएफ	मानव श्रृंखला और विरोध	श्री मोदी और किरण बेदी का विरोध

क्र.सं.	तारीख	स्थान	पार्टी	घटना	कारण
8.	20.03.2015	साबरमती ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू	टीएमसी सरकार का पुतला जलाना	वाम और टीएमसी दलों के बीच राजनीतिक मुद्दा
9.	03.04.2015	गंगा ढाबा	एनएसयूआई	गिरी राज केशोर का पुतला जलाना	सोनिया गांधी पर उनके बयान के संबंध में
10.	14.07.2015	गंगा ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू	वन कार्यालय के सामने विरोध	एनजीटी स्वीकृति दिए जाने के लिए
11.	31.07.2015	साबरमती ढाबा	डीएसयू	राजनाथ सिंह, गृह मंत्री का पुतला जलाना	याकूब मेनन की मौत की सजा
12.	02.08.2015	गंगा ढाबा से चंद्रभागा	जेएनयूएसयू	एकता बैठक	एफटीआईआई पर विरोध प्रदर्शन, श्री गजेन्द्र चौहान की निदेशक पद पर नियुक्ति
13.	25.08.2015	साबरमती मैदान	बापसा/डीएसएफ	आरएसएस/विहिप का पुतला जलाना	आरएसएस के अन्य धर्मों के संबंध में विचारों के खिलाफ
14.	27.08.2015	साबरमती ढाबा	एआईएसए	तमिलनाडु सरकार की मुख्यमंत्री जयललिता का पुतला जलाना, मद्रास विश्वविद्यालय	अल्पसंख्यक और पिछड़े छात्रों का भेदभाव
15.	01.10.2015	साबरमती ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू	फासीवादी का पुतला जलाना	अखलाख दादरी कांड की हत्या
16.	07.10.2015	गंगा ढाबा	सामूहिक	विरोध	आरएसएस और सरकार की मिलीभगत
17.	19.10.2015	साबरमती ढाबा	एआईएसए	विरोध और जम्मू-कश्मीर सरकार का पुतला जलाना	जम्मू-कश्मीर पर मोदी सरकार और आरएसएस की नीति

18.	24.10.2015	गंगा ढाबा	एआईएसए	हरियाणा भवन में विरोध	फरीदाबाद में एक दलित का मर्डर
19.	06.12.2015	गंगा ढाबा से चंद्रभागा हॉस्टल	बापसा, ओबीसी सीआईओ, यूडीएसएफ, वाईएफडीए, जेएनयूएसयू	विरोध मार्च	कार सेवक द्वारा बाबरी मस्जिद का विध्वंस
20.	25.12.2015	साबरमती ढाबा	बापसा	मनु स्मृति पाठ का पुतला जलाना	धार्मिक पाठ
21.	17.01.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	बापसा,	कुलपति जेएनयू, एमएचआरडी, मोदी सरकार का पुतला दहन	सरकार की शिक्षा नीति
22.	13.02.2016	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	जेएनयूएसयू	मनु स्मृति पाठ दस्तावेज जलाने की कोशिश	मनु स्मृति का विरोधी
23.	02.03.2016	गंगा ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू	फिल्म की स्क्रीनिंग का विरोध	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विरोध दिवस
24.	08.03.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	छात्रों द्वारा सामूहिक	केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, हैदराबाद के कुलपति का पुतला जलाना	रोहित वमूला का मामला
25.	18.03.2016	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	जेएनयूएसयू	विरोध	ट्रेफिक जाम फिल्म में बुद्ध के खिलाफ
26.	22.03.2016	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	बापसा/जेएनयूएसयू	मणिपुर हाउस का दौरा किया	इरोम शर्मिला का मुद्दा
27.	23.03.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	नेपाली छात्र	प्रधान मंत्री, नेपाल का पुतला और संविधान को जलाना	नेपाल के नव संशोधित संविधान के खिलाफ
28.	27.03.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू	निर्देशक, एनआईटी श्रीनगर का पुतला जलाना	छात्रों (भारत और पाक) के बीच क्रिकेट मैच विवाद

क्र.सं.	तारीख	स्थान	पार्टी	घटना	कारण
29.	06.04.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	एबीवीपी	विरोध	क्रिकेट मैच भारत/पाकिस्तान के दौरान, कुछ कश्मीरी छात्रों ने जम्मू-कश्मीर में पाकिस्तान टीम का समर्थन किया
30.	28.05.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	बासो	एचसीयू कुलपति का पुतला जलाना	रोहित वमूला के मामले के बारे में
31.	17.07.2016	गंगा ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू	संसद तक मार्च	नौकरी में आरक्षण की मांग
32.	21.07.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	एनएसयूआई	गुजरात सरकार का पुतला जलाना	गुजरात में दलित और अल्पसंख्यकों पर हमले के संबंध में भाजपा, आरएसएस के विचारों के खिलाफ
33.	15.09.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू/बीएसओ	मोदी और अमित शाह का पुतला जलाना	कश्मीर में "सेना के शासन" के खिलाफ
34.	19.09.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	वाईएफडीए	विरोध	गुजरात में गोरक्षा समिति पर निष्क्रियता के खिलाफ
35.	12.11.2016	प्रशासन	जेएनयूएसयू	विरोध	गृह मंत्री के खिलाफ
36.	14.12.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	एसएफआई	पुतला जलाना	तृणमूल कांग्रेस की सरकार के खिलाफ
37.	25.12.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	बापसा/एसएफआई	विरोध	मनुस्मृति के खिलाफ
38.	02.01.2017	प्रशासन	एआईएसएफ, बापसा, बीएसओ, एसएफएस, ओबीसी, एनएसयूआई	पुतला जलाना, टीएमसी सरकार पश्चिम बंगाल	राजनीतिक मुद्दा

39.	15.01.2017	साबरमती ढाबा	लदाखी छात्र	विरोध	जम्मू-कश्मीर विश्वविद्यालय में लदाखी छात्र का उत्पीड़न
40.	18.01.2017	साबरमती ढाबा	बासो	विरोध	तमिलनाडु सरकार के खिलाफ
41.	24.01.2017	साबरमती ढाबा	डीएसएफ	पुतला जलाना, तमिलनाडु सरकार	तमिलनाडु सरकार के खिलाफ
42.	07.03.2017	साबरमती ढाबा	डीएसयू	महाराष्ट्र सरकार का पुतला जलाना	महाराष्ट्र सरकार में छात्रों का मुद्दा
43.	08.03.2017	साबरमती ढाबा	छात्रों द्वारा सामूहिक	मनुस्मृति पाठ का पुतला जलाना	मनुस्मृति पाठ के खिलाफ
44.	12.03.2017	गोदावरी ढाबा	एबीवीपी	विरोध	नक्सलियों द्वारा सैनिकों की हत्या के खिलाफ

**जवाहर लाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय**

**शैक्षणिक वर्ष 2014-17 के दौरान धरना/प्रदर्शनों का विवरण (जेएनयू से संबंधित)**

क्र.सं.	तारीख	स्थान	पार्टी	घटना	कारण
1.	12.01.2015	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	एबीवीपी	विरोध, छात्रावास सुविधा	हॉस्टल सुविधा
2.	02.02.2015	के. वि. का मैदान	एसएफआई	विरोध	स्मृति ईशानी और बाबुल सुप्रियो सांसद का दौरा
3.	13.7.2015	साबरमती ढाबा	डीएसएफ, एसएफआई, एआईएसएफ डीएसयू	रोड नाकाबंदी, साबरमती, टी प्वाइंट	माही मंडावी छात्रावास का कचरा न हटाए जाने के लिए
4.	01.08.2015	माही मंडवी छात्र	सामूहिक छात्र	सड़क अवरुद्ध की	कचरा साफ करने के लिए

क्र.सं.	तारीख	स्थान	पार्टी	घटना	कारण
5.	14.08.2015	सम्मेलन केंद्र	जेएनयूएसयू	विरोध/कब्जा	छात्रावास का मुद्दा
6.	21.08.2015	गंगा ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू	मार्च लिंगदोह समिति	लिंगदोह दिशा निर्देश को अस्वीकार करना
7.	26.09.2015	गंगा ढाबा	एनएसयूआई	डॉ. सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी का पुतला जलाना	जेएनयू के बारे में उनका बयान
8.	20.10.2015	साबरमती ढाबा	डीएसएफ	मार्च और यूजीसी का पुतला जलाना	यूजीसी द्वारा छात्रवृत्ति की कटौती की खिलाफ
9.	21.10.2015	गंगा ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू	यूजीसी मुख्यालय	यूजीसी द्वारा छात्रवृत्ति की कटौती की खिलाफ
10.	28.10.2015	एसआईएस/एसएल	जेएनयूएसयू	कक्षा का बहिष्कार, एसआईएस, एसएलएल	छात्रवृत्ति कटौती
11.	05.11.2015	स्कूल क्षेत्र	जेएनयूएसयू	विश्वविद्यालय हड़ताल	यूजीसी नीति के खिलाफ
12.	11.02.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	एबीवीपी	राहुल गांधी, अजय माकन, आनंद शर्मा द्वारा	09.02.2016 के मामले में शामिल छात्रों पर कार्रवाई के लिए
13.	12.02.2016	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	डीएसएफ, जेएनयूएसयू	विरोध (उमर, अनिर्बल)	कन्हैया कुमार जेएनयूएसयू अध्यक्ष की रिहाई
14.	12.02.2016	गंगा ढाबा से पी बाद	एबीवीपी	गंगा ढाबा से पार्लियामेंट तक	09.02.2016 मामले में शामिल छात्रों पर कार्रवाई के लिए
15.	23.02.2016	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	जेएनयूएसयू	विरोध	उमर खालिद और अनिर्वान, आत्मसमर्पण के लिए पुलिस के पास गए
16.	09.03.2016	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	जेएनयूटीए	विरोध	उमर खालिद और अनिर्वान की रिहाई

17.	30.03.2016	गंगा ढाबा	जेएनयूएसयू	संसद तक मार्च	छात्र, कन्हैया मामला
18.	02.04.2016	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	एबीवीपी	विरोध	भारत विरोधी नारे लगाना
19.	26.04.2016	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	एबीवीपी	विरोध	छात्र सौरभ शर्मा पर लगाए गए जुर्मने के खिलाफ
20.	11.10.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	एनएसयूआई/ जेएनयूएसयू	मार्च/मानव श्रृंखला	प्रशासन के खिलाफ
21.	17.10.2016	स्कूल क्षेत्र	जेएनयूएसयू	चक्का जाम	सीट कटौती के खिलाफ हड़ताल
22.	19.10.2016	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	जेएनयूएसयू/ एसएफआई/बापसा	विरोध, प्रशासनिक ब्लॉक को रात भर अवरुद्ध किया जिसमें सभी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी भीतर थे	छात्र नजीब मामले के बारे में
23.	23.10.2016	प्रशासन से कुलपति आवास	जेएनयूएसयू	मानव श्रृंखला	छात्र नजीब मामले के बारे में
24.	26.10.2016	गंगा ढाबा से वसंत विहार पुलिस स्टेशन	जेएनयूएसयू	विरोध	छात्र नजीब मामले के बारे में
25.	28.10.2016	गंगा ढाबा से पुलिस मुख्यालय	जेएनयूएसयू	मार्च/विरोध	छात्र नजीब के बारे में
26.	05.11.2016	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	एनएसयूआई	भूख हड़ताल	नजीब मामला
27.	07.11.2016	गंगा ढाबा से पुलिस	जेएनयूएसयू	विरोध प्रदर्शन	छात्र नजीब के बारे में

क्र.सं.	तारीख	स्थान	पार्टी	घटना	कारण
28	13.11.2016	उत्तरी गेट	जेएनयूएसयू और जी 4 एस स्टाफ	दरवाजा बंद किया	बोनस भुगतान के मुद्दे के खिलाफ
29.	13.12.2016	प्रशासन ब्लॉक	जेएनयूएसयू	पुतला जलाना	कुलपति और प्रशासन के खिलाफ
30.	13.12.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	एबीवीपी	विरोध	प्रशासन के खिलाफ
31.	17.12.2016	साबरमती ढाबा	बापसा	विरोध	प्रशासन के खिलाफ
32.	23.12.2016	सम्मलेन केंद्र	ओबीसी फोरम	विरोध	प्रवेश नीति के खिलाफ
33.	26.12.2016	सम्मलेन केंद्र	बापसा/एसएफएस/ओबीसी	विरोध	प्रवेश नीति के खिलाफ
34.	27.12.2016	प्रशासन	बापसा/ओबीसी/जीएनयूएसयू	विरोध	प्रवेश नीति के खिलाफ
35.	28.12.2016	प्रशासन	बापसा/डीएसयू/ओबीसी	वीसी और मोदी सरकार का पुतला जलाना	निलंबित छात्रों के समर्थन में
36.	15.01.2017	साबरमती ढाबा	एनएसयूआई	मोदी सरकार और उपकुलपति का पुतला जलाना	मोदी सरकार और वीसी के खिलाफ
37.	23.01.2017	प्रशासन	ओबीसी	एसएसएसआईआई से प्रशासन ब्लॉक तक विरोध	यूजीसी की राजपत्र में अधिसूचना और छात्रों के निलंबन के खिलाफ



38. 31.01.2017 एसएसएस समिति कक्ष जेएनयूएसयू बापसा, एबीवीपी प्रशासन की घेराबंदी/नकाबंदी प्रवेश संबंधी स्थायी समिति की बैठक के खिलाफ
39. 09.02.2017 से 25.02.2017 प्रशासन ब्लॉक निर्लंबित छात्र समिति/जेएनयूएसयू प्रशासन ब्लॉक अवरुद्ध यूजीसी राजपत्र अधिसूचना के खिलाफ
40. 27.02.2017 से 28.02.2017 कमरा सं 225 पर निर्लंबित छात्रों की समिति निर्लंबित छात्रों द्वारा कब्जा किया गया यूजीसी राजपत्र/अधिसूचना/शीट कटौती के खिलाफ
41. 28.02.2017 प्रशासन ब्लॉक बापसा प्रशासन भवन के कमरा नं. 255 पर कब्जा, छात्र अनुभूति ने छत से कूदने की धमकी दी यूजीसी अधिसूचना 2016 के खिलाफ
42. 16.03.2017 प्रशासन ब्लॉक बापसा जेएनयूएसयू द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय की हड़ताल बुलाई गई यूजीसी राजपत्र अधिसूचना के खिलाफ
43. 17.03.2017 एसएसएस-III एबीवीपी मौन विरोध दिवंगत छात्र मुत्तुकृष्णन के बारे में
44. 21.03.2017 एसएसएस-II एबीवीपी मौन विरोध दिवंगत छात्र मुत्तुकृष्णन के बारे में
45. 22.03.2017 जेएनयू हड़ताल जेएनयूएसयू विश्वविद्यालय हड़ताल जेएनयूएसयू द्वारा बुलाया जाना यूजीसी राजपत्र अधिसूचना के खिलाफ
46. 23.03.2017 जेएनयू हड़ताल जेएनयूएसयू विश्वविद्यालय हड़ताल जेएनयूएसयू द्वारा बुलाया जाना यूजीसी राजपत्र अधिसूचना के खिलाफ

क्र.सं.	तारीख	स्थाखन	पार्टी	घटना	कारण
47.	24.03.2017	जेएनयू हड़ताल	जेएनयूएसयू	विश्वविद्यालय हड़ताल द्वारा बुलाया जाना	यूजीसी राजपत्र अधिसूचना के खिलाफ
48.	24.03.2017	नॉर्थ गेट/बी और गेट छात्रों द्वारा बंद किया गया	सामूहिक छात्र/ ओबीसी	विश्वविद्यालय हड़ताल द्वारा बुलाया जाना	यूजीसी राजपत्र/सीट कटौती के खिलाफ
49.	25.03.2017	नॉर्थ गेट जेएनयू	बापसा		यूजीसी राजपत्र/सीट कटौती के खिलाफ
50.	27.03.2017	जेएनयू हड़ताल	जेएनयूएसयू		यूजीसी राजपत्र के खिलाफ
51.	28.03.2017	जेएनयू हड़ताल	जेएनयूएसयू		यूजीसी राजपत्र के खिलाफ

**Demonstrations in JNU**

†\*364. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the frequent incidents of dharna and demonstration being undertaken by the students in Jawaharlal Nehru University indicate that something wrong is impending to happen;

(b) the reasons therefor and the manner in which it is being controlled to ward off its adverse impact on studies; and

(c) the details of disputes and the consequent dharnas/demonstrations in JNU during the last three years?

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

***Statement***

(a) to (c) The Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has reported that different student groups have different ideological convictions and they resort to dharna, demonstration and filing complaints against each other and protesting in groups. But no violent clash between student groups in JNU has been reported and the University does not anticipate any such happening. The University is committed to address any issues raised by the students through discussions and dialogues. Any dharna or demonstration by a small section of students does not affect teaching work of the University, except when there is a strike call by the JNU Students' Union.

A list of dharna/demonstration held during the last three years at JNU is enclosed at Annex-I (*See below*). The University has informed that large number of the dharna/demonstrations are organized on issues which have no connection with University affairs, and in many such demonstrations, outside persons were found present in the campus.

The major incidents of unrest in the campus were:—

(i) The incident of 9th February, 2016 related to a programme organised by some students of the University near Sabarmati and Ganga Hostel of JNU, where objectionable slogans were raised including:—

(a) “*Kashmir ke azadi tak jang rahegi jang rahegi*”,

(b) “*Hindustan ke barbadi tak jang rahegi jang rahegi*”

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) “*Hum kya mange azadi Bندوق se lenge azadi*”
  - (d) “*Chheen ke lenge azadi*”
  - (e) “*Go India go back*”
  - (f) “*Ek Afzal maroge, har ghar se Afzal niklega*”
  - (g) “*Indian army murdabad*”, “*Pakistan Zindabad*”.
- (ii) The incident of missing of Mr. Najeeb Ahmad, resident of Mahi Hostel, and
- (iii) The incident related to adoption of UGC Notification on UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil./Ph.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016.

It is pertinent to say that Jawaharlal Nehru University is an autonomous institution created under an act of Parliament which is governed by its own Act, Statutes, Ordinances etc. and Regulations made thereunder and is competent to take decisions in all such administrative matters, including students union activities in the University, with the help of local authorities wherever necessary. University administration does its utmost to resolve the related matters taking into confidence all the stakeholders.

The UGC has also issued guidelines on students entitlement during their course of study in a university and is available on UGC website ([http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4336926\\_StudentsEntitlementGuidelines.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/4336926_StudentsEntitlementGuidelines.pdf)).

**Annexure**

**List of dharna/demonstrations held during the last three years (2014-17) at JNU**

Jawaharlal Nehru University

Dharna/Pardarshans Detail During Academic Year 2014-17

(On issues not pertaining to JNU)

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Party	Event	REASON
1.	05.09.2014	Sabarmati Dhaba	Gorkha studnt	Effigy burning of VC Vishwabharti University WB	Harassment allegation in West Bengal
2.	06.12.2014	24X7 Dhaba	ABVP	Candle light March	Condolence/candle light for Indian Army
3.	06.12.2014	Sabarmati Dhaba	JNUSU, BAPSA	Protest/meeting	Against demolition of Babari Masjid and demand for rebuild
4.	15.12.2014	24X7 Dhaba	JNUSU	Candle march Nirbhaya Kand	Judgement to Nirbhaya
5.	30.12.2014	TEFLAS	JNUSU	Public meeting	Oppression of dalit women in Bihar
6.	25.01.2015	Sabarmati Hostel	JNUSU	Effigy Burning Modi/Obama	Oppose U.S President Obama's india visit
7.	05.02.2015	SL&SJS LAWN	DSF	Human Chain and protest	Against Mr. Modi and Kiran Bedi
8.	20.03.2015	Sabarmati dhaba	JNUSU	TMC Government Effigy burning	Poltical issue between Parties left and TMC
9.	03.04.2015	Ganga Dhaba	NSUI	Effigy Burning of Giri Raj Kishore	On his statement on Sonia Gandhi
10.	14.07.2015	Ganga Dhaba	JNUSU	Protest in front of forest office	For NGT clearing
11.	31.07.2015	Sabarmati Dhaba	DSU	Effigy Burning Rajnath Singh HM.	Death sentence of Yakub menon

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Party	Event	Reason
12.	02.08.2015	Ganga Dhaba to Chandrabhaga	JNUSU	Solidarity meeting	Protest on F.TII Mr. Gazendra Chouhan's appointment as Director
13.	25.08.2015	Sabarmati Ground	BAPSA/DSF	Effigy burning of RSS/VHP	Against the RSS's views on other religions
14.	27.08.2015	Sabarmati Dhaba	AISA	Effigy Burning of Tamilnadu Government CM Jaya Ialita Madras University	Discrimination of the minority and backward students
15.	01.10.2015	Sabarmati Dhaba	JNUSU	Effigy burning of fascist vadi	Murder of the AkhlaKh Dadri kand
16.	07.10.2015	Ganga Dhaba	Collective	Protest	RSS and Government collusion
17.	19.10.2015	Sabarmati Dhaba	AISA	Protest and effigy burning of J&K Government	MODI Government and RSS policy on J&K
18.	24.10.2015	Ganga Dhaba	AISA	Protest at Haryana Bhawan	Murder of a Dalit in Faridabad
19.	06.12.2015	Ganga Dhaba to Chandrabhaga Hostel	BAPSA, OBC SIO, UOSF, YFDA, JNUSU	March, Protest	Demolition of Babri Masjid by Kar Sevak
20.	25.12.2015	Sabarmati Dhaba	BAPSA	Effigy burning of manu samriti text	Religious text
21.	17.01.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	BAPSA	Effigy Burning VC JNU, MHRD, Modi Government	Government policy on Education
22.	13.02.2016	Admin Block	JNUSU	Effigy burning Manu Smriti text paper	Anti Manu Smriti
23.	02.03.2016	Ganga Dhaba	JNUSU	Protest on film screening	International protest day

24.	08.03.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	Collective student	Effigy Burning VC of Central University Hyderabad	Rohit Vemula case
25.	18.03.2016	Admin Block	JNUSU	Protest	Against Buddha in Traffic Jam movie
26.	22.03.2016	Admin Block	BAPSA/JNUSU	Visited Manipur House	From Sharmila issue
27.	23.03.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	Nepali Student	Effigy lburning of PM NEPAL and Constitution	Against the newly modified Nepal Constitution
28.	27.03.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	JNUSU	Effigy Burning Director NIT Srinagar	Cricknet match dispute between students (India and Pak)
29.	06.04.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	ABVP	Protest	During the Cricket match India/Pak some Kashmiri students supported PAK team in J&K
30.	28.05.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	BASO	Effigy Burning of HCU VC	About Rohit Vemula case
31.	17.07.2016	Ganga Dhaba	JNUSU	March to Parliament	Demand for reservations in job
32.	21.07.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	NSUI	Effigy Burning of Gujarat Government	Against BJP, RSS views on attack on Dalit and Minorities in Gujrat
33.	15.09.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	JNUSU/BASO	Effigy Burning of Modi and Amit Shah	Against the "army rule" in Kashmir
34.	19.09.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	YFDA	Protest	Against inaction on Gouraksha Samiti in Gujarat
35.	12.11.2016	Admin	JNUSU	Protest	Against Home minister
36.	14.12.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	SFI	Effigy Burning	Against TMC Government

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Party	Event	Reason
37.	25.12.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	BAPSA/SFI	Protest	Against Manusmirti
38.	02.01.2017	Admin	AISF, BAPSA, BASO, SFS, OBC, NSUI	Effigy Burning TMC West Bengal	Political issue
39.	15.01.2017	Sabarmati Dhaba	Laddakhi Students	Protest	Molestation of Laddakhi student in J&K University
40.	18.01.2017	Sabarmati Dhaba	BASO	Protest	Against Tamil Nadu Government
41.	24.01.2017	Sabarmati Dhaba	DSF	Effigy Burning T. N Government	Against Tamil Nadu Government
42.	07.03.2017	Sabarmati dhaba	DSU	Effigy Burning of MAH Government	Students issue in Maharashtra Government
43.	08.03.2017	Sabarmati Dhaba	Collective Student	Effigy Burning of Manusmirti text	Against Manusmirti text
44.	12.03.2017	Godavari Dhaba	ABVP	Protest	Against killing of soldiers by Naxals

*Jawaharlal Nehru University Dharna/Pardarshans detail during Academic Year 2014-17*

*(On issue pertaining to JNU)*

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Party	Event	Reason
1.	12.01.2015	Admin Block	ABVP	Protest, Hostel Facility	Hostel Facility
2.	02.02.2015	KV Ground	SFI	Protest	Visit of Smirti Irani and Babul Suprio MP
3.	13.7.2015	Sabarmati Dhaba	DSF, SFI, AISF DSU,	Road Blockade, Sabarmati, T Point	For non-clear garbage of Mahi Mandavi hostel
4.	01.08.2015	Mahi Mandavi Student	Collective students	Road Blocked	Demand for cleaning of garbage student



5.	14.08.2015	Convention Centre	JNUSU	Protest/Occupy	Hostel issue
6.	21.08.2015	Ganga Dhaba	JNUSU	March Lingdhoh Committee	Reject of Lingdoh guideline
7.	26.08.2015	Ganga Dhaba	NSUI	Effigy Burning of Dr. Subramaniam Swami	His statement about the JNU
8.	20.10.2015	Sabarmati Dhaba	DSF	March and effigy Burning of UGC	Against cut-of-scholarship by UGC
9.	21.10.2015	Ganga dhaba	JNUSU	UGC headquarter	Against cut-of-scholarship by UGC
10.	28.10.2015	SIS/SL	JNUSU	Class Bycot SIS, SLL	Scholarship Cut
11.	05.11.2015	School Area	JNUSU	University Strike	Against UGC policy
12.	11.02.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	ABVP	Rahul Gandhi, Ajay Maken, Anand Sharma, visit	For action on students involved in 09.02.2016 case
13.	12.02.2016	Admin Block	DSF, JNUSU	Protest (Umar, Anirban)	Release of Kanhaiya Kumar JNUSU President
14.	12.02.2016	Ganga Dhaba to P. Bad	ABVP	Juloos from Ganga dhaba to Parliyamnet	For action on students involved in 09.02.2016 case
15.	23.02.2016	Admin Block	JNUSU	Protest	Umer Khalid and Anirvan went to Police Station for surrender
16.	09.03.2016	Admin Block	JNUTA	Protest	Release of Umer Khalid and Anirbhan
17.	30.03.2016	Ganga Dhaba	JNUSU	March to Parliament	Student, Kanhaiya case
18.	02.04.2016	Admin Block	ABVP	Protest	Anti-India sologaneering
19.	26.04.2016	Admin Block	ABVP	Protest	Against fine imposed on student Saurabh Sharama
20.	11.10.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	NSUI/JNUSU	March/Human Chain	Against Administration

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Party	Event	Reason
21.	17.10.2016	School Area	JNUSU	Chakka Jam	Strike Against seat cut
22.	19.10.2016	Admin Block	JNUSU/SFI/BAPSA	Protest Admin Block blocked for whole night with all senior officer inside	About student Najeeb case
23.	23.10.2016	Admin to VC House	JNUSU	Human Chain	About student Najeeb case
24.	26.10.2016	Ganga Dhaba to Vasant Vihar Police Station	JNUSU	Protest	About student Najeeb case
25.	28.10.2016	Ganga Dhaba to Police HQT	JNUSU	March/protest	About student Najeeb case
26.	05.11.2016	Admin Block	NSUI	Hunger strike	Najeeb Case
27.	07.11.2016	Ganga Dhaba to Police HQT	JNUSU	Protest march	About student Najeeb
28.	13.11.2016	North Gate	JNUSU and G4S Staff	Gate closed	Against for Bonus payment issue
29.	13.12.2016	Admin Block	JNUSU	Effigy Burning	Against VC and Admin
30.	13.12.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	ABVP	Protest	Against Administration
31.	17.12.2016	Sabarmati Dhaba	BAPSA	Protest	Against Administration
32.	23.12.2016	Convention Center	OBC Forum	Protest	Against Admission policy

33.	26.12.2016	Convention Centre	BAPSA/SFS/OBC	Protest	Against Admission policy
34.	27.12.2016	Admin	BAPSA/OBC/ JNUSU	Protest	Against Admission policy
35.	28.12.2016	Admin	BAPSA/DSU/OBC	Effigy Burning of VC and Modi Government	In support of suspended students
36.	15.01.2017	Sabarmati Dhaba	NSUI	Effigy Burning of Modi Government and VC	Against Modi Government and VC
37.	23.01.2017	Admin	OBC	Protest from SSSII to ADMIN Block	Against UGC Gazette Notification and suspension of students
38.	31.01.2017	SSS Committee room	JNUSU, BAPSA, ABVP	Admin Gherao/Blockade	Against standing committee meeting on admissions
39.	09.02.2017 to 25.02.2017	Admin Block	Committee of Suspended Student/ JNUSU	Admin block Blocked	Against UGC Gazette/notification
40.	27.02.2017 to 28.02.2017	Room No. 225 Occupied by suspended students	Committee of Suspended Students	Room No. 225 occupied	Against UGC Gazette Notification/seat Cut
41.	28.02.2017	Admin Block	BAPSA	Occupied room no. 225 of Admn. Building, girls student Anubhuti threatened to jump from terrace	Against UGC Notification 2016
42.	16.03.2017	Admin Block	BAPSA	University Strike called by JNUSU	Against UGC Gazette Notification

Sl.No.	Date	Place	Party	Event	Reason
43.	17.03.2017	SSS-III	ABVP	Silence Protest	About the late student Mutthukrishnan
44.	21.03.2017	SSS-II	ABVP	Silence Protest	About the late student Mutthukrishnan
45.	22.03.2017	JNU Strike	JNUSU	University Strike called by JNUSU	Against UGC Gazette Notification
46.	23.03.2017	JNU Strike	JNUSU	University Strike called by JNUSU	Against UGC Gazette Notification
47.	24.03.2017	JNU Strike	JNUSU	University Strike called by JNUSU	Against UGC Gazette Notification
48.	24.03.2017	North Gate/B&C Gate closed by students	Collective Students/ OBC	University Strike called by JNUSU	Against UGC Gazette/seat cut
49.	25.03.2017	North Gate JNU	BAPSA		Against UGC Gazette/seat cut
50.	27.03.2017	JNU Strike	JNUSU		Against UGC Gazzete
51.	28.03.2017	JNU Strike	JNUSU		Against UGC Gazette

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, विश्व में जे.एन.यू. का अपना विशेष स्थान है, लेकिन धरने-प्रदर्शनों से वहां के अध्ययन पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। वहां लगातार ऐसी घटनाएं देखने को मिल रही हैं। अभी देश में जो सर्वे हुआ, 1970 से अब तक, 12 से अधिक दलित छात्रों द्वारा वहां आत्महत्याएं की गईं। अभी एक मुत्थुकृष्णन नाम के छात्र ने आत्महत्या की। जिस तरह से छात्रों की समस्याओं को लेकर, उनके साथ भेदभाव होता है, शोध करने वाले छात्रों की जो लिखित या मौखिक परीक्षा होती है, दूसरे जो बच्चे मेधावी हैं, उनके साथ भेदभाव किया जाता है। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहते हैं कि जिन समस्याओं को लेकर छात्र धरने पर बैठते हैं, क्योंकि मेधावी छात्रों से कम नम्बर उन्हें मिलते हैं, दूसरे जो टीचर्स या प्रोफेसर्स के बच्चे हैं, यद्यपि उनके बच्चे ठीक से पढ़ते भी नहीं हैं, फिर भी उनके नम्बर अच्छे आते हैं। इसे लेकर वहां छात्रों में आपस में टकराव होता है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जेएनयू के छात्र मुत्थुकृष्णन ने आत्महत्या क्यों की थी? उसकी आत्महत्या के क्या कारण थे?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** उसके बारे में पुलिस ने जांच भी की, लेकिन सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी भी कैम्पस में एक भी आत्महत्या होना अच्छा नहीं है और न होने के लिए हमने pro-actively कुछ काम किया है। हमने यह काम किया है कि पहले जब हैदराबाद में ऐसा वाक्या हुआ, तो उसके बाद एक कमीशन बैठा, जिसने पांच-छः सुझाव दिए थे। हमने उनमें पांच-छः उपाय और जोड़े। जैसे, जो छात्र गांव या अलग-अलग जगह से आता है, उसके लिए एक अच्छा robust induction course हो, उसके बाद उसके लिए remedial courses की व्यवस्था हो, उसके साथ-साथ उसकी काउंसलिंग की भी व्यवस्था हो, वह अकेला न रहे, इसके लिए भी व्यवस्था हो, उसकी loco parenting की व्यवस्था हो, ये सारी चीजें हमने कीं। आपने जो पूछा, उसकी जानकारी मैंने उत्तर में दी है। जब आप उत्तर को पढ़ेंगे, तो आप देखेंगे कि उसमें हमने एक बहुत बड़ा चार्ट दिया है, जो यह दर्शाता है कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में जेएनयू में कितने आंदोलन हुए हैं। 'Jawaharlal Nehru University Dharna/Pardarshans detail during academic year...' on issues not pertaining to JNU and pertaining to JNU, ऐसे हमने दो चार्ट दिए हैं, जिन्हें आपको जरूर देखना चाहिए। 'Harassment allegation in West Bengal'; 'Against demolition of Babri Masjid'; 'Judgement to Nirbhya'; 'Oppose U.S. President Obama's India visit', वगैरह-वगैरह, ये सब चलता है। मैं भी छात्र आंदोलन में था, लेकिन यह भी एक वास्तविकता है, यह भी आप देखेंगे।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमने जो प्रश्न पूछा था, उसका मंत्री जी ने सही जवाब नहीं दिया। मैं दूसरा प्रश्न यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार जेएनयू की स्वायत्तता समाप्त करने या कुलपति के अधिकार कम करने के संबंध में कोई विचार कर रही है?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** देखिए, किसी भी विश्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता खत्म नहीं होगी, बल्कि हम प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं कि कॉलेजेज़ भी autonomous बनें, अपना curriculum frame करें, अपने examinations conduct करें, दुनिया में उनके नाम से अच्छे छात्र हों, जिन पर गौरव हो और उनको employment भी मिले। हमारा प्रयास उनकी autonomy कम करने का बिल्कुल नहीं है, बल्कि हमारा प्रयास यह है कि उनको ज्यादा autonomy मिले।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** मंत्री महोदय, इस यूनिवर्सिटी का छात्र होने के नाते मैं भी आपसे कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। आपने अपने लिखित उत्तर में दिया है कि किन-किन सवालियों पर आंदोलन होते

हैं, प्रोटेस्ट्स होते हैं, वगैरह-वगैरह। यह बात सही है कि आप भी छात्र आंदोलन में थे। कई बार निश्चित रूप से हम करेंगे। अगर प्रेजिडेंट ओबामा आएँ और अमेरिकन साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ हमारी कुछ बात है, तो वह उठेगी और इसमें कोई गलती नहीं है।

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** मैंने केवल वह लिस्ट दी है, जो मांगी गई है।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी:** आपने लिस्ट दी है और अपने उत्तर में जो 6-7 स्लोगंस लगाए, यह मसला कोर्ट के अंदर गया। वहां पर उन tapes के बारे में कहा गया कि वे doctored हैं। अब यह इल्जाम आप भी लगा रहे हैं कि छात्रों ने यह उठाया, जबकि कोर्ट-कचहरी कहती है कि इसके ऊपर जो है, वह सब doctored है। सर, सवाल यह है कि आपने प्वाइंट नम्बर (iii) में यह बताया है कि

‘UGC Notification on UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil./Ph.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016’. The next paragraph says that Jawaharlal Nehru University, correctly, is an autonomous institution created under an Act of Parliament, etc. Now, the fact remains that the UGC Notification, which is being implemented on the University, has drastically reduced the intake of students for programmes of higher education. This, in effect, is what the original question was related to. This affects, to a large extent, people from the marginalized and downtrodden sections of the society for which JNU had made special provisions to attract them, not only in terms of social backwardness but also in terms of regional backwardness. You had categories where the first generation learner was given a certain degree of weightage. All that will vanish if these regulations are imposed. Is that not an encroachment on the autonomy? How are you today, how is the UGC today, saying that this University cannot take more than so many students?

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर:** सर, एक तो UGC ने यह नहीं कहा कि कितने स्टूडेंट्स को लो। UGC notification of 2016, ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute, मुझे उत्तर देने दीजिए। UGC notification of 2016 has said that a Professor can guide eight students, an Associate Professor can guide six students and an Assistant Professor can guide four students. And, world over, this is exactly half the number. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda is here and others are here. So, it is very less number. Then there is personal relationship. लेकिन जे.एन.यू. में क्या हुआ है, मैं प्राध्यापकों के नाम नहीं पढ़ता। एक प्राध्यापक रिटायर हुआ है और 44 स्टूडेंट्स को गाइड कर रहा है। अब पी.एच.डी. कोई क्लासरूम में थोड़े ही होती है। It is one-to-one because हरेक का सब्जेक्ट अलग है, उसको पढ़ाना है। दूसरे प्राध्यापक हैं, 28 छात्रों को पढ़ा रहे हैं। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि 8 की cap है और यह मैंने नहीं लगाई है, हमारी सरकार ने नहीं लगाई है, 2009 में यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने लगाई, जब आप समर्थन कर रहे थे। तो यह cap 2009 में लगाई है, हमने उसमें कोई चेंज नहीं किया। और दूसरा above 10 से ज्यादा करने वाले प्राध्यापकों की संख्या 104 है। Above 20 और 30 के दरम्यान करने वाले 19 टीचर्स हैं। Above 30 गाइड करने वाले प्राध्यापक 4 हैं और 40 से ऊपर एक है। अगर ऐसा होगा तो पी.एच.डी. नहीं होती है। जो शिक्षाविद् हैं, वे समझ सकते हैं। इसलिए इस साल कम संख्या क्यों

हुई है, यह मैं बतलाता हूँ। यह महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। अनेक सेंटर्स में, एक सेंटर में या डिपार्टमेंट समझो, जिसमें दो प्राध्यापक हैं, 4 एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर हैं, 5 असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर हैं, तो उनको मिलाकर कितने छात्रों का पी.एच.डी. करने का यह यूनिट है? यह एक संख्या तय होती है। यह हर साल की पद्धति है, इसको हम कोई नया नहीं लाए हैं। अब इसमें कुल मिलाकर विभिन्न सेंटर्स में 425 उनका नेगेटिव है, क्योंकि उन्होंने इतने ज्यादा छात्र पहले लिए पिछले आठ-दस साल में, तो इसके कारण उनकी स्ट्रेंथ कम हुई। फिर यह मसला कोर्ट में गया और कोर्ट ने साफ कहा। इसमें दो फैक्ट हैं। कोर्ट ने कहा कि यू.जी.सी. के रेग्युलेशन सभी विश्वविद्यालयों पर लागू होते हैं और हंड्रेड परसेंट उनको फॉलो करना है।

What has happened is, all 743 universities in the country are implementing those regulations without any complaint. It is only one university which is not following the rules. That is why the court has....

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Let me now go on to the second question. ...(Interruptions)... No, no, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, he mentioned that I supported a Government which framed these rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, it doesn't matter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, let me clarify. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It doesn't matter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: That Government did not implement, you are implementing. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And, secondly, Sir... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Ph.D students will be known ...(Interruptions)... by their output and not by the ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, Yechuryji, please. ...(Interruptions)... No, Mr. Raja. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Jawaharlal Nehru University is an autonomous institution. Sir, power along with it automatically brings responsibility. In

a recent incident, a student, Mr. Muthukrishnan, committed suicide. After 72 hours of that incident, when we visited the hospital, we came to know that neither the Vice-Chancellor nor the Registrar nor the Dean of Students' Welfare contacted the parents of the student and informed them about the incident, not even the local guardian who was in charge of the student. So, the reluctance on the part of authorities there is the main cause for many incidents that have happened there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would monitor and look into such discriminations meted out to the students and as well as see to it that the responsibilities of the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor or the Registrar or the Dean of Students' Welfare are carried out as they ought to be.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, I will definitely look into it.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, Jawaharlal Nehru University is continuously ranked as one of the best universities in the country. The strict numbers for Ph.D. research guidance, for Masters' guidance etc., should be relaxed in their case because the people there are outstanding enough to be able to guide many more students than in standard universities. I have another question. It is a bastion of free speech, of political engagements, and this notion of taking up issues which are extraneous to the institution is rarely unnecessarily listed in that manner. Every institution should engage with any issue that matters in the world and that affects the students and their conscience. Sir, that is what matters. My question to the Minister is, which Shri Yehcury also pointed out, about the doctored videos that got the JNU Students' Union President, Shri Kanhaiya Kumar, arrested, beaten up in jail and in the courtroom and what progress is being made in identifying and arresting the people who doctored those videos.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one question.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Secondly, what progress has been made on lie-detector test for the ABVP students who fought with Mr. Najeeb Ahmed who has since gone missing? Why has there not been sufficient progress on that front?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR : Both these matters are in court, and, so, I am not privy to what is actually happening there. We are waiting for the court's verdict. But let me tell the House one thing. Jawaharlal Nehru University has become famous for something else. Actually it is the best university. What have they achieved? Let me place it on record. They have come out with anti-malaria vaccine. But that was not reported. DNA replication for better diagnosis of diseases, and that has been patented in the U.S. also. So, that has been done by the JNU. Then there is cheap diagnostic tool for T.B. and vaccine for Anthrax. जो बायोमास है, बायोमास बर्निंग में भी



उन्होंने एक अच्छा प्रोडक्ट निकाला है। So, they are being ranked as the best institution. They are adjudged as the best university because of these works. But they never get publicity. I was surprised ...(Interruptions)... One minute, one minute, one minute. ...(Interruptions)... I have not given a list of agitations on my volition. It was asked in the question, and I am dutybound to answer. The Member has asked in three years, how many agitations have happened? So, I must list it. That is what I have done. I have given a fair answer. More importantly, I was surprised that Prof. Rajeev Gowda, who had taught in the best institution of the world, is saying that one professor can guide 40 students. I do not agree with him. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is a professor, perhaps, he would know. ...(Interruptions)... All right, this question is over. ...(Interruptions)... Please, this question is over. ...(Interruptions)... All right. You have made your point. Thank you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: You can make a count of how many IAS, IFS and IPS officers ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Q.No. 365.

### **CBI inquiry into fake form case**

\*365. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sought a CBI inquiry into the complaints regarding alleged two lakh fake forms filled by people for Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme across the States to avail cash benefits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has brought to the notice of common people the correct information about the scheme and the benefits available to them through various media so that they are not misled by fraudsters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

### **Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Initially, a few fake BBBP forms/applications were received whereby false promise was made to a girl child of cash incentive amounting to ₹ 2.00 lakhs

between the age of 8-32 years. It started in Uttar Pradesh and later spread to other States namely, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Delhi and West Bengal. Ministry wrote to Chief Secretaries and DGPs of the above States to take appropriate actions. A media disclaimer campaign was also launching. Since the menace spread to other bordering States and with the increased volume of application forms received in the Ministry, the case was handed over to Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

(c) and (d) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme mainly focuses and addresses on challenging mindsets and deep rooted patriarchy in the societal system, strict enforcement of PC&PNDT Act, advancing education of the girl child. BBBP scheme has no provision for individual cash incentive/cash transfer component by Government of India. The Ministry of Women and Child Development took immediate action and preventive measures to contain the problem of fake BBBP forms by taking up the matter with concerned State Government Authorities. FIRs have been filed in districts. A disclaimer has been uploaded on website of the Ministry. Press releases were also issued which were carried out in leading newspapers in Hindi and English. This Ministry has also launched a massive media publicity campaign through Doordarshan/ AIR ,other radio stations, social media as well as through Newspapers alerting and warning general public on the issue.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, this is indeed a very serious matter. But the written reply by the hon. Minister talks of only a few fake forms which were received. She has said that States like Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and two or three other States where such fake forms were received wherein people were promising ₹ 2 lakhs cash incentive to females from 8 to 32 years of age. So, the Government was compelled to order a CBI inquiry. My information is that over two lakh forms were received from Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand alone. When the matter is so serious, you are trying to mislead the people. Now, a CBI inquiry has been ordered. Has any timeframe been fixed for the CBI inquiry? Have they received any preliminary report? The written reply says that FIRs have been filed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many FIRs have been filed, and against whom, in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा राज:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहती हूँ कि सबसे पहले तो हम यह मान लें कि 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' हमारी सरकार की बहुत ही महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है। इस स्कीम में मुख्यतः एक चुनौतीपूर्ण काम, मनःस्थिति और सामाजिक प्रणाली में जो पितृसत्तात्मक सत्ता है, उसमें गहरी पैठ बनाने और हमारी बेटियों को बचाने के लिए, जो भ्रूण परीक्षण किया जाता है, उसके संबंध में कठोर कानून को लागू करना है। इसके साथ ही इसमें सीधे लाभार्थ को पैसा देने का कभी प्रावधान नहीं था और न आज है।

यह निश्चित बात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर, जैसा आपने कहा, मुजफ्फरनगर और मेरठ से यह प्रारम्भ हुआ, जिसकी शिकायतें हमारे यहां आनी शुरू हुई, जिसका फॉर्म भी हमारे पास है। इस तरह से शिकायतें आनी शुरू हुई। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहती हूं कि कहीं न कहीं से फर्जीफिकेशन शुरू हुआ और जैसे ही यह पता चला कि हमारे "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" में इन्होंने दो लाख की जो फीस तय करा रखी थी, उसमें जो फर्जीफिकेशन हुआ, उस पर हमारे मंत्रालय ने तत्काल उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रमुख सचिव, डीजीपी और जिला के जिलाधिकारियों को पूरी सूचना दी। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि कुछ एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज हुई हैं। मैं आपको यह बता सकती हूं कि जैसे ही हमारे मंत्रालय को पता चला कि ऐसा हुआ है, तो उसमें एफ.आई.आर. दर्ज हुई हैं और उनकी कापी मैं आपको प्रस्तुत कर सकती हूं, मैं अभी दे सकती हूं।

दूसरा, जब पूरे देश से, पश्चिम बंगाल और बिहार सहित सब तरफ से शिकायतें आने लगीं, तो सीधे-सीधे हमने सी.बी.आई. की जांच करा दी है।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, my question is very limited.

**श्री सभापति:** आप जवाब सुन लीजिए। एक मिनट, आप जवाब सुन लीजिए।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, this is already here.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा राज:** माननीय सभापति जी, जब यह पता चला कि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर पूरे देश में, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, दिल्ली, हरियाणा सब जगह पर यह हो रहा है, तो इस फर्जीफिकेशन को रोकने के लिए मंत्रालय ने सीधे-सीधे मामला सी.बी.आई. को सौंप दिया और जो भी इसका रिजल्ट आएगा, वह हम सब को पता चल जाएगा।

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Sir, there is no preliminary report, no FIR. I am so sorry. Sir, the reply by the hon. Minister also says—and there is no point in repeating it that to counter this question of fake forms, they have gone into a massive publicity drive through Doordarshan, AIR, newspapers and all the social media. I just want to know from the hon. Minister—one massive publicity drive is to counter the fake forms; another massive publicity drive is to propagate this good scheme—what is the total budget sanctioned for Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao and how much has already been spent on publicity, adverse or pro?.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा राज:** माननीय सभापति जी, राज्यवार हमारे वर्ष 2014-15, 2015-16, और वर्ष 2016-17 में सौ-सौ करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, जो सीधे राज्य और राज्य से सीधे जिले में जाता है। जिले का जिलाधिकारी इसका नेतृत्व करता है और जन-जागरूकता के अभियान द्वारा वह "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" का प्रचार करता है और हमारा मंत्रालय, स्वास्थ्य विभाग, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय सहित सभी से समन्वय करके बेटियां कैसे स्वस्थ रहें, सुरक्षित रहें और जीवंत रहें, ऐसा अभियान चलाता है।

मैं माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहूंगी कि 100 करोड़ में से 25 करोड़ रुपया केंद्र से ही

इसके प्रचार के लिए संचालित होता है— जैसे रेडियो, आकाशवाणी, एस.एम.एस. भेजकर, प्रदर्शनी लगाकर, जन-जागरण करके लोगों को जागरूक किया जाता है, इन प्रचार के साधनों द्वारा जन-जन में जागरूकता लाई जाती है कि बेटी कैसे बचे, कैसे पढ़े और कैसे स्वस्थ रहे। आप जिसके बारे में जानना चाहेंगी, मैं उसका आंकड़ा दे सकती हूँ। वैसे कुल मिलाकर 122.68 करोड़ रुपये का हमारा वास्तविक बजट इस पर व्यय हुआ है।

मैं साथ में यह कहना चाहूंगी कि इसमें कोई व्यक्ति beneficiary नहीं है। यह एक जागरूकता का कार्यक्रम है। हम 25 करोड़ से पूरे समाचार-पत्रों, प्रिंट मीडिया, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया, दूरदर्शन और वैन के द्वारा पूरे देश में, राज्यों के द्वारा जिलों में इसका प्रचार करते हैं। सभी जिलाधिकारी अपने अधिकारियों के साथ रैली निकालते हैं, नुक्कड़ सभाएं करवाते हैं, कठपुतली के कार्यक्रम करवाते हैं, ये सब तमाम ऐसे काम हैं, जिनको मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी।

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is: In view of the fact that lakhs of these fake forms erupted in the election-bound State of Uttar Pradesh and carried on from one part of the State to the other, as the election progressed in several phases, has the Government and the CBI examined as to whether this had connection with election offences and whether it had connection with inducement of voters? These fake forms promised ₹ 2 lakhs to each of the women or children, and there could be an inherent connection with the election offence, for disrupting the elections.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा राज:** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य और हम सभी की यह चिंता है कि यह बहुत बड़ा फर्जीवाड़ा और धोखाधड़ी हुई है। महोदय, जैसे ही यह हमारे संज्ञान में आया, हम ने सब से पहले उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में मुख्य सचिव, और डी.जी.पी. के साथ बैठक कर के एफआईआर दर्ज कराना प्रारंभ किया गया। महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया, जब पता चला कि पूरे देश में सभी राज्यों से इस तरह की शिकायतें आनी शुरू हुई हैं, हमारे मंत्रालय ने तत्काल सीबीआई को यह केस सौंप दिया है।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस फर्जीवाड़े को लेकर इन्होंने हर राज्य के मुख्य सचिव और डी.जी.पी. को पत्र लिखा है। मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि इस में कितने राज्यों के मुख्य सचिव और डी.जी.पी. ने आपको जानकारी से अवगत कराया है और आपने इस केस में और क्या पहल की है?

**श्रीमती कृष्णा राज:** मैडम कहकशां जी, आप ठीक कह रही हैं। जैसे ही हमें उत्तर प्रदेश में इस मामले में एक-दो एफआईआर किए जाने का पता चला, जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया, उस के बाद पश्चिमी बंगाल और तमाम राज्यों से यह सूचना आने लगी। उसके बाद हम ने यह केस सीबीआई को सौंप दिया। अब चूंकि यह केस सीबीआई को सौंप दिया गया है, उसकी जांच का निर्णय आने पर ही हम आपको जानकारी दे पाएंगे।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट के बारे में बताया। मैं जानना चाहूंगी कि इस बजट से आपने कितनी बेटियों को बचाया और कितनी बेटियों को पढ़ाया?

**श्रीमती कृष्णा राज:** महोदय, यह निश्चित बात है कि बेटियां बची हैं। देखिए "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" के बारे में जैसा कि मैंने कहा, इस में किसी को सीधे पैसा नहीं दिया जाना है, इस का उद्देश्य जन-जागरूकता पैदा करना है। यह अभियान सबसे पहले हरियाणा से प्रारंभ हुआ, जहां 1000 बेटों पर 918 बेटियां थीं और हमने सभी 58 जिले लिए थे, वहां लिंगानुपात में बेटियों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है और हमारी बेटियां पढ़ रही हैं। महोदय, आज की डेट में 1000 बेटों पर उनकी संख्या 950 हो गई है। हम लगातार समानता की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। यह प्रारंभ है और हम आगे चलकर देखेंगे कि बेटियों और बेटों की संख्या समान रहे।

**SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:** Sir, this is a very general answer. I just want to state...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Do you want statistical information?

**SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:** Yes, Sir. I wanted specific information. This is a very, very general political *bhashan*.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It can be made available to you if it is not readily available.

**SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:** I hope so.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा राज:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैंने कहा कि "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" के अंतर्गत सीधे beneficiaries नहीं हैं और वर्ष में 25 से 100 करोड़ तक की सहायता हम राज्यों को देते हैं। अगर राज्य इस राशि का ठीक से उपयोग कर लेते हैं, तो उन्हें अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में पुनः राशि दी जाती है और नहीं तो फिर इसे add कर के देते हैं। महोदय, अभी योजना का प्रारंभ है, इस की मंशा यह है कि जहां बेटियों की लगातार संख्या कम होती जा रही थी, वह कैसे बेटों के बराबर आए। इस में कोई beneficiary नहीं है। मैडम, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगी कि यह सीधे प्रचार-प्रसार का एक माध्यम है और आप चाहें तो मैं इन की संख्या गिना सकती हूँ। जनवरी, 2015 में ही "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" का कार्यक्रम हमारी सरकार ने शुरू किया और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस महात्वाकांक्षी योजना को विशेष रूप से आगे बढ़ाया है। इस में कोई लाभार्थी नहीं है। इस के अंतर्गत सिर्फ समाज को बदलना है, समाज की सोच को बदलना है और मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि यह सोच लगातार बदलती जा रही है।

**SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:** Sir, I wish to say that the hon. Minister is one of the very bright Ministers.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Yes. Now, Question No. 366.

### **Rising of sea level**

**\*366. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL:** Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) what difference has been noticed in sea level due to global warming during the last five decades;

(b) in what manner unauthorized developments in coastal areas, diminution of green belt, unrestrained tourism and lackadaisical approach towards coastal conservations laws have adversely affected the coastal areas in the country; and

(c) in what manner Government plans to protect coastal areas from rising sea level?

THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): (a) to (c)  
A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Sea level rise is a very slow phenomenon and is manifested globally with pockets of sea level rise/fall trends. The Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) suggests that global mean sea level has risen by 19 cm over the period 1901-2010. Although the mean rate of global averaged sea level rise was found to be 1.7mm/year between 1901 and 2010, the accelerated rates of rise in sea level were 2.0 mm/year and to 3.2 mm/year during the periods 1971-2010 and 1993 – 2010, respectively. The accelerated rise sea level during the last 2 decades has been observed from both tide gauge records and satellite observations. This rise in mean sea level can be attributed to both natural variability and the effect of global warming. Most of the sea level rise is due to thermal expansion of sea water due to increase in temperatures.

(b) A number studies have been undertaken in the past for assessing the shoreline changes; mapping and delineation of entire coastal wetlands including beach vegetation, bio-shields, sea grass and opening of lagoons etc. Unauthorized developmental activities without taking into coastal processes *viz.*, currents and waves are responsible for increased erosion leading to adverse impacts at certain locations along the coast of India. Sea level rise can have long term impacts along the coastline. In general, it is expected that east coast of India is more vulnerable than the west coast because of its low lying nature and hence the tendency of coastal flooding will rise if the sea level rises significantly. The analysis of last 25 years data suggests that the erosion, accretion and stable nature of Indian coast are about 38.5%, 32.5% and 29% respectively.

(c) The subject of coastal protection falls within the purview of the States. Accordingly, the measures for erosion control on coastal areas are formulated and implemented by concerned States as per their priority. The Government of India, however, supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical advice and promotional financial assistance for management of coastal erosion in critical areas.

With a view to control and regulate development in coastal areas, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) have notified the Coastal Regulatory Zone (CRZ, 2011) Rules to ensure livelihood security to the fishermen and other local communities living in the coastal areas, to conserve and protect coastal stretches, its unique environment and its marine area and to promote development through sustainable manner based on scientific principles taking into account the dangers of natural hazards in the coastal areas and sea level rise due to global warming.

Further, the Coastal Zone Management Authorities (CZMAs) in various States/ Union Territories (UTs) have been entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the implementation of these Rules. The CZMAs are required to create a dedicated website for monitoring and taking appropriate action on the violations like the unauthorized developments. The State/UT Administrations are also required to frame a comprehensive Coastal Zone Management Programme (CZMP) to address the environmental concerns.

MoEF&CC under the Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) project have undertaken a study for delineating and demarcating the hazard line along the entire coastal belt of the country, including the inter-tidal areas. The hazard line is indicative of the shoreline changes, including the sea level rise due to climate change.

The ICZM project also envisages large-scale assessment of the risks associated with shoreline changes and preparation of a framework for development of management solutions to combat these risks. Under the Phase-I of the Project, shoreline management plans are prepared for five identified coastal stretches in Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal on a pilot basis. This activity is planned to be proliferated to all the coastal stretches of the country under Phase-II.

In addition, the Union Government has taken the following steps to study the extent of coastal erosion:—

- (i) A Shoreline Change Atlas for the Indian Coast have been prepared based on satellite data of 1989-91 and 2004-06 on 1:25000 scale and similarly a Coastal Vulnerability Index (CVI) on 1:100,000 scale for the entire country has also been prepared. A web based coastal service on shoreline change is developed to disseminate the information to all stakeholders using public domain tools
- (ii) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Critical anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga basin States" was approved by Government of India under which, the anti-sea erosion works of the State of Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and UT of Puducherry were included.

Appropriate protection measures arising out of the coastal erosion are also addressed jointly by respective State Governments and the Coastal Protection and Development Advisory Committee (CPDAC) of the Central Water Commission.

**श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि समुद्र तट से 500 मीटर के एरिया में सीआरजेड एक्ट लगता है और इस तरह आप 200 मीटर में कोई construction नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो समुद्र तट पर जो unauthorized construction हो रहे हैं, उस के लिए आपने क्या steps लिए हैं? महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में मुंबई और एक-दो जगहों पर समुद्र तट पर ही buildings खड़ी हो गयी हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वहां सीआरजेड एक्ट नहीं लगता है?

**डा. हर्षवर्धन:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि Coastal Regulation Zone के जो रूल्स हैं, ये 2011 में बने थे और Environmental Protection Act के तहत जो रूल्स हैं, इनको सबको implement करने की जो जिम्मेदारी है, वह स्टेट्स की होती है। जो technical inputs हैं, कानून बनाना, कानून के तहत रूल्स बनाना, इसके लिए scientific feedback देना, financial सपोर्ट देना और यह सुनिश्चित करना कि सरकार स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को पर्याप्त गाइडेंस दे, जिसके तहत जो देश में बने हुए कानून हैं, उनको properly follow किया जाए। जो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, वह बिल्कुल ठीक है कि 200 मीटर में कुछ नहीं किया जा सकता, 500 मीटर में हर चीज के लिए specifics हैं। अभी 2011 के जो रूल्स हैं, सरकार ने उनके बारे में कमेटी बना दी है और उनके बारे में चिंतन हो रहा है कि क्या उनमें भी कोई modification की आवश्यकता है? उनको भी सभी स्टेकहोल्डर्स के सामने रखा गया है और आने वाले समय में उसके संदर्भ में जो आवश्यकता होगी, वह किया जाएगा। माननीय सदस्य की जो चिंता है, उसके संदर्भ में जो रिस्पेक्टिव स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स हैं, उनको विशेष रूप से संज्ञान लेना है।

**श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल:** सभापति महोदय, क्या इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट जो कानून बनाती है, CRZ second का जो 500 मीटर का जो norms है, तो कोई भी State उसका उल्लंघन कर सकती है, या तो उसको रद्द कर सकती है, या फिर उसको modify कर सकती है, यही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

**डा. हर्षवर्धन:** सर, जैसा कि अभी मैंने पहले सप्लीमेंटरी के संदर्भ में कहा है कि जो अभी तक का अनुभव है और जो-जो लोगों के consensus ध्यान में आए हैं, उन सबको विचार में रखते हुए ही भारत सरकार ने 2011 के जो latest rules हैं, उनके संदर्भ में एक High Powered Committee बनाई है और सभी संबंधित लोगों से जानकारी ली जा रही है, जो fishermen हैं, दूसरी कम्युनिटीज हैं और साइंटिस्ट्स हैं, पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स हैं, कोस्टल एरियाज के मेम्बर्स हैं और जनता से भी, सभी से इसके बारे में inputs लिए जा रहे हैं और हमें इस समस्या का कैसे समाधान करना है, इस दिशा में गंभीर प्रयास हो रहे हैं। जैसे ही यह रिपोर्ट सब जगहों से स्वीकृति पाकर हमारे पास आएगी, हम इस दिशा में निर्णय लेंगे।

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Sir, it is a little unfair that this question has been asked of the Minister for Earth Sciences. It should actually have been asked of the



**1.00 P.M.**

Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change. It is a little unfair but I will not make life difficult for the Minister. It is a simple question. Actually, the answer lies with the person sitting next to him, who is now looking after the Ministry of Environment and Forest.

Sir, in the answer that the Minister has given, he has talked about hazard line, he has talked about coastal vulnerability, and he has talked about shoreline atlas. Sir, my question is very simple. In view of the fact that we now have a hazard line, in view of the fact that we now have a coastal vulnerability index, and in view of the fact that we now have shoreline changes, what action does the Central Government, forget the State Governments, propose to take in view of the information that the Minister himself has given in the answer? I don't want an answer saying that यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की जिम्मेदारी है, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या करने वाली है, आप मुझे यह बताइए?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, if the hon. Member carefully reads the reply, he would find there that in a number of States, they have already taken up projects to ensure that all these issues related to coastal erosion, etc., are all taken care of and we are able to provide a future strategy with a scientific backing. This is already in the answer. If you want, I can read it for you, Sir.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Will you relocate the people and facilities? That is the question I had.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: That is what I am trying to say. There is a detailed study going on. If you read carefully, you will find that in the answer itself we have mentioned that the ICZM project also envisages large-scale assessment of the risks associated with shoreline changes and preparation of a frame work for development of management solutions to combat these risks.

Under the Phase-1 of the Project, shoreline management plans are prepared for five identified coastal stretches in Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid Question Hour is over.

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Providing safe and pure potable water to schools**

\*367. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide safe and pure potable water to all the schools in the country by installing RO machines;

(b) if so, by when this proposal would be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Provision of drinking water facility in elementary Schools is mandatory under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. However, there is no specific proposal for installing RO machines in schools.

(b) and (c) The Schedule to the RTE Act, 2009 States that every school building should have safe and adequate drinking water facility to all children.

The Central Government supports State Governments and UT Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities including drinking water facility in Government elementary and secondary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes. Since the inception of SSA in 2001, 2.32 lakh drinking water facilities in elementary schools have been provided till 31.03.2017. Under RMSA, 8,254 drinking water facilities have been provided in secondary schools from the start of the scheme in 2009-10 till 31.03.2017.

Further, all States and UTs have been directed to ensure that the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 regarding drinking water have been complied with and that all schools including those under the non-Government sector have the provision for safe and adequate drinking water facility for all children.

Infrastructure facilities including safe drinking water facilities in Government Schools are also provided in convergence with other schemes/programmes of Central and State Governments. The Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation provides technical and financial assistance to States under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for supplementing their efforts in providing safe drinking water supply in rural areas including schools. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States in March, 2016 to include inter alia the provision of drinking water supply systems in schools and regular repair of drinking

water systems in schools, while preparing Gram Panchayat Development Plans for using Fourteenth Finance Commission grants.

State Governments, UT Administrations and local authorities are free to install RO machines in schools based on requirement, to ensure provision of safe and pure drinking water to the children.

### **Production and import of uranium**

†\*368. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the production of uranium in the country and the quantity thereof required annually to generate atomic energy;

(b) the total quantity of uranium imported from foreign countries and the names of those countries;

(c) whether Government has formulated any plan to acquire self reliance in uranium; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) It is not in public interest to disclose the production of uranium in the country. About 860 MT of uranium is required annually to meet the operational requirements of the existing Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) [16 Nos. of 220 MWe and 2 Nos. of 540 MWe capacity]. Similarly, around 16 MT of Enriched Uranium is required for operating 2 Nos. of Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs).

(b) Pursuant to the Civil Nuclear Co-operation, around 7810 MT of Natural Uranium and about 100 MT of Enriched Uranium has been imported from France, Russia, Kazakhstan and Canada since the year 2009 to till date.

(c) Yes, Sir. Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., a Public Sector undertaking under Department of Atomic Energy is engaged in mining and processing of uranium ore in the country. Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has made a plan for multifold increase in nuclear power generation in the country which calls for progressive increase in uranium production of the country achieving nearly ten-fold rise in next 15 years (by 2031-32).

(d) The Government has taken measures to augment domestic uranium supply by opening of new mines and processing facilities. Atomic Minerals Directorate for

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of DAE, which has a mandate to identify, evaluate and establish mineral resources of uranium, has prepared a comprehensive plan for augmenting uranium resources by incorporating significant enhancement in exploration activities by utilising up-to-date technology *e.g.* high-resolution airborne geophysical survey, hyper-spectral remote sensing, high-capacity hydrostatic drilling and state-of-the-art laboratory instrumentation etc.

Uranium Corporation of India Ltd., a Public Sector Enterprise under Department of Atomic Energy is currently operating seven uranium mines (Bagjata, Jaduguda, Bhatin, Narwapahar, Turamdih, Banduhurang and Mohuldih) and two processing plants (Jaduguda plant and Turamdih plant) in the state of Jharkhand. Construction of a mine and processing plant has been started at Tummalapalle in Andhra Pradesh which is under final stages of commissioning. UCIL has outlined a plan for massive expansion which includes plan to maintain sustained supply from existing facilities, capacity expansion of some existing units and construction of new production centers (mines and plants) in different parts of the country. Considering the resources already identified in different geological basins by Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), UCIL's major production centers are planned in Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Telengana, Rajasthan and Meghalaya.

#### **Establishment of new IITs**

†\*369. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ambitious project for setting up of eight new IITs in the country has not taken off so far;

(b) if so, the number of IITs that have become operational;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a cost overrun in the project due to the delay; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to complete the project at the earliest and the time limit thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held 17.07.2008 approved setting up of eight new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) at Mandi, Ropar, Jodhpur, Patna, Indore, Hyderabad, Gandhinagar and Bhubaneswar at a total cost of ₹ 6080 crores over a period of six years. Six of these IITs at Patna, Ropar, Hyderabad, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar and Jodhpur, started their academic session from 2008-09

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

whereas the remaining two IITs at Indore and Mandi started their academic session from 2009-10. The IITs at Mandi, Patna, Indore, Hyderabad, Gandhinagar and Bhubaneswar have shifted to their permanent campuses, although construction is still going for the Phase-II. The IITs at Ropar and Jodhpur are still functioning from the temporary campuses, although some of their academic activities have started from the Permanent Campuses. There have been time and cost overruns primarily due to delayed handing over of land by the State Governments, delay in issue of environment clearances, revised GRIHA norms, and revisions of pay scales due to implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission etc. Accordingly, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 29.6.2016 approved the Revised Cost Estimates of these 8 New IITs amounting to ₹ 13,990 crore over a period of 11 years, *i.e.* till 31.03.2019.

In order to ensure that the IITs meet the target date of 31.03.2019, the Ministry reviews regularly the progress of construction and utilization of funds. Meetings are also held with senior functionaries of Central Public Works Department (CPWD).

Further, in pursuance of the Budget Announcements 2014-15 and 2015-16, six more new IITs, one each in Jammu (J&K), Bhilai (Chhattisgarh), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Goa (Pernem), Palakkad (Kerala) and Dharwad (Karnataka) have also been established and ISM Dhanbad has been converted into an IIT. The academic session in IIT-Pallakad and IIT-Tirupati started in 2015-16 and in the remaining 4 IITs in 2016-17. All these six IITs are presently functioning from the temporary campuses with required infrastructure.

### **Opening of Technical Teachers Training Institutes**

†\*370. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to open technical teachers training institutes in the country including Chhattisgarh on the lines of National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research (NITTTR) wherein there would be facility of practical training;

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

(c) by when these institutes would be established to meet the increasing demand of such training?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. The Government has established four National Institutes of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTRs) in the country at Chandigarh,

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bhopal, Kolkata and Chennai to meet the requirements of the trainees and students of the four regions of the country. One of the extension centres of NITTTR, Bhopal is located at Raipur in Chhattisgarh. The Government has no proposal to establish more NITTTRs or such Institutes on the pattern of NITTTRs at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Centre of Excellence for Aerospace Skill Development  
in Andhra Pradesh**

\*371. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests for establishing a Centre of Excellence for Aerospace Manufacturing Skill Development in Andhra Pradesh under Make in India initiative have been received;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to set up the above Centre;

(c) whether any consultations have been made with the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is in receipt of a proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Centre of Excellence for Aerospace Manufacturing Skill Development under Boeing Company's skill development project. Boeing Company proposes to engage in skill development under its Defence Offset obligation. Boeing company's proposal is still under examination and evaluation.

**Constitution of State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights**

\*372. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few States have not constituted the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR);

(b) if so, the names of those States; and

(c) the reasons why the Ministry does not make it mandatory to constitute the said Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) All States/Union Territories have Constituted State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights(SCPCR) except Daman and Diu. The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 is not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. The Act itself, through Section 17, empowers States to constitute a body to be known as the .....(name of the State) Commission for Protection of Child Rights to exercise the powers conferred upon, and to perform the functions assigned to, a State Commission under this Act.

### **Achievements of poverty alleviation schemes**

†\*373. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state the details of achievements of each scheme and project functioning for urban poverty alleviation during each of the last three years, in terms of employment, business earnings, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA) launched the “National Urban Livelihoods 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 in the country with effect from 19th February, 2016 and renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). Under DAY-NULM Since 1st April, 2014 till 28 February, 2017, 8,07,187 persons have been provided skill training, 1,35,158 beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up individual or group micro-enterprises, 1,62,285 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) have been formed, 1,02,080 SHGs have been given Revolving Fund and 1,82,836 SHGs have been disbursed loans under SHG Bank Linkage Programme. The State-wise achievements of each schemes is given in the Statement.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***(A) Physical achievements during 2014-15 under DAY-NULM**(As on 31.03.2015)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID)		Employment through Skills Training and 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	Placement of Skill Trained beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group Micro Enterprises	No. of SHGs given Bank Linkage
1	2	Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4924	2000	429	182	2159	38058
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	0	823	0	20	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	2220	1366	0	0	0	167
5.	Chhattisgarh	2719	473	4090	655	933	835
6.	Goa	1	0	91	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	165	0	0	0	0	26
8.	Haryana	98	109	433	282	181	113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	490	0	1126	0	316	33



10. Jammu and Kashmir	179	0	5089	0	0	3	72
11. Jharkhand	1019	15	0	0	0	0	41
12. Karnataka	3029	4200	5502	0	0	3839	157
13. Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	3888
14. Madhya Pradesh	2051	32	30104	2337	0	3555	593
15. Maharashtra	3009	668	0	0	0	812	931
16. Manipur	512	0	422	0	0	0	70
17. Meghalaya	13	0	465	0	0	21	0
18. Mizoram	1152	1152	5287	0	0	376	16
19. Nagaland	100	36	4780	1866	0	310	0
20. Odisha	2500	500	0	0	0	571	175
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Rajasthan	1041	0	316	0	0	87	171
23. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	17071	3530	94894	52988	0	19569	31022
25. Telangana	3035	2741	2378	2628	0	389	21993
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	467	0	0	0	0	2026	59
28. Uttarakhand	88	6	0	0	0	256	2
29. West Bengal	1786	1849	24054	2083	0	0	1608

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	80	0	771	94	26	22
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	983	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		47772	18677	182037	63115	35449	100052

*(B) Physical achievements during 2015-16 under DAY-NULM*

(As on 31.03.2016)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID)		Employment through Skills Training and 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	Placement of Skill Trained beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group Micro Enterprises	No. of SHGs given Bank Linkage
		Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4242	4901	17051	3116	5465	36762

2. Arunachal Pradesh	505	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Assam	208	0	0	0	0	0	0
4. Bihar	3501	2431	17054	90	625	99	
5. Chhattisgarh	6809	3270	15930	3513	4200	465	
6. Goa	0	10	91	0	0	0	
7. Gujarat	1395	25	4589	226	628	0	
8. Haryana	40	0	0	0	385	0	
9. Himachal Pradesh	253	533	2176	196	94	7	
10. Jammu and Kashmir	557	53	5089	254	545	438	
11. Jharkhand	608	138	2279	0	510	20	
12. Karnataka	1435	1249	22832	3527	4372	854	
13. Kerala	1192	3014	0	0	5	604	
14. Madhya Pradesh	3870	1136	42597	4307	14668	129	
15. Maharashtra	3088	1316	3760	0	3802	261	
16. Manipur	679	280	647	6	0	0	
17. Meghalaya	1	0	15	0	0	0	
18. Mizoram	731	0	1712	0	15	5	
19. Nagaland	491	0	1310	691	310	21	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Odisha	1004	670	23700	0	2134	396
21.	Punjab	714	0	0	0	299	50
22.	Rajasthan	3688	915	6933	0	1883	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	190	0	3	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4801	2411	9554	6262	8527	870
25.	Telangana	3373	5725	8817	3718	1490	20343
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	10778	513	37140	0	8278	0
28.	Uttarakhand	169	2	6294	0	615	0
29.	West Bengal	3999	7505	20980	6322	143	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	55	28	3333	1436	28	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		58186	36125	254073	33664	59024	61324

(C) Physical achievements during 2016-17 under DAY-NULM

(As on 28.02.2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	Social Mobilisation and Institution Development (SM&ID)		Employment through Skills Training and Placement (EST&P)		Self-Employment Programme (SEP)	
		No. of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	No. of Self-Help (SHGs) given Revolving Fund (RF)	No. of members trained	Placement of Skill Trained beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/Group Micro Enterprises	No. of SHGs given Bank Linkage
1	2	Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.	Achvt.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3112	10098	23891	9690	7993	17200
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	0	1162	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1976	996	5385	5	114	0
4.	Bihar	2669	1795	12708	176	265	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	4865	3148	9982	2289	3052	46
6.	Goa	5	41	583	0	3	0
7.	Gujarat	4140	2280	7501	239	1588	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	113	30	1183	0	233	109
9.	Himachal Pradesh	187	59	85	0	106	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	319	328	0	0	250	0
11.	Jharkhand	1982	558	35318	0	431	2
12.	Karnataka	557	299	9673	346	588	419
13.	Kerala	2067	6586	270	0	245	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3052	2678	44432	12885	8335	21
15.	Maharashtra	3524	2990	25557	156	3588	360
16.	Manipur	68	149	68	0	17	0
17.	Meghalaya	38	0	369	0	7	0
18.	Mizoram	138	126	3476	0	221	186
19.	Nagaland	0	0	415	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	7713	218	4111	745	1926	24
21.	Punjab	1062	94	544	0	107	0
22.	Rajasthan	1998	2599	6114	0	1303	0
23.	Sikkim	13	0	2067	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2373	1050	0	0	2162	132
25.	Telangana	3689	2088	1351	792	1303	17045

26. Tripura	454	154	0	0	30	0
27. Uttar Pradesh	4709	2131	152691	12195	3834	0
28. Uttarakhand	316	91	2369	1185	645	0
29. West Bengal	5086	6664	19243	2120	2275	0
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. Chandigarh	66	28	529	30	64	0
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34. NCT of Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL INDIA	56327	47278	371077	42853	40685	35544

## (D) Financial Progress under DAY-NULM : 2014-15, 2015-16 &amp; 2016-17 (28-02-2017)

Sl. No.	States	Allocation 2014-15	Released 2014-15	Allocation 2015-16	Released 2015-16	Allocation 2016-17	Released 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5573.83	4034.00	5108.83	1500.00	5714.45	5630.43
2.	Bihar	4518.44	0.00	4344.27	2572.99	5925.87	2237.79
3.	Chhattisgarh	2201.69	1487.91	2193.65	1778.51	2526.46	1346.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Goa	10932.87	6354.10	335.04	0.00	81.97	23.27
5.	Gujarat	91.94	62.11	9512.12	0.00	6333.81	0.00
6.	Haryana	3571.39	1607.60	3266.92	0.00	2321.96	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	250.13	604.45	254.40	250.00	451.78	356.23
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1449.95	998.98	1268.49	0.00	565.22	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	3295.80	1012.55	2931.05	1461.32	1749.12	1536.30
10.	Karnataka	9484.48	6347.11	8729.16	989.80	6735.75	0.00
11.	Kerala	1855.84	0.00	5887.53	0.00	2096.59	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7812.59	5158.37	7415.11	500.00	6491.10	2364.89
13.	Maharashtra	22814.89	12853.86	18775.98	0.00	10165.56	0.00
14.	Odisha	2308.77	1808.46	2587.66	1321.59	1927.42	656.18
15.	Punjab	3846.35	0.00	3842.20	0.00	1717.37	0.00
16.	Rajasthan	6532.15	4201.04	6298.81	0.00	3760.52	791.56
17.	Tamil Nadu	10730.45	6439.54	12901.06	5786.17	10327.03	5844.70
18.	Telangana	5692.60	0.00	5317.36	3988.02	1990.76	470.13
19.	Uttarakhand	962.76	0.00	1126.65	507.68	1040.26	538.10
20.	Uttar Pradesh	15797.72	4655.31	16439.73	1741.92	10328.95	2265.54
21.	West Bengal	10474.40	5372.61	10749.08	0.00	5678.91	830.79



**UT with Legislature**

22. Delhi	5353.04	0.00	3751.85	0.00	2365.25	0.00
23. Puducherry	342.12	0.00	195.46	0.00	282.06	279.00

**UTs without Legislature**

24. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	55.08	0.00	18.96	0.00	13.29	106.31
25. Chandigarh	537.58	282.32	135.65	0.00	139.84	92.69
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50.09	0.00	21.22	0.00	12.18	0.00
27. Daman and Diu	34.80	0.00	24.16	0.00	7.02	0.00

**NE States**

28. Assam	5375.77	0.00	8077.07	0.00	4412.57	0.00
29. Arunachal Pradesh	716.53	193.87	582.79	146.26	532.02	0.00
30. Manipur	1018.54	837.43	1531.76	311.39	1391.26	0.00
31. Meghalaya	799.26	420.34	1093.43	0.00	432.55	0.00
32. Mizoram	1307.05	851.52	1049.95	1032.05	2931.07	2092.58
33. Nagaland	953.84	532.25	1048.47	0.00	1223.26	845.30
34. Sikkim	276.91	152.21	282.02	84.63	218.86	96.80
35. Tripura	1261.65	946.24	1765.52	0.00	1070.10	0.00

GRAND TOTAL	148281.30	67214.18	148863.41	23972.33	102962.19	28405.03
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**Facilities in cities for urban population**

†\*374 SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the urban population of the country was 28 per cent as per the census of 2001 which is expected to increase to 40 per cent by 2030;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide facilities to cities in a planned manner;

(c) whether cities of historical, religious and tourist interests have been selected under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the Census of India 2001, the urban population of the country was 28 per cent. As per census of 2011, the Urban population is 31.16% As per United Nations, Populations Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the urban population of the country is likely to be 39.5 % by 2030.

(b) Urban Development is a State subject. Government of India supports the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical assistance in the form of various schemes and programmes. The Government has launched the following Missions/Schemes:

(i) **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

AMRUT provides financial assistance to the States and Union Territories for development of basic urban infrastructure in 500 cities. The infrastructure supported by the Mission includes Water Supply, Sewerage, Septage management, Storm Water Drainage, Parks and green spaces and facilities for non-motorised transport. The Ministry of Urban Development approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of the States and releases the Central Assistance in accordance with the Guidelines of the Mission. The preparation of DPRs, their appraisal, award of tenders and their execution is carried out by the States/ULBs.

(ii) **Smart Cities Mission**

Smart Cities Mission to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. Some of the core infrastructure elements in

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a Smart City would include adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation, efficient urban mobility and public transport, affordable housing, especially for the poor and citizen participation, sustainable environment, safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly and health and education. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme covering 100 cities. The selection process of Smart Cities is based on the idea of Competitive and Co-operative Federalism and follows a Challenge process to select cities.

**(iii) National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)**

HRIDAY focuses on development of heritage cities. The scheme aims to preserve and revitalize soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative and secured environment. The Scheme is being implemented in 12 cities viz. Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal

**(iv) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)**

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban was launched on 2nd October 2014, with the objective of making urban India clean and open defecation free by 2nd October 2019. The Mission provide financial and technical assistance for construction of household toilets, community and public toilets and for scientific management of solid waste. The specific objectives are:

- To make towns open defecation free.
- To ensure scientific disposal of municipal solid waste.

(c) and (d) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has come to an end on 31.03.2014. No new or additional cities have been selected under this Mission.

**Scarcity of faculty in educational institutions**

\*375. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that faculty scarcity is rampant in educational institutions including top educational institutions like IITs and IIMs in the country;

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

(c) the details of remedial measures being taken by Government to overcome the situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No Sir. The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) maintain highest academic standards in engineering and management education.

In IITs, out of the 8,116 sanctioned faculty strength, 5,000 are in position. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). In IIMs, out of 851 sanctioned faculty strength, 595 are in position. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). Although there are 3,116 vacancies in IITs and 256 vacancies in IIMs of faculty, the teaching programme in these institutions is supported by large number of research scholars, contract, adjunct and visiting faculty.

The permanent vacancies are filled as and when suitable candidates with strong academic credentials are found. For this purpose, the Institutions take the following steps:-

- (i) year-round open advertisements;
- (ii) invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty;
- (iii) advertisements in international journals;
- (iv) appointment of NRIs and PIOs to faculty positions; and
- (v) steps such as outstanding young faculty awards, mobility of faculty, from one Central Educational Institute.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *Details of Faculty in respect of IITs*

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Faculty Strength sanctioned by MHRD/as per norms	Faculty in position (temporary and permanent)	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	IIT Bombay	1017	629	388
2.	IIT Delhi	776	524	252
3.	IIT Kanpur	651	419	232
4.	IIT Kharagpur	1153	627	526
5.	IIT Madras	800	572	228
6.	IIT Guwahati	559	409	150
7.	IIT Roorkee	776	429	347
8.	IIT BHU (Varanasi)	532	245	287

1	2	3	4	5
9.	IIT Hyderabad	211	174	37
10.	IIT Jodhpur	90	54	36
11.	IIT Bhubaneswar	170	111	59
12.	IIT Gandhinagar	120	90	30
13.	IIT Patna	126	103	23
14.	IIT Indore	115	106	9
15.	IIT Ropar	110	100	10
16.	IIT Mandi	91	107	-16
17.	IIT(ISM) Dhanbad	711	277	434
18.	IIT Tirupati	45	11	34
19.	IIT Palakkad	45	13	32
20.	IIT Jammu	18	0	18
21.	IIT Bhilai*			
22.	IIT Dharwad*			
23.	IIT Goa*			
TOTAL		8116	5000	3116

\* These are newly established IITs. Faculty posts have not yet been sanctioned. Recruitment process in these IITs has not yet started.

### Statement-II

#### Details of Faculty in respect of IIMs

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Faculty Sanctioned Strength 2015-16	Faculty strength 2015-16	Vacancy
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	120	98	22
2.	Bangalore	120	85	35
3.	Calcutta	104	81	23
4.	Lucknow	100	72	28
5.	Indore	150	79	71
6.	Kozhikode	77	56	21
7.	Shillong	30	21	9
8.	Rohtak	31	12	19

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Raipur	28	13	15
10.	Ranchi	23	16	7
11.	Tiruchirappalli	22	18	4
12.	Kashipur	24	22	2
13.	Udaipur	22	22	0
14.	Amritsar	The Institutions started their academic activities from the year 2015-16. Faculty for these institutions has been recruited on contract or on deputation from the Mentor Institutes.		
15.	Bodh Gaya			
16.	Nagpur			
17.	Sambalpur			
18.	Sirmaur			
19.	Vishakhapatnam			

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### JVs with PSUs for Nuclear Power Generation

3837. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has entered into Joint Ventures (JVs) with PSUs for nuclear power generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Department plans to work with private entities in collaboration with Government bodies like NPCIL for creation of nuclear reactors;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of measures taken by the Department to safeguard the data pertaining to the functioning of nuclear reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), a Public Sector Enterprise (PSE) of the Department of Atomic Energy has entered into Joint Ventures with some of the PSUs for setting up nuclear power projects.

The details of the Joint Ventures are as follows:

JV Name	Incorporated on	JV Partner	Shareholding Ratio (NPCIL:JV Partner)
Anushakti Vidhyut Nigam Limited	27.01.2011	NTPC Limited	51:49
NPCIL-Indian Oil Nuclear Energy Corporation Limited	06.04.2011	Indian Oil Corporation Limited	74:26
NPCIL-NALCO Power Company Limited	02.03.2012	National Aluminum Company	74:26

(c) No, Sir.

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

(e) A well established system of information security is in place in Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) in line with the policies and guidelines issued by the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), comprising of both administrative measures and technical control systems. The systems are periodically reviewed both internally and by external teams comprising of members from other units of DAE for effecting improvements. Detailed procedure for control of confidential information is also in place.

### **Target for generation of nuclear energy by 2017**

3838. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of nuclear energy generated during the last two years;

(b) the target for generation of nuclear energy by 2017 and the details of the steps taken to achieve this; and

(c) whether there is any plan to involve private parties in generation of nuclear energy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The electricity generation from nuclear power in the last two years *i.e.* 2014-15 and 2015-16 was 37835 Million Units (MUs) and 37456 MUs respectively. The generation in 2014-15 comprised of 35592 MU of commercial generation and 2243 MU of infirm (non-commercial) generation, while the entire generation in 2015-16 was commercial.

(b) The targets for electricity generation from nuclear power are set on an

annual basis as a part of the MoU with the administrative ministry. The MoU target for electricity generation from nuclear power for 2016-17 is 36000 MU excluding infirm (non commercial) power. Adequate quantity of fuel has been provided by the Government to meet the target. The generation in 2016-17 (upto February 2017) has been 34137 MUs (excluding infirm power). In addition, 2086 MUs of infirm (non-commercial) power has also been generated in the current year (upto February 2017).

(c) There is no proposal for private sector participation in nuclear power generation in the country. However, private sector is involved in a big way in nuclear power sector, in supply of components and equipment, execution of large work packages and in provision of services.

### **Objectives of SARDP-NE**

3839. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the benefit of North Eastern Region and Sikkim, Government has taken up a Scheme of Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North Eastern Region (SARDP-NE);

(b) if so, the major objectives of the scheme; and

(c) the total amount allocated for projects/schemes under SARDP-NE during 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) for North Eastern Region and Sikkim.

(b) The Scheme, SARDP-NE was formulated with the following objectives:

- Up-gradation of National Highways connecting State Capitals to 2/4 lane;
- Providing connectivity to 88 District Headquarter towns of NER by at least 2-lane road;
- Providing road connectivity to backward and remote areas of NE region to boost socio-economic development;
- Improving roads of strategic importance in border areas;
- Improving connectivity to neighbouring countries.

(c) The total amount allocated during the financial year 2015-16 for the projects/schemes under SARDP-NE was ₹ 4900.00 crore, against which expenditure was ₹ 4850.00 crore.



**Amount earmarked for North Eastern States**

†3840. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has directed all the Ministries/Departments to keep aside a specific amount out of their budgetary allocations to ensure the development to North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of procedure adopted for verification of expenditure of that amount; and

(d) the manner in which Government ensures that the amount earmarked for each North-Eastern State is spent exclusively under the desired head?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) All the Ministries/Departments (except those specifically exempted by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region) are required to spend 10% of their annual Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) from their allocations under various schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region.

(c) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region compiles expenditure figures from non-exempted Ministries/Departments on annual basis. The allocation and actual expenditure figures in respect of these Ministries/Departments are forwarded to Ministry of Finance for vetting.

(d) The Ministry-wise lump-sum allocation to the North Eastern Region is made through the Union Budget. While some schemes have State-wise allocation, others are sectoral. Through a system of continuous monitoring, review and follow-up, all attempts are made to ensure that the amount allocated to the State under the NLCPR Scheme of this Ministry is spent by the State Government.

**Infrastructural Development in North Eastern States**

†3841. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes formulated by Government for construction of roads, providing medical facilities, education, water and electricity to the people of the North Eastern States which are essential for the development of the region;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of schemes running, as on date; and

(c) the number of schemes yet to be implemented, the names and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Government has taken concerted efforts for development of the North Eastern Region. All Central Ministries concerned with development including the sectors mentioned are required to spend 10% of their Gross Budgetary Support in the North Eastern Region not only through their ongoing schemes, but also through dedicated schemes for the North Eastern Region. Special projects taken for the North Eastern Region *inter alia* include Special Accelerated Road Development Programme- North East (SARDP-NE), Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan, North Eastern Region Power System Improvement Project (NERPSIP). In addition, the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and North Eastern Council have also taken number of schemes to bridge the gaps in infrastructure on the basis of priority lists submitted by the respective State Governments.

(b) As on 30.03.2017, 631 number of projects are under implementation under NLCPR scheme and 329 number of projects are under implementation under NEC.

(c) Under revised NLCPR scheme guidelines, Detailed Project Reports of such proposals sent by the State Governments that have been retained are to be vetted by the State Level Empowered Committee before sanction. 58 numbers of projects are presently under various stages of sanction. In respect of 6 projects under NLCPR scheme, sanctions have been issued but the tendering and work order has not been issued. Similarly under NEC, 45 numbers of projects are yet to be implemented, the names and details of which are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

*The names and details of projects retained under NEC but yet to be implemented  
(as on 31.03.2017)*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost	Revised cost
1.	C/o Express 33 KV line from Dirang to Jang in West Kameng and Tawang District, Arunachal Pradesh. (Additional List)	1500.00	1458.97
2.	Construction of 2X5 MVA, 33/11 KV Sub-Station at Garmur, Majuli in Jorhat District Assam.	770.00	770.00

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost	Revised cost
3.	Installation of 2x2.5 MVA, 33/11 KV Sub-station along with the associated 33 KV LILO line and related civil works at Paoyi.	859.45	859.45
4.	Strengthening of 33/11 KV Sub-Station at Zaizawhtlang and Thenhlum with associated.	527.58	527.58
5.	Development of Hydroger.	150.00	150.00
6.	Construction of 1 no. 33/11 Kv, 1x1, 6 MVA unmanned sub station at Longmatra under Kiphire division.	590.34/ 614.63 (I/A)	593.34
7.	C/o Flood and erosion management scheme at Injan to Protect Kharsang and adjoining area under Miao Sub-Division in Changlang District, Arunachal Pradesh.	450.00	450.00
8.	C/o Flood protection work at Lebia river to protect agricultural field at Upper Karoi village under Sagalee Circle, District Papum Pare of Arunachal Pradesh.	300.00	300.00
9.	C/o Water Supply at CO HQ Dadam in Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh.	800.00	800.00
10.	Control Structure on both side of Noa-Dihing river to protect Namsai, Piyong and Lekang Circle.	1500.00	1000.00
11.	Providing Water Supply at JNV Roing, Lower Dibang Valley District, Arunachal Pradesh.	484.20	484.20
12.	Construction of Barbhagjari Lift Irrigation Scheme, Barbhagjari, Nalbari district, Assam. (2015-16)	226.70	226.70
13.	Composit Water Supply scheme at Ramrei (Lamlai Khunou) and its surrounding areas (2.52 MLD) Ukhrul District, Manipur.	1495.00	1495.00

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost	Revised cost
14.	Anti-erosion and Flood Control scheme on Chakpi river, Thoubal District, Manipur.	1485.00	1485.00
15.	Soil erosion protection of Kieliereu Kam River at Jalukie.	300.00	300.00
16.	Water supply to Navodaya vidyalaya, Jalukie, Peren.	424.60	350.00
17.	Storm water drainage at Shamator.	300.00	300.00
18.	C/o Cluster roads to connect various villages in Bordumsa Administrative HQ in Changlang District.	1200.00	1200.00
19.	Construction of road from Yairipok Bazar to Charangpat-10.70 Km.	1450.00	1450.00
20.	Construction of Approach Road to PSC Bridge over R. Tlawng on Bairabi-Zamuang Road.	661.00	444.93
21.	Udaipur-Jampuijala-Khumlung (TTAADC HQ)-Jirania Road (34.47 Km.) (1st Phase)	3000.00	3000.00
22.	C/o CHC infrastructure at Seijosa in East Kameng District of Arunachal Pradesh.	1500.00	1000.00
23.	Procurement of medical equipments and infrastructure development for KIRCK and Bourry hospital at Injan, Kharsang under Changlang District.	650.00	650.00
24.	Upgradation to a Regional Children's Heart Surgical Unit at Sky Hospital and Research Centre Pvt. Ltd., Imphal West.	1495.00	800.00
25.	Construction of Nursing school with hostel at Phungre Ukhrul as an extension of Leishiphung Christian Hospital, Ukhrul.	1300.00	1200.00
26.	Construction of Main Building of School of Nursing Synod Hospital, Durtlang	1031.25	900.00

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost	Revised cost
27.	Infrastructure development of Girls School at Katang Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh.	400.00	400.00
28.	Infrastructure development of ME School, Longding.	450.00	450.00
29.	C/o Girls Hostel at Govt. Secondary school, Baririjo, Upper Subansiri District, AP.	500.00	500.00
30.	Modernization and Augmentation of infrastructure of Salbari H.S. School at Salbari.	1498.53	500.00
31.	Construction of building for the Department of Geology in Cotton College.	461.32	500.00
32.	Construction of Composite Regional Centre (North East) for Disability study and action in Assam. ( <i>Additional Priority List</i> ).	563.00	563.00
33.	Infrastructure Development of Moreh College, Moreh, Chandel District.	1500.00	500.00
34.	Setting up of a Cooperative Excellence Centre at Tura, West Garo Hills District.	400.00	400.00
35.	Construction of Nongkharai Christian Secondary School Building at Umsohpieng village, West Khasi Hills District.	400.00	400.00
36.	Construction of Girls' Secondary School at Ampati, South West Garo Hills District.	400.00	400.00
37.	Construction of Observation Home/ Special Home Complex at Pukpui, Lunglei District.	584.50	400.00
38.	Infrastructure development at Kohima Orphanage Home.	200.00	200.00

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Estimated cost	Revised cost
39.	Construction of College Hostel at Patkai Christian College, Chumukedima, Seithekiema.	250.00	250.00
40.	Construction of boys hostel and family quarter at SASRD, Medziphema, Nagaland University.	1267.18	1031.67
41.	Infrastructural development at Tharpu Senior Secondary School, West Sikkim in place of Infrastructural development at Chakung Sr. Sec. School, West Sikkim.	467.53	471.75
42.	Construction of Science Block at Government Degree College in Namchi, South Sikkim.	1500.00	1365.09
43.	Construction of Destitute Home (Child Care Institute) at Begha, Dentam in West Sikkim. ( <i>Additional Priority List</i> )	393.51	393.51
44.	Infrastructure Development of Kamalpur English Medium H.S. School, Kamalpur, Dhalai, Tripura.	440.00	440.00
45.	Setting up Digital Classroom for Government Schools across the North Eastern States.	1291.25 (PL) 1432.62 (As per Concept Paper)	1291.25

#### **EL Nino impact on monsoon**

3842. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the EL Nino-triggered warming of East Equatorial Pacific waters could have a negative impact on the latter half of this year's South-West monsoon as per forecast of Weather Risk Management Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps the Ministry is taking to create awareness among the farmers and the State about the EL Nino impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) As per the global El Niño forecast issued

in early March 2017, chances of occurrence of EL Niño exists after July. World Meteorological Agencies have indicated possibility of EL Nino conditions to develop over the Pacific later this year. But, none of these agencies have mentioned about its negative impact on Indian monsoon rainfall this year. According to various studies, there is no one to one relation between EL Nino and Indian Monsoon Performance.

India Meteorological Department (IMD) is working on preparing forecast for the 2017 southwest monsoon rainfall. First stage forecast for the same will be issued by middle of April, 2017 as it is being done in previous years.

IMD is continuously monitoring SST changes in Pacific and Indian Oceans and also prepares their forecast and the same is being issued as EL Niño–Southern Oscillation (ENSO) bulletin every month, which is provided to users through IMD, Pune website.

(c) State Meteorological Centres of IMD in association with State Government are working closely to create awareness regarding impact of disastrous weather elements on various fields including agriculture.

IMD under the project Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) provides crop specific advisories to farmers through different print/visual/Radio/IT based media including short message service (SMS) and Interactive Voice Response Service (IVRS) facilitating for appropriate field level actions. Weather forecast based agrometeorological advisories are disseminated through Kisan portal launched by Ministry of Agriculture and also under public private partner. At present, 20.1 million farmers out of 95 million estimated farming households in the country are receiving SMS based advisories.

### **Rising temperature at Siachen glaciers**

3843. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the temperature at the Siachen glacier is increasing resulting in melting process; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Based on the data of three observatories of Siachen Glacier, significant increase in annual and summer temperature has been observed during last 30 years. Total mean temperature change during last 30 years (1985-2015) is 0.82 °C.

This rise in temperature has resulted in shrinkage of glaciated area by about 0.54% between 1990 and 2014 (*i.e.* 5.01 Km<sup>2</sup> out of total area 925 km<sup>2</sup>, based on 30 m LANSAT data) and Snout has retreated about 408 ±30 m between 1990 and 2014.

### **Skill upgradation for disposal of e-wastes**

3844. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out a plan to skill kabariwalas for efficient collection and disposal of e-wastes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of kabariwalas trained, so far; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for proper implementation of the plan across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is a public private company under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. NSDC is mandated to create Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) as autonomous industry-led bodies for steering skill development and training. The SSCs are responsible for defining the skilling needs, concept, processes, certifications and accreditation of their respective industry sectors. The Skill Council for Green Jobs has been entrusted with skill development in the area of Waste Management, including e-waste. The Skill Council has prepared following Qualification Packs in Waste Management Sector:

- (i) Recyclable Waste Collector and Segregator
- (ii) Safai Karamchari
- (iii) Wastewater Treatment Plant Technician
- (iv) Wastewater Treatment Plant Helper
- (v) Waste Picker

While the Wastewater Treatment Plant Technician and Helper have already been brought under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the Qualification Packs of Recyclable Waste Collector and Segregator, Safai Karamchari and Waste Picker are proposed to be brought under the PMKVY scheme. The Qualification Pack 'Recyclable Waste Collector and Segregator' envisages skilling Kabariwalas for effective collection and disposal of e-waste.



**Legal aid to overseas Indians**

3845. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any legal aid is being provided to overseas Indians;
- (b) whether any swadeshi advocate service is being provided by the Indian embassies to them and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether there is any scheme for free legal aid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Government has accorded topmost priority to the welfare and protection of Overseas Indians. Indian Missions and Posts abroad assist in extending legal aid to the Indian nationals wherever needed. Missions and Posts also maintain a local panel of lawyers where Overseas Indian community is in sizable number. Initial legal assistance is also available to Indian nationals abroad on gratis basis in the most deserving cases on a means tested basis through the Indian Community Welfare Fund.

**Internationalising Hafiz Sayeed issues**

3846. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Pakistan Government is under pressure now about the terrorist Hafiz Sayeed and this is high time to take up the matter at international platforms;
- (b) if so, the details of Government's plan on this very sensitive matter; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Hafiz Sayeed is a designated terrorist and listed by the United Nations Sanctions Committee under the UN Security Council Resolution 1267. Effective action mandated internationally against Hafiz Sayeed and his terrorist organizations is an obligation on part of all UN member states, including Pakistan. India continues to consistently emphasize, including at international fora, the need for Pakistan to effectively and sincerely take action against terrorists like Hafiz Sayeed and enforce the provisions of the sanctions regime under UN Security Council 1267.

**Legislation in USA to declare Pakistan A terrorist state**

3847. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a Bill to declare Pakistan as a terrorist state is introduced in the House of Representatives of United States of America (USA);
- (b) if so, the salient features thereof;
- (c) whether there is any possibility of this Bill going through US Parliament;
- (d) whether there are any other countries which have also taken steps for declaring Pakistan as terrorist state;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) how India looks at this move and to what extent such moves help to isolate Pakistan globally?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. On 9 March 2017, Congressman Ted Poe, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Terrorism, Non-Proliferation and Trade; and Congressman Dana Rohrabacher introduced a Bill in the U.S. House of Representatives titled “Pakistan State Sponsor of Terrorism Designation Act of 2017”.

(b) The Bill lists out findings regarding support by the Government of Pakistan, and the ISI in particular, to terrorist groups and acts of terrorism; and directs the U.S. Secretary of State to make a determination regarding whether the Government of Pakistan, including any of its agents or instrumentalities, committed, conspired to commit, attempted, aided, or abetted: (i) any of specified acts constituting an act of or support for international terrorism, or (ii) any other act that constitutes an act of international terrorism. Thereafter, the Secretary of State is required to submit, within 30 days after making such determination, to appropriate congressional committee a report containing either a determination that Pakistan is a state sponsor of terrorism, or a detailed justification as to why Pakistan's conduct does not meet the legal criteria for such designation.

(c) The Bill has been referred to the House Foreign Affairs Committee for consideration. It will have to go through the legislative process before becoming law.

(d) and (e) As per the information available, the US is the only country where such a Bill is under consideration in the respective legislative body.

(f) Government has, at various levels, highlighted the cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan and the support and patronage enjoyed by the internationally-designated terrorists and terrorist organisations in Pakistan. There is evolving consensus within the international community in the matter. The SAARC Summit could not be held in Islamabad in November 2016 due to view among the SAARC Member States that the prevalence of violence and terrorism in the region precludes conducive environment for hosting of SAARC Summit. Similar terrorism related concerns are reflected in the outcome documents of various regional/international forums including BRICS Summit, BRICS-BIMSTEC Outreach Initiatives, G-20, East Asia Summit, ASEAN-India Summit and the 6th Ministerial Conference of the Heart of Asia Istanbul Process on Afghanistan.

### **Strategic dialogue with China**

3848. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent strategic dialogue with China was positive and constructive as it has urged to take a balanced and objective view;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the two sides had open and useful exchanges on Afghanistan, the United Nations, counter terrorism and nuclear issues;

(d) whether in some cases, both sides found common ground and in others it was felt that dialogue should continue further; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) Foreign Secretary Dr. S. Jaishankar held the first restructured India- China Strategic Dialogue with his counterpart Mr. Zhang Yesui, Executive Vice Minister in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 22 February 2017 in Beijing. The Strategic Dialogue was preceded by senior official level dialogues between India and China covering issues of Afghanistan, multilateral diplomacy including counter- terrorism, nuclear issues as well as bilateral relations. During his visit, Foreign Secretary also called on State Councillor Mr. Yang Jiechi and Foreign Minister Mr. Wang Yi. During these meetings, the two sides held in-depth discussions on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest and concern. The Dialogue was useful in conveying to the Chinese side our priorities and concerns and also gaining from them an appreciation of their understanding of the world situation and in what manner we could work together.

**China-Pakistan economic corridor**

3849. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese media has suggested that India should join the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor which goes through Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (PoK);

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

(c) whether Government would clearly ask the Government of China not to go ahead with the construction of this corridor as it passes through Indian territory which is forcibly occupied by Pakistan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) Government has seen such reports which reflect lack of understanding and appreciation of India's concerns on the issue of sovereignty. Government's position on the so-called "China-Pakistan Economic Corridor" (CPEC) has been consistently conveyed to the Chinese side. It has been pointed out to them that Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of parts of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir since 1947. Government has conveyed to the Chinese side, including at the highest level, its concerns about their activities in PoK and asked them to cease these activities.

**Yoga training centres run by ICCR**

3850. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of yoga training centres being run by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) in different countries and the details of enrolment of trainees and teachers in these centres.

(b) the budgetary allocations made by ICCR to these centres during the last financial year; and

(c) the overall assessment of the Ministry about the functioning of these centres and in what way the ICCR/Ministry ensures quality control over these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) While ICCR does not run any Yoga Training Centres, it has 37 Cultural Centres in various countries of the world

[List is given in the Statement-I (*See below*)] and deploys India-based Yoga Teachers in 21 of these Centres. In addition to these Yoga teachers in 21 Cultural Centres, ICCR deploys two Yoga teachers each at India-China Yoga College, Unnan Minzu University, Kunming, China and India-Turkmenistan Centre of Yoga and Traditional Medicines, Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, both established in 2015. Details of number of students being trained in these Centres and the approximate annual expenditure incurred by ICCR is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The ICCR have been instrumental in promoting India's soft power including Yoga abroad. ICCR has been deploying India-based Yoga Teachers at its Centres since 1980s. Since the declaration of International Yoga Day formally in 2015, perception about Yoga has taken a new global dimension and promotion of Yoga as India's gift to the world for overall well being of humanity has brought Yoga to centre stage. This is demonstrated by the increasing demand for Yoga classes in our Centres.

To ensure quality, ICCR is empanelling Yoga teachers having QCI certification introduced by Ministry of Ayush. ICCR, ICCs, MEA and Missions are monitoring the Yoga programmes, on a regular basis to ensure high quality yoga events and teaching practices.

### ***Statement-I***

#### *List of Indian cultural centres abroad*

Sl. No.	Name of Centre	Sl. No.	Name of Centre
1.	ICC, Georgetown, Guyana	14.	ICC, Colombo, Sri Lanka
2.	ICC, Paramaribo, Suriname	15.	ICC, Dushanbe, Tajikistan
3.	IGCIC, Port Louis, Mauritius	16.	Sub-Centre, Bali, Indonesia
4.	JNICC, Jakarta, Indonesia	17.	ICC, Suva, Fiji
5.	JNCC, Moscow, Russia	18.	ICC, Kathmandu, Nepal
6.	Tagore Centre, Berlin, Germany	19.	ICC, Kabul, Afghanistan
7.	MACIC, Cairo, Egypt	20.	NCW, Beijing, China
8.	TNC, London	21.	ICC, Bangkok, Thailand
9.	ICC, Johannesburg, S. Africa	22.	VCC, Tokyo, Japan
10.	ICC, Durban, South Africa	23.	NSCBICC, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
11.	LBSCIC, Tashkent, Uzbekistan	24.	IGCC, Dhaka, Bangladesh
12.	ICC, Astana, Kazakhstan	25.	NWCC, Thimphu, Bhutan
13.	MGICC, Port of Spain T & T	26.	GTICC, Mexico City

Sl. No.	Name of Centre	Sl. No.	Name of Centre
27.	ICC, Budapest, Hungary	33.	Gandhi Centre, The Hague, Netherlands
28.	ICC, Prague, Czech Republic		
29.	ICC, Yangon, Myanmar	34.	ICC, Sao Paulo, Brazil
30.	ICC, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania	35.	ICC, Tehran, Iran
31.	ICC, Male, Maldives	36.	ICC, Sydney, Australia
32.	ICC, Seoul, S. Korea	37.	ICC, Hanoi, Vietnam

***Statement-II***

*Details of the number of students being trained in centres and annual expenditure incurred by ICCR*

Sl. No.	Centre/Country	No. of Yoga Trainees/month	Amount Incurred on the Teacher per annum
1	2	3	4
1.	Mexico (Mexico City)	110	₹ 36.00 lakhs
2.	Georgetown (Guyana)	124	₹ 36.00 lakhs
3.	Tokyo (Japan)	240	₹ 36.00 lakhs
4.	Male (Maldives)	150	₹ 36.00 lakhs
5.	Port Louis (Mauritius)	728	₹ 36.00 lakhs
6.	Astana (Kazakhstan)	330	₹ 36.00 lakhs
7.	Dar-es-salaam (Tanzania)	118	₹ 36.00 lakhs
8.	Kathmandu (Nepal)	329	₹ 36.00 lakhs
9.	Thimphu (Bhutan)	150	₹ 36.00 lakhs
10.	Beijing (China)	400	₹ 36.00 lakhs
11.	Moscow (Russia)	142	₹ 36.00 lakhs
12.	Yangon (Myanmar)	195	₹ 36.00 lakhs
13.	Seoul	47	₹ 36.00 lakhs
	Busan (South Korea)	108	₹ 36.00 lakhs
14.	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	21	₹ 36.00 lakhs
15.	Jakarta	250	₹ 36.00 lakhs
	Bali (Indonesia)	16 (Aug., 2016)	₹ 12.00 lakhs from April-16 to July 2016

1	2	3	4
16.	The Hague (Netherland)	122	₹ 36.00 lakhs
17.	Paramaribo (Trinidad and Tobago)	425	₹ 36.00 lakhs
18.	Hanoi (Vietnam)	284	₹ 36.00 lakhs
19.	Cairo (Egypt)	140	₹ 36.00 lakhs
20.	Tashkent (Uzbekistan)	658	₹ 36.00 lakhs
21.	Dhaka (Bangladesh)	300	₹ 36.00 lakhs
TOTAL			₹ 768.00 lakhs

#### Other than Indian Cultural Centres

1.	Guangzhou (China) (Two Asstt. Professors of Yoga at Yunnan Minzu University, Kunming)	₹ 84.00 lakhs
2.	Ashgabat (Turkmenistan) 2 Yoga Teachers	₹ 36.00 lakhs
Total		₹ 120.00 lakhs
Grand Total		888.00 lakhs

#### Comprehensive convention on international terrorism

3851. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism has been pending since long;

(b) if so, the main issues obstructing a consensus; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to ensure that the said convention becomes a reality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) India proposed the adoption of a “Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism” (CCIT) to the United Nations General Assembly in 1996. Due to the position of some members who wish to qualify the definition of terrorism, consensus on the text of the Convention has not yet been achieved. Negotiations to finalize the CCIT continue to take place in the Sixth Committee of the UNGA.

There is growing international support for this initiative. In the World Summit held in September 2005, leaders stressed the need to make every effort to reach an agreement on and conclude a comprehensive convention on international terrorism in that session itself. Several countries including the five permanent members of the UN Security Council have voiced support for such a convention. Leaders at the recent NAM Summit in Venezuela (September 2016), and BRICS Summit in Goa (October 2016) also called upon all nations to work together to expedite the adoption of CCIT in the UN General Assembly without any further delay.

### **Indians expelled from USA**

†3852. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the number of Indians expelled from United States of America (USA) after the constitution of present Government;
- (b) the details of reasons leading to such expulsions;
- (c) whether Government has registered any protest with American administration; 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 new Government in the US assumed office on 20 January 2017. Since then, according to the information provided by the US authorities to our Embassy and Consulates, a total of 08 Indian nationals have been deported under orders of removal given by the U.S. courts, for either involvement in a crime or invalid visa status.

(c) and (d) Government of India remains engaged with the US Government on all issues that concern the safety, security and well-being of Indian nationals in the US. Government of India does not encourage illegal migration of Indian nationals to other countries. From time to time, Indian Embassy and Consulates in the US, upon request of the US authorities, facilitate repatriation of undocumented Indian immigrants after their nationality verification.

### **Killing of Indians in South Sudan**

3853. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the rebels killed Indians working in South Sudan;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken up this issue with Government of Sudan; and
- (d) if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) One Indian national Mr. Farook Basha Syed from Hyderabad was shot dead on 17 February 2017 by unknown gunmen in the Abyei region, a disputed territory located on the border of Sudan and South Sudan with rival claims of both the countries on it. However, it could not be established with certainty that he was killed by the rebels of South Sudan. The deceased was an employee of a drilling company M/s Omaski Sai and his body was recovered by the United Nation Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), the UN force manning the demilitarized zone of Abyei.

(c) and (d) The issue was immediately taken up with the Governments of both Sudan as well as South Sudan, which promptly facilitated in repatriation of the mortal remains of the deceased to India, which reached Hyderabad on 25 February 2017.

#### **Foreign fishermen in Indian Jails**

3854. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some fishermen from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan are in Indian jails:
- (b) if so, the number of such fishermen and the duration of their imprisonment; country-wise:
- (c) whether respective countries have tried to get their fishermen released; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) As per the available information, currently there are 3 fishermen from Bangladesh and 37 fishermen from Pakistan and none from Sri Lanka in Indian jails.

The duration of imprisonment is not uniform and varies depending on the offence for which they were arrested. They are provided regular consular access and upon completion of their sentence and nationality confirmation by the respective countries, they are released and repatriated.

**Indians languishing in Foreign Jails**

†3855. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of people, who went abroad for employment, are languishing in jails there;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering any steps to bring them back; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) As per information available, country-wise details of 7615 Indian nationals, who went abroad for various purposes, including employment and are lodged in foreign jails is given in the Statement (*See below*). Due to the strict provisions of privacy laws, the United States of America, Canada, Australia and many countries in Europe do not share information about Indian nationals in their prisons.

(b) and (c) In those cases where Indian nationals complete their sentence and are waiting for completion of deportation formalities, Indian Missions/Posts in those countries take up with the respective foreign governments the speeding up of the process including issue of final Exit Visas, waiver of penalties imposed on Indian workers, etc. from the concerned authorities and for the early return of the Indian nationals to India. Where required, the Indian Missions and Posts abroad also provide airfare for facilitating the return of the Indian prisoners who have completed their sentence, to India.

***Statement******Details of Indians languishing in foreign jails***

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Indians languishing in foreign jails
1.	Armenia	1
2.	Angola	2
3.	Australia	51
4.	Ankara	2
5.	Austria	10
6.	Azerbaijan	2

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Indians languishing in foreign jails
7.	Bangladesh	122
8.	Bahrain	84
9.	Belgium	15
10.	Bhutan	54
11.	Brunei Darussalam	1
12.	Cambodia	5
13.	Colombia	9
14.	Canada	90
15.	China	202
16.	Cote D'Ivoire	1
17.	Cuba	1
18.	Cyprus	4
19.	Denmark	18
20.	Egypt	1
21.	Ethiopia	2
22.	France	46
23.	Fiji	5
24.	Germany	113
25.	Ghana	2
26.	Guatemala	5
27.	Indonesia	3
28.	Iran	19
29.	Iraq	2
30.	Ireland	1
31.	Israel	3
32.	Italy	228
33.	Japan	6
34.	Jordan	2
35.	Kyrgyzstan	1
36.	Kenya	2

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Indians languishing in foreign jails
37.	Kuwait	586
38.	Korea (Republic of)	2
39.	Lebanon	7
40.	Libya	1
41.	Mauritius	19
42.	Malaysia	422
43.	Maldives	9
44.	Madagascar	3
45.	Mexico	5
46.	Mozambique	2
47.	Myanmar	1
48.	Nepal	1123
49.	Netherlands	1
50.	New Zealand	13
51.	Nigeria	3
52.	Niger	1
53.	Oman	101
54.	Pakistan	131
55.	Panama	2
56.	Peru	1
57.	Philippines	10
58.	Portugal	4
59.	Poland	2
60.	Qatar	180
61.	Russian Federation	4
62.	Romania	2
63.	Saudi Arabia	1810
64.	Seychelles	2
65.	Senegal	1
66.	Singapore	86

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Indians languishing in foreign jails
67.	Slovak Republic	2
68.	South Africa	8
69.	Sri Lanka	43
70.	South Korea	4
71.	Suriname	3
72.	Spain	21
73.	Thailand	84
74.	Tanzania	1
75.	Togo	1
76.	Uganda	1
77.	United Arab Emirates	1214
78.	United Kingdom	373
79.	United States of America	209
80.	Uzbekistan	1
81.	Yemen	1
82.	Zambia	1
TOTAL		7616

### **Rehabilitation of Tamils in Sri Lanka**

3856. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of initiatives taken by Government for rehabilitation of Tamils in Sri Lanka;

(b) whether Government conducts any survey on impact of rehabilitation initiatives there;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the funds allocated for rehabilitation have been diverted by Government of Sri Lanka; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) Government has undertaken a number

of projects for rehabilitation of Tamil population in Sri Lanka. Besides assisting the affected people during the conflict, Government launched extensive humanitarian relief efforts after the end of the conflict in May 2009, for the war affected and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Northern and Eastern Provinces.

India's total development portfolio in Sri Lanka is nearly US\$ 2.6 billion, out of which the grant component is US\$ 436 million. Government of India's flagship Housing Project, with an overall commitment of over INR 1372 crore in grants to construct 50,000 housing units, is a major initiative taken aimed at rehabilitation of the affected population. It includes 46,000 housing units for IDPs in the Northern and Eastern provinces and 4,000 housing units in Central and Uva Provinces of Sri Lanka. The 46,000 houses in the Northern and Eastern provinces are nearly complete and have been handed over to the beneficiaries, barring a few which are in the final construction phase.

In addition to the construction of houses, the grant projects undertaken by the Government of India are in the areas of upgradation of educational institutions including reconstruction of schools; supply of medical equipment and construction of hospitals; reviving local economies and creation of livelihood; improving transportation, power and water supply; improving sports infrastructure and creation of infrastructure for cultural space, among others.

Government of India has extended a Line of Credit for Railway and other connectivity projects for rehabilitation in the Northern and Eastern Provinces. Track laying on the Pallai-Kanakesanthurai railway line; Omanthai-Pallai sector; Madhu Church-Talaimannar Sector and Medawachchiya-Madhy railway line as well as setting up of signaling and telecommunications systems for the Northern Railway line are among the completed projects under the Line of Credit. A project to rehabilitate the Kanakesanthurai Harbour under a Line of Credit is currently being undertaken jointly by the Governments of India and Sri Lanka.

Government assesses the needs and undertakes the projects in consultation with the Government of Sri Lanka. All the projects are closely monitored by the Government to ensure that the assistance reaches the vulnerable and identified people. In all the grant projects, the payments are made either directly to the beneficiaries or to the contractors in order to ensure that the funds allocated for rehabilitation are used for the purpose intended.

### **Bringing back NRIs from foreign countries**

3857. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non Resident Indians (NRIs) who are interested to settle in India;

(b) whether Government has any proposal to revive the policy to bring back Indian population settled in foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) As per data obtained by Ministry in December 2016, there are an estimated 1.16 crore non-resident Indians (NRIs) settled globally. Since NRIs are citizens of India, many of them maintain their domicile in India and return to settle down in India after completion of education, employment or stay with their relatives abroad. The Ministry does not have data about number of NRIs who are interested in settling in India.

(b) and (c) The Government does not have any specific policy to bring back Indian population settled in foreign countries.

However, the Ministry and Indian Missions/Consulates abroad are engaging with the overseas Indian community regularly through various schemes, initiatives, and dialogue mechanisms and inviting them to contribute to the ongoing development and growth process in India.

Indian nationals who are in distress abroad are provided consular assistance by Indian Missions and Consulates, to enable their repatriation to India.

To enable Persons of Indian-origin (PIOs) to reconnect with India, PIOs who hold Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) Card have been provided, inter alia, following facilities under Section 7B(1) of the Citizenship Act, 1955:

- Multiple entry life-long visa
- Exemption from registration in FRRO irrespective of duration of stay
- Parity with NRIs in economic, financial and educational fields in India except acquisition of agricultural or plantation property
- Parity with NRIs
  - For practice as medical professionals, advocates, architects and CAs
  - Appear in All India Pre-Medical Test and other entrance tests for technical courses in India
- Permission to file an affidavit to declare their address in India.

PIOs who are OCI Cardholders for 5 years and ordinarily resident in India for 12 months before making an application for registration, are eligible for grant of Indian citizenship.

Under Section 5 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, PIOs and their spouse; and persons of full age whose parents are registered Indian citizens, who are resident of India for last seven years, are eligible to apply for citizenship of India subject to fulfillment of conditions mentioned therein.

**Land to habitat India and IIC**

3858. SHRI D RAJA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of land given to Habitat India and India International Centre (IIC) in New Delhi by Government and conditions of such grant, lease, etc. respectively;

(b) whether Habitat India and IIC are not following inclusive policies with regard to membership;

(c) whether it is a fact that both managements are under life-time trusteeship; and

(d) if so, the details of steps proposed to open up both IIC and Habitat India managements in a transparent manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The areas of land allotted to both India International Centre (IIC) and India Habitat Centre (IHC) are 4.69 acres and 9.604 acres respectively. The terms and condition of both these Centres are stated in their respective lease deeds which are uploaded on the website of Land and Development Office/Ministry of Urban Development;

(b) to (d) Management of both of these institutions and the issues related to membership are dealt by their respective Management Committees.

**Fisherman shot dead by Sri Lankan Navy**

3859. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian fishermen were shot dead by Sri Lankan navy on 7th March, 2017 near Katchatheevu;

(b) if so, the detail thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken up this issue with Government of Sri Lanka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) According to reports received by us, a fishing vessel from Tamil Nadu was fired upon by the Sri Lankan Navy in Palk Bay at around 2230 hrs on 6 March 2017, leading to the death of an Indian fisherman. Another fisherman sustained injury in this incident.

The Government, through diplomatic channels, took up the matter urgently with the Government of Sri Lanka at the highest level and expressed our strong concern over the incident. The Sri Lankan side has, however, denied the involvement of their Navy in the firing incident. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka, in a statement, conveyed their deep concern over the alleged firing and loss of life, reiterating the commitment of the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that all Government agencies treat Indian fishermen in a humane manner at all times. The Sri Lankan Government has further reassured us that all possible action will be taken in cooperation with the relevant Indian authorities to investigate the incident. President of Sri Lanka also conveyed to our Vice President in their meeting in Jakarta on 7th March, 2017 on the sidelines of the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Leaders' Summit, his regret at the unfortunate incident and the loss of life. He emphasized that he has ordered a full investigation.

Government regularly takes up with the Government of Sri Lanka the issues related to the well being, safety and security of Indian 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. We have strongly conveyed to Sri Lanka that the use of force cannot be justified under any circumstances.

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 JWG agreed to a set of Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) which included "an understanding to ensure that there was no physical harm or loss of life while apprehending fishermen by Navy and Coast Guard of the two countries."

### **Real estate regulators in States**

3860. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to set up real estate regulators by May, 2017 after which there would be no extension;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the names of States which have already set up such regulators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has notified specific Sections including Section 20 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 for implementation with effect from 01st May, 2016, which provides that the appropriate Government shall, within a period of one year from the date of coming into force of this Act *i.e.* by 30th April, 2017, notify the Real Estate Regulatory Authority to exercise the powers conferred on it and to perform the functions assigned to it under this Act.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has addressed States/Union Territories *vide* letters dated 02.05.2016, 09.05.2016, 20.05.2016, 24.06.2016, 04.11.2016, 09.02.2017 and 23.03.2017 requesting them to ensure timely implementation of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has also held a national level consultation on 17.01.2017 and a regional consultation at Guwahati on 27.03.2017 with States/UTs.

So far, a permanent Regulatory Authority has been set up in Madhya Pradesh. Interim Regulatory Authorities have been established in UT of Delhi, UT of Chandigarh, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Kerala, Rajasthan and UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

### **Construction of housing units in Gujarat**

†3861. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the scheme of Government for providing housing facility to the poor people living in the cities of the country;
- (b) the number of housing units proposed to be constructed in the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 under the above scheme;
- (c) the number of housing units constructed per year; and
- (d) the number of housing units proposed to be constructed and actually constructed in Gujarat per year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) 'Land' and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

‘Colonization’ are State subjects, therefore, it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to provide housing to all its citizens. Government of India through its earlier schemes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) has extended central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing with basic civic amenities to urban poor including slum dwellers. Government has also launched ‘Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-(Urban)’ Mission on 25.06.2015 to provide central assistance to States/UTs for addressing housing requirement of all urban poor.

State/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned and constructed for urban poor including the State of Gujarat under JnNURM, RAY&PMAY(U) mission during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, are given in the Statement.

### *Statement*

State/UT wise details of houses sanctioned and constructed Including Gujarat, during each of the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 to provide housing facility to the poor under schemes of JnNURM, RAY and PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Houses sanctioned			Houses constructed		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1,93,222	183	2,876	3,782	3,442
3.	Arunanchal Pradesh	-	-	70	176	144	-
4.	Assam	-	2	24,351	794	103	64
5.	Bihar	-	30,227	46,751	4,058	1,124	12,142
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	2	3	-	2	4,963
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	12,850	16,794	2,062	4,641	3,137
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	1	827	48	1	72
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	48	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	82	118	8,080	4,480	4,133
11.	Goa	-	1	9	-	1	9
12.	Gujarat	21,640	68,976	43,226	6,402	11,450	26,772
13.	Haryana	-	96	899	706	792	391
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1,085	3,500	409	8	37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	5,867	726	477	187
16.	Jharkhand	-	20,253	40,371	1,539	2,503	3,872
17.	Karnataka	-	16,662	1,06,679	3,406	4,402	11,770
18.	Kerala	66	42	26,077	2,190	1,720	184
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,002	43,775	1,57,138	7,104	5,473	4,585
21.	Maharashtra	-	1,612	1,23,007	15,755	22,846	14,176
22.	Manipur	-	-	9,748	730	42	24
23.	Meghalaya	-	2	46	180	242	242
24.	Mizoram	-	10,302	12	338	143	115
25.	Nagaland	-	-	12,506	1,799	67	494
26.	Odisha	2,118	11,575	26,035	1,118	1,183	2,765
27.	Puducherry (UT)	-	7	3,855	288	535	79
28.	Punjab	-	44	42,593	905	1,947	290
29.	Rajasthan	-	12,661	3,048	12,102	9,440	4,191
30.	Sikkim	-	-	1	169	-	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,262	34,490	1,88,330	18,248	19,556	6,472
32.	Telangana	-	80,594	1,157	2,552	112	2,692
33.	Tripura	3,005	4	42,896	178	4	151
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3,251	285	11,773	5,921	8,187	9,355
35.	Uttarakhand	2,491	2,770	1,953	483	312	1,304
36.	West Bengal	-	75,018	68,847	15,137	7,617	7,149
GRAND TOTAL		36,835	6,16,640	10,08,718	1,16,479	1,13,336	1,25,260

Monitoring Division-MoHUPA

**Demand for housing**

3862. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed by Government under the 'Housing for All' scheme for the poor people, so far;

(b) whether the construction of such houses have been increased, keeping in view the demand and requirement;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government has obtained the State-wise data of such people who require houses under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No. of houses constructed as on 27.03.2017 under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] Mission including subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) is 88,823.

(b) to (d) PMAY(U) Mission Guidelines makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing under the Mission. A demand of 1.63 crores houses has so far been reported under PMAY (U) Mission. Actual demand would, however, emerge after validation and completion of demand assessment by the States/UTs.

As on 27.03.2017, Central assistance for construction of 17,69,497 houses has been accepted under PMAY(U) Mission including subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

### **Housing for widows and destitutes**

3863. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government, at an estimated cost of 5,000 crore is going to build houses for low and middle income groups in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such houses proposed to be constructed in the country including Haryana;

(c) whether any such houses have been earmarked for widows and destitutes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] Mission, launched on 25.06.2015, aims to provide central assistance to State/UT Governments for providing housing to all urban poor including other vulnerable sections of the society. The PMAY (U) Mission Guidelines, however, provisions preference under the Scheme should be given to Manual Scavengers, Women (with overriding preference to widows, single women), persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes, Minorities, Persons with disabilities and Transgender.

Approval of projects and plans and selection of beneficiary under the PMAY(U) Mission is the responsibility of the State Government/ULB Government concerned and the financial assistance from Central Government is released based on proposals received from States/UTs.

An amount of ₹ 4550.90 crores have been allocated in BE 2017-18 under PMAY (U) Mission excluding CLSS Component. Further, an amount of ₹ 1400 crores have also been allocated in BE 2017-18 for CLSS component (including allocation of ₹ 1000 crores for CLSS for MIG) of the Mission.

As on 27th March, 2017, Central assistance of ₹ 27,810.24 crores has been accepted for construction of 17,69,497 houses in 3735 projects under PMAY(U) Mission including 183 subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

#### **Affordable housing scheme through private developers**

3864. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private developers had failed to bring forward even a single proposal under affordable housing scheme, till date;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has happened despite Government granting infrastructure status to this segment in Budget, 2017;

(c) whether the ambit of the scheme has now been extended and covers people with income of upto ₹ 18 lakh per year; 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) Government of India has launched the PMAY (Urban) mission on 25.06.2015 to provide central assistance to the implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries. Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) with Public and Private sector is a component under the PMAY (U) mission. Central Assistance at the rate of ₹ 1.5 Lakh per EWS house is provided for all EWS houses constructed under such projects. Details of project proposals accepted under AHP component of PMAY(U) mission (including subsumed RAY projects), are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Government of India has recently launched a new Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme to provide interest subsidy for housing loans to eligible beneficiaries belonging to Middle Income Group (CLSS for MIG). The scheme will be implemented initially in 2017 for a period of one year w.e.f 01.01.2017.

The Scheme covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between ₹ 6,00,001 to ₹ 12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income between ₹ 12,00,001 to ₹ 18,00,000 (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the new scheme will be available to beneficiaries of MIG-I category and MIG-II for loan amounts upto ₹ 9,00,000/- and ₹ 12,00,000/., respectively. The interest subsidy will be at the rate of 4% and 3% on the principal amount of the loan for the MIG I and MIG II beneficiary, respectively and would be credited upfront to the housing loan account of the beneficiary. Additional housing loans beyond ₹ 9,00,000/- and ₹ 12,00,000/., respectively, if any, will be at non-subsidized rate.

**Statement**

*Details of Houses sanctioned under affordable housing scheme in partnership under RAY and PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	AHP projects under RAY	AHP projects under PMAY(U)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	1,20,106
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	26,086
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-
12.	Gujarat	17,373	62,125
13.	Haryana	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	-	-
17.	Karnataka	992	37,797
18.	Kerala	-	-

1	2	3	4
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-	1,06,870
21.	Maharashtra	-	1,09,347
22.	Manipur	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	-	-
24.	Mizoram	-	-
25.	Nagaland	-	-
26.	Orissa	-	5,548
27.	Puducherry (UT)	-	-
28.	Punjab	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	5,776	14,487
30.	Sikkim	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	20,116
32.	Telangana	-	80,481
33.	Tripura	-	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-
35.	Uttarakhand	-	464
36.	West Bengal	-	-
GRAND TOTAL		24,141	5,83,427

Monitoring Division-MoHUPA

**Notification of real estate act by states**

†3865. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Real Estate rules duly passed and enacted by Parliament have not been notified by various States, so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the States have been given a notice by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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† 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) to (d) The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2016 was passed by Rajya Sabha on 10th March, 2016 and by the Lok Sabha on 15th March, 2016. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has notified specific Sections of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 for implementation with effect from 01st May, 2016, which *inter-alia* provide for making of rules and establishment of regulatory authorities and appellate tribunals.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (Mo/HUPA) being the 'appropriate Government' for Union Territories (UTs) without legislature (Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Chandigarh; Dadra and Nagar Haveli; Daman and Diu; and Lakshadweep), notified the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (General) Rules, 2016 and the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) (Agreement for Sale) Rules, 2016 on 31st October, 2016.

All the State Governments are similarly required to frame Rules under this Act. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has addressed States/Union Territories *vide* letters dated 02.05.2016, 09.05.2016, 20.05.2016, 24.06.2016, 04.11.2016, 09.02.2017 and 23.03.2017, requesting them to ensure timely implementation of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has also held a national level consultation on 17.01.2017 and a regional consultation at Guwahati on 27.03.2017 with States/UTs.

Sub-ordinate Rules have been notified by Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. The Ministry of Urban Development, being the appropriate Government, has notified the Rules for the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

### **Proposals for affordable houses from States**

†3866. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked all the States and Union Territories to submit proposals for construction of affordable houses for the urban poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposals from all the States and Union Territories have been received and whether the work has been started after taking the decisions on those proposals; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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† 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) Yes, Sir. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] Mission, launched on 25.06.2015, aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor including slum dwellers through four different components. As per the Mission Guidelines, States/UTs are required to submit project proposals approved by the State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) for central assistance. Accordingly, this Ministry has, through various communications and at various fora, asked the States/UTs to expedite submission of proposals under the Mission so that the goal of facilitating housing to all 2022 may be achieved.

(c) and (d) Proposals of total 30 States/UTs have so far been accepted in this Ministry for central assistance for construction of 16,02,762 houses under the PMAY (U) Mission excluding Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) component and subsumed projects of Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY), out of which, 4,00,917 houses have been grounded for construction and 18,599 houses are completed.

#### **Construction of affordable houses under PMAY**

3867. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had, so far, approved construction of over 16 lakh affordable houses with an investment of about ₹ 90,000 crore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Central assistance of ₹ 25,000 crore has been approved under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY); and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) This Ministry has so far accepted central assistance of ₹ 27,810.24 crores for construction of total 17,69,497 houses comprising total project cost of ₹ 95,660.06 crores under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission including the subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY).

#### **Dwelling units under housing schemes**

3868. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the target and actual construction of dwelling units under various urban housing schemes;

(b) the expenditure incurred on these schemes/programmes, scheme-wise;

(c) whether a large number of houses constructed under these schemes are lying vacant all over the country and if so, the details thereof, scheme/State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for the same and the steps being taken to allot these houses expediently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} including on-going projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) since subsumed in PMAY (U) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) schemes for extending central assistance to States/UTs for providing houses and related civic amenities to urban poor including slum dwellers. The JNNURM has since been ended on 31.03.2017.

No State-wise targets have been set by the Ministry as States/UTs are required to formulate projects under these schemes. Construction of 11,58,876 houses has been completed so far under these schemes. State-wise details of houses sanctioned and constructed under these schemes are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Under these schemes, funds to the tune of ₹ 25,556.55 crore have been released, scheme/State-wise details of which are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As on 27.03.2017, out of 11,58,876 houses constructed under these schemes all over the country, 1,99,436 houses are yet to be occupied by the beneficiaries. Scheme/State-wise details of these houses are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

Construction and allotment of houses under these schemes is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments concerned. Due to reluctance of slum dwellers/beneficiaries to shift in cases of relocation projects, lack of/incomplete basic infrastructure and livelihood sources etc., these vacant houses are yet to be allotted by the concerned States/UTs.

The Ministry undertakes reviews on regular intervals, *inter-alia*, the matter of non-occupancy of the houses in the meetings of Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and in review meetings at the level of Secretary (HUPA). Through these reviews, State/UT Governments are advised to expedite allotment of vacant houses to the beneficiaries and submit plan for 100% occupancy.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of houses sanctioned and constructed in schemes of JnNURM, RAY and PMAY(U)*

(As on 27th Mar., 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	JnNURM		RAY		PMAY(U)	
		Sanctioned	Constructed	Sanctioned	Constructed	Sanctioned	Constructed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	79,382	66,768	1,617	21	1,93,405	1,670
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,172	420	1,536	-	70	-
4.	Assam	6,583	3,476	-	-	24,353	13
5.	Bihar	24,425	18,307	11,276	2,310	76,978	99
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	17,696	17,696	-	-	5	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	28,642	23,596	300	96	29,644	1,404
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	144	96	-	-	828	25
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	14	14	-	-	48	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	55,424	31,424	-	-	200	113
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	10	10
12.	Gujarat	1,31,454	1,26,122	30,494	11,919	1,12,202	13,954
13.	Haryana	13,223	12,827	3,226	584	995	236
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,130	848	300	-	4,585	15
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,208	6,910	369	62	5,867	10
16.	Jharkhand	10,103	9,025	3,931	1,699	60,624	961
17.	Karnataka	45,162	45,093	23,125	9,326	1,23,341	4,925
18.	Kerala	42,163	35,241	2,118	98	26,119	183
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	38,363	36,710	8,123	1,296	2,00,913	1,370
21.	Maharashtra	1,75,032	1,38,665	-	-	1,24,619	5,506

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Manipur	4,079	4,072	-	-	9,748	23
23.	Meghalaya	1,232	872	-	-	48	16
24.	Mizoram	3,046	3,028	142	38	10,314	28
25.	Nagaland	6,265	4,849	1,054	455	12,506	1
26.	Odisha	14,823	12,362	11,235	1,356	37,610	106
27.	Puducherry (UT)	1,542	1,390	-	-	3,862	14
28.	Punjab	7,037	6,191	-	-	42,637	141
29.	Rajasthan	43,146	33,655	21,908	9,779	15,709	1,026
30.	Sikkim	293	260	-	-	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,27,435	1,15,637	4,880	2,599	2,22,820	4,398
32.	Telangana	83,678	76,103	1,198	-	81,751	496
33.	Tripura	3,371	3,371	3,005	150	42,900	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	83,417	71,734	8,409	3,076	12,058	746
35.	Uttarakhand	3,915	3,001	3,130	652	4,723	58
36.	West Bengal	1,72,305	1,62,488	472	192	1,43,865	3,359
TOTAL		12,40,904	10,72,251	1,41,848	45,708	16,25,358	40,917

Monitoring Division-MoHUPA

**Statement-II***State-wise details of funds released in schemes of JnNURM, RAY and PMAY(U)*

(As on 27th Mar., 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	JnNURM	RAY	PMAY (U)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	5.53	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,125.82	32.87	521.29
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	63.42	56.61	0.06
4.	Assam	112.56	-	13.87
5.	Bihar	356.55	161.70	246.84
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	379.03	-	0.10
7.	Chhattisgarh	370.06	41.80	136.26
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3.34	-	0.94

Sl. No.	State/UTs	JnNURM	RAY	PMAY (U)
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	0.29	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	1,120.65	-	2.72
11.	Goa	1.85	-	0.20
12.	Gujarat	1,188.44	284.05	633.67
13.	Haryana	220.14	108.94	9.10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45.31	9.21	11.55
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	161.88	6.26	2.25
16.	Jharkhand	169.17	60.25	243.52
17.	Karnataka	606.65	407.98	189.81
18.	Kerala	379.08	25.86	53.89
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	458.01	180.59	526.89
21.	Maharashtra	3,246.18	-	483.38
22.	Manipur	76.26	-	23.40
23.	Meghalaya	51.91	-	0.43
24.	Mizoram	109.51	7.51	8.44
25.	Nagaland	146.90	16.23	60.56
26.	Odisha	210.00	136.75	143.69
27.	Puducherry (UT)	40.75	-	4.59
28.	Punjab	137.19	3.78	66.24
29.	Rajasthan	667.15	249.04	92.42
30.	Sikkim	46.98	-	0.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	1,420.77	112.52	649.24
32.	Telangana	954.54	62.38	405.44
33.	Tripura	52.01	59.94	257.45
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,594.78	135.04	59.43
35.	Uttarakhand	101.25	65.35	28.82
36.	West Bengal	2,282.72	11.58	537.11
TOTAL		17,906.69	2,236.24	5,413.62

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of unoccupied houses in schemes of JnNURM, RAY and PMAY(U)*

(As on 27th Mar., 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	JnNURM	RAY	PMAY (U)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11,783	-	1,288
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	176	-	-
4.	Assam	122	-	-
5.	Bihar	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	5,170	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	7,544	4	738
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)	29,561	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	16,100	2,062	2,864
13.	Haryana	2,564	-	-
14.	Himachal Pradesh	374	-	-
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
16.	Jharkhand	446	526	-
17.	Karnataka	5,866	4,834	-
18.	Kerala	-	2	-
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,298	1,270	-
21.	Maharashtra	40,616	-	-
22.	Manipur	-	-	-
23.	Meghalaya	522	-	-
24.	Mizoram	1,078	-	-
25.	Nagaland	1,444	455	-
26.	Odisha	321	889	-

Sl. No.	State/UTs	JnNURM	RAY	PMAY (U)
27.	Puducherry (UT)	519	-	-
28.	Punjab	3,077	-	-
29.	Rajasthan	6,085	4,884	-
30.	Sikkim	111	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	8,048	988	32
32.	Telangana	19,344	-	-
33.	Tripura	-	150	-
34.	Uttar Pradesh	12,490	16	158
35.	Uttarakhand	442	553	10
36.	West Bengal	612	-	-
TOTAL		1,77,713	16,633	5,090

Monitoring Division-MoHUPA

**NULM in Karnataka**

3869. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of each component under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) for reducing urban poverty and vulnerability of urban poor in the country;

(b) whether it is fact that NULM is being implemented in Karnataka and if so, the status of its implementation during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) whether there is huge variation between allocations made and released under NULM since 2014-15 to that State and no money has been released so far during 2016-17 inspite of allocation made to the tune of ₹ 6,735 lakhs; and

(d) if so, the details of allocation made and funds released since 2014-15, year-wise and the reasons for not releasing any money during 2016-17?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The components of NULM, which has now been renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)-comprise (i) Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM&ID) which envisages universal social mobilization of urban poor into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and their federations, (ii) Capacity Building



and Training (CB&T) to help in building institutional structure at the National, State and City levels enabling technical assistance in the field of livelihood promotion and urban poverty alleviation, (iii) Employment through skills Training and Placement (EST&P) which is designed to provide skills to the urban poor to increase their income through structured, market-oriented certified courses, (iv) Self-Employment Programme(SEP) which focuses on financial assistance to individuals/groups/SHGs of urban poor for setting up gainful self-employment ventures or micro-enterprises, (v) Scheme for Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) which provides for availability and access of urban homeless Population to permanent shelters equipped with the basic infrastructure facilities, (vi) Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV) which addresses livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors and (vii) Innovative and Special Projects (I&SP) for implementation of innovative skill development programmes, provision of support structure, technology, marketing, capacity building etc. or a combination of these.

(b) DAY-NULM is being implemented in Karnataka since 2014-15. Year-wise and district-wise details of progress achieved in Karnataka under DAY-NULM, as reported by the State, are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Since 2014-15, allocations made to States/UTs under DAY-NULM include unspent balance of the previous year. Details of allocations made and funds released to Karnataka since 2014-15 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). As per the Monthly Progress Report/Provisional Utilization Certificate submitted by Karnataka, an amount of ₹ 3871.73 lakh was available with the State as unspent balance on 1st April, 2016. The State could not fully utilize the unspent balance during the year and as per the instructions of the Ministry of Finance, no funds could be released to the State to avoid parking of funds.

### ***Statement-I***

*Details of Allocations made and funds released to Karnataka under DAY NULM during the years 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Unspent balance of previous year available with the State as on 1st April	Allocation ₹	Release ₹
1.	2014-15	3137.17	9484.48	6347.11
2.	2015-16	3831.38	8729.16	989.80
3.	2016-17	3871.75	6735.75	0.00
	TOTAL	10840.30	24949.39	7336.91

**Statement-II**

*(A) Details of district-wise progress under DAY NULM in Karnataka during the year 2014-15*

Sl. No.	District	No. of persons skill trained	No. of persons assisted to set up Individual/Group Enterprises		No. of SHGs formed	No. of SHGs given Bank Linkage
			SEP I	SEP G		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bangalore (R)	450	68	2	50	0
2.	Ramanagaram	861	101	1	50	0
3.	Bangalore (U) Anekal	40	20	1		
4.	Chitradurga	1117	153	1	81	0
5.	Davangere	1533	220	5	182	118
6.	Kolar (Including Robertsonpet)	973	109	2	81	28
7.	Chikkaballapur	585	65	2	25	0
8.	Shimoga (Including Bhadravathi)	2851	344	13	228	25
9.	Tumkur	0	158	1	51	8
10.	Chamarajanagara	1209	178	2	66	24
11.	Chikmagalur	547	40	1	25	2
12.	D. Kannada	1329	225	2	66	0
13.	Hassan	714	80	1	46	0
14.	Kodagu	183	21	1		
15.	Mandya	714	97	2	70	12
16.	Udupi	430	74	1	25	0
17.	Mysore	430	402	7	284	210
18.	Bagalakote	1770	105	1	46	2
19.	Belgaum	2141	177	2	86	0
20.	Bijapur	1761	189	1	101	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Dharwad	2054	416	4	152	0
22.	Gadag	1508	249	5	76	57
23.	Haveri (Including Ranebennur)	1346	145	4	71	58
24.	Uttara Kannada	1284	26	2	25	5
25.	Bidar	1451	138	1	70	0
26.	Bellary (Including Hospet)	3231	679	12	46	204
27.	Gulbarga	4484	146	1	303	160
28.	Yadgir	470	72	2	28	0
29.	Koppal (Including Gangavathi)	2277	174	6	142	0
30.	Raichur	2564	279	3	152	0
31.	BBMP	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		40307	5150	89	2628	915

*(B) Details of district-wise progress achieved under DAY NULM in Karnataka during 2015-16*

Sl. No.	District	No. of persons skill trained	No. of persons assisted to set up Individual/Group Enterprises		No. of SHGs formed	No. of SHGs given Bank Linkage
			SEP I	SEP G		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bangalore (R)	226	48	2	98	65
2.	Ramanagaram	675	56	0	30	21
3.	Bangalore (U)	20	10	2		
4.	Chitradurga	1277	80	0	40	53
5.	Davangere	961	274	59	100	105
6.	Kolar (Including Robertsonpet)	639	123	4	49	25
7.	Chikkaballapur	625	35	2	17	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Shimoga (Including Bhadravathi)	2604	175	5	145	91
9.	Tumkur	655	99	2	50	0
10.	Chamarajanagara	1151	92	2	30	8
11.	Chikmagalur	447	62	0	25	2
12.	D. Kannada (Mangalore)	1217	171	3	35	25
13.	Hassan	845	40	2	85	45
14.	Kodagu	129	71	2	5	10
15.	Mandya	532	27	0	0	10
16.	Udupi	308	78	1	16	6
17.	Mysore	1256	126	5	210	80
18.	Bagalakote	1408	80	2	46	6
19.	Belgaum	1784	113	3	50	23
20.	Bijapur	1586	105	0	51	5
21.	Dharwad	1241	385	5	90	78
22.	Gadag	997	310	16	95	30
23.	Haveri (Including Ranebennur)	1064	120	10	60	55
24.	Uttara Kannada	666	33	4	35	6
25.	Bidar	1054	45	0	95	32
26.	Bellary (Including Hospt)	2040	438	7	150	143
27.	Gulbarga	3487	22	0	80	129
28.	Yadgir	508	72	2	18	18
29.	Koppal (Including Gangavathi)	1120	139	5	75	42
30.	Raichur	1628	95	4	50	12
31.	BBMP	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		32150	3524	149	1830	1158

*(C) Details of district-wise progress achieved under DAY NULM in Karnataka during 2016-17*

Sl. No.	District	No. of persons skill trained		No. of persons assisted to set up Individual/ Group Enterprises		No. of SHGs formed	No. of SHGs given Bank Linkage
		Undergoing training	Completed	SEP I	SEP G		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bangalore (R)	158	24	37	4	39	18
2.	Ramanagaram	437	0	39	2	59	22
3.	Bangalore (U) Anekal	0	0	4	0	0	0
4.	Chitradurga	378	0	53	0	56	34
5.	Davangere	185	0	166	13	176	36
6.	Kolar	756	44	91	6	81	33
7.	Chikkaballapur	133	0	25	4	12	22
8.	Shimoga	755	125	114	6	201	71
9.	Tumkur	326	40	74	5	101	13
10.	Chamarajanagara	806	370	75	0	81	1
11.	Chikmagalur	245	38	46	0	52	3
12.	D.Kannada	160	63	110	4	76	76
13.	Hassan	364	0	63	2	66	19
14.	Kodagu	103	0	17	0	11	4
15.	Mandya	112	0	21	1	64	16
16.	Udupi	176	1170	21	0	22	15
17.	Mysore	185	0	89	7	201	58
18.	Bagalakote	644	0	85	8	158	50
19.	Belgaum	744	127	102	7	158	24
20.	Bijapur	299	0	56	0	112	20
21.	Dharwad	618	0	144	6	131	35
22.	Gadag	757	648	24	1	62	35
23.	Haveri	0	0	30	2	74	23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Uttara Kannada	305	20	62	6	81	32
25.	Bidar	709	170	35	2	96	24
26.	Bellary	1971	98	455	15	291	91
27.	Gulbarga	1738	15	49	2	312	61
28.	Yadgir	380	0	0	0	53	19
29.	Koppal	614	270	53	3	102	23
30.	Raichur	1287	0	46	3	71	29
31.	BBMP	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		15345	3222	2186	109	2999	907

### **Suicides by students**

3870. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data of student suicides in school and college campuses during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is collecting or recording data regarding the reasons or causes behind such suicides;

(c) whether the Ministry is promoting counselling sessions for students; and

(d) whether the Ministry is taking any other steps to prevent such suicides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) State-wise data regarding students' suicides in school and college campuses during the last three years are not available with the Ministry. However, as per the National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs report, 2403 number of suicides for the year 2014 and 2630 number of suicides for the year 2015 has been reported due to failure in examination.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government has issued Advisory on 26.3.2014 under Section 35(1) of the RTE Act for eliminating Corporal Punishment in schools.

### **Investigation report on suicide in Hyderabad Central University**

†3871. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of investigation carried out and recommendations made by the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, local administration and Roopanwal

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Commission on the issue of the suicide committed by Rohit Vemula at Hyderabad Central University; and

(b) whether it is a fact that all the investigation reports are in conflict with one another and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) National Commission for Scheduled Castes *vide* letter dated 4.7.2016 has enclosed the record of findings dated 22.6.2016 of the Commission in the case of suicide of Shri Rohith Vemula, the details thereof given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Government had submitted the reply to the Commission on 23.8.2016, details thereof is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). No report from the local administration/State Government has been received by this Department. The Government appointed a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Justice Ashok Kumar Roopanwal (Retired) to enquire into the events at the University of Hyderabad, culminating in the death of Shri Chakravarti R. Vemula, a research scholar in the University of Hyderabad and the report of Commission along with the memorandum of action taken thereon has been laid before both the Houses of the Parliament on 15.12.2016.

#### ***Statement-I***

File No. AP/2/2016-APCR

#### **Record of findings of the Commission in the case of suicide of SC Scholar Shri Rohit Vemula at University of Hyderabad.**

##### **Brief of the case**

A news item appeared in the daily newspaper Hindu (Hyderabad Edition) Monday January 18, 2016 reporting that a Dalit research scholar of the University of Hyderabad allegedly hanged himself to death on Sunday, 15 days after he was expelled from his hostel along with four other researchers. The five Dalit students of the Ambedkar Students Association (ASA) were on a sleep-in-strike in the open on the campus ever since their expulsion. On Sunday morning, Rohith Vemula stayed away from the protesters' camp and spent the day in one of the rooms of New Research Scholar's hostel. He was found hanging in the room at 7.30 P.M. He hanged himself using the blue banner of the ASA, a student outfit to which he belonged and which has been fighting for Dalit rights on the campus.

NCSC had earlier taken cognizance of the expulsion of the SC students and had called for a report on the same on 13.01.2016. Later on NCSC took *suo-moto* cognisazuce of the suicide incident, made a spot visit and also received several representation from a large number of persons/organizations on the subject.

**Police Report**

On 18.1.2016 at 14.45 Hrs. after completion of inquest and Post-mortem examination, the dead body of Vemula C. Rohith was handed over to Smt. Vemula Radhika M/o the deceased in the presence of the other family members at Osmania General Hospital, Hyderabad under proper acknowledgment for funeral rights of the mother and she alongwith her relatives conducted the cremation of the dead body of Vemula Rohith on the same day at Amber Peth Cremation, Hyderabad.

Police Report dated 23.2.2016 received from Commissioner of Police Cyberabad states that as per the Commission's Order section 3(2) (v) of SC/ST Act added to CR No. 20/2016 u/s 306 IPC and Section 3(1) (ix) (x)n (2) (VII) SC&ST POA Act.

Forensic report of both the documents *i.e.* suicide note and the letter dated 18.12.2015 has been received.

**Discussion at NCSC**

The issue was discussed in the Commission on 15.02.2016, 18.4.2016, 17.05.2016, 30.05.2016 and 20.06.2016. Reports were called from District Collector, University of Hyderabad and MHRD.

**Report of University of Hyderabad**

The report dated 08.02.2016 states the employment to Rohit's brother has not been provided as MHRD has not given their permission. The financial assistance of ₹ 8 lakh, sanctioned by University, has not been accepted by Rohith's mother.

**Report of M/o HRD**

Report dated 05.02.2016 states that a enquiry committee has been appointed to enquire into the circumstances leading to the death of Rohit Vemula and also to recommend steps to be taken so that such incidents do not take place in future.

Report dated 17.06.2016 states that as per UGC, the students are not covered under the compassionate appointment scheme.

**Report of District Collector, Guntur**

During the discussion held on 18.4.2016 in the Commission, the Distt. Collector, Guntur explained in detail that Rohit and his brother and sister have been issued SC caste certificate a number of times during the last 10 years and there is no rival claim questioning the validity of these certificates. Rohit's mother was SC and the children were brought up in the environment of deprivation and discrimination in the SC locality by Rohit's mother, Radhika. The District



Collector is of the firm view that Rohit belonged to Scheduled Caste and there is absolutely no doubt about this.

The District Collector's report Rc. No. 15/2016/C4 of April, 2016 received in NCSC on 02.06.2016 states that 'as per the available documentary evidence with the Tahsildar Guntur, Rohit Chakravarthy Vemula belongs to Hindu-Mala Caste which is classified as Scheduled Caste in Andhra Pradesh and his family comes under the below poverty line category'.

### **Observations of NCSC**

The report of the District Collector, Guntur received in NCSC, states that as per the available documentary evidence, Rohit Chakravarthy Vemula belongs to Hindu-Mala caste which is classified as Scheduled Caste in Andhra Pradesh and his family comes under the below poverty line category.

It is seen that the District Collector, Guntur in his report to NCSC<sup>1</sup> has examined the issue in detail which include the statement on oath, before Joint Collector-II, Guntur, of the maternal grandmother of Rohith C. Vemula, the reports of Revenue Divisional Officer and SDM, Guntur, which corroborate the statement of the maternal grandmother of Rohith C. Vemula, the report of Tehsildar, Guntur that SC certificates (SC-Mala) were issued to Rohith C. Vemula by Tehsildar Guntur on 19.05.2004 and 29.01.2005 and subsequently again in 2014 and 2015. Moreover the siblings of Rohith C. Vemula have also been granted valid SC certificates in 2007 and 2014.

Moreover it is not disputed that Rohit lived all his life with his mother in a SC locality, he had a valid SC caste certificate, on basis of which he took admission in college/University. Hence in his perception and in the perception of society at large, he lived as SC and experienced the life and age old discrimination faced by SCs and also raised his voice against such discrimination especially in his University student life. These facts are also well known and documented.

It is a well settled case law<sup>2</sup> that where the child, irrespective of the fact whether the father or mother is a member of SC community, is brought up by the SC community as a member of such a community, then he has to be treated as a member of the SC community and would be entitled to receive benefits as such. This applies fully in the case of Rohith C. Vemula.

It is also a fact while he was alive, he was accepted as an SC by all, viz. his fellow students, the University authorities, his friends, relatives, neighborhood and treated as such. It is unfortunate that the treatment of people is very often coloured by the age

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<sup>1</sup>Rc no. 15/2016/C4 dt. .4.2016 received in NCSC on 02.06.2016.

<sup>2</sup>Supreme Court in 1959 VV Giri Vs DS Dora SC 1313(1327).

old societal perception of caste. This was the perception of the treatment received thereof which was discriminatory like the suspension from University and hostel, stoppage of his fellowship etc. which anguished him and which finally drove him to commit suicide. His anguish is evident in his letter to the Vice Chancellor written on 18.12.2015, wherein he states that he feels the 'Dalit' students are treated differently by the University and faced 'social boycott' and states that dalit students may be served with 10 mg 'sodium azide' at the time of admission with directions to use when they feel like reading Ambedkar and supply a nice rope in room of all dalit students. His further words in this letter of 18.12.2015 are quoted : " As we the scholars, Ph.D. students have already passed the stage and already members of Dalit self respect movement unfortunately we are left with no easy exit. Hence, I request your highness to make preparations for facility of euthanasia for students like me". The similar sentiments are there in his suicide note of 17.01.2016, where he refers to fatal accident of his birth.

The perception of the SC students that they were being discriminated against is evident from Rohith's letter to VC dated 18.12.2015, the letter dated 28.12.2015 of President Ambedkar Student Association to the VC and it is also clear that the University authorities did nothing to assuage the feelings/or rectify the problems as it has culminated in Rohit's suicide.

NCSC feels that the University authorities/MHRD should examine the whole set of circumstances leading up to this tragic event and take steps to ensure that the SC students are not discriminated against and are fully assimilated into the University life not only in the University of Hyderabad but across campuses in the country. There seems to be a necessity to frame separate law to cover the cases of discrimination and atrocities in educational institutions.

#### **Recommendations regarding financial relief to the family:—**

The Commission recommends following:

1. District Collector, Guntur is advised to provide relief like house, employment, monetary help etc. as per rules, the family comes under BPL category.
2. As the Post-Mortem report has already been received, the District Administration is advised to make the payment of ₹ 4,12,500/- (50% of ₹ 8,25,000/-) to the Rohith C. Vemula's mother as per SI. No. 45 of norms for relief amount to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 2016.
3. Appointment may be given to the Rohith C. Vemula's brother as a gesture toward fulfilling the commitment made by the Vice-Chancellor, notwithstanding the fact that the Compassionate appointment scheme may not cover the same.

4. Vice-Chancellor is advised to hand over the financial assistance cheque/ draft of ₹ 8 lakh sanctioned by the Central University of Hyderabad to Rohith C. Vemula's mother.
5. As the District Collector, Guntur's report has been received and the issue of Rohit Vemula's caste as SC is now settled, the Commissioner of Police, Cyberabad is advised to complete the investigation and file the report at the earliest, in the Court of Law.
6. The District Administration is advised to make payment of remaining compensation amount of ₹ 4,12,500/- (50% of ₹ 8,25,000/-) to the Rohith C Vemula's mother as per SI. No. 45 of norms for relief amount of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 2016 as and when chargesheet is filed in the Court of Law.

**List for 23.8.2016 for ATR**

**Sd/-**

(P.L. Punia)

Chairman, NCSC

Date: 22.6.2016

***Statement-II***

**Most Immediate**

F.No.7-8/2016-Desk (U)

Government of India

Ministry of Human Resource Development

Department of Higher Education

New Delhi, Dated the 23rd August, 2016.

To,

The Chairman,

National Commission for Scheduled Castes,

5th Floor, Lok Nayak Bhawan,

New Delhi-110003.

(Attn: Shri A. P. Gautam, Research Officer)

**Sub:** Spot Visit Report of Dr. P.L. Punia, Hon'ble Chairman, National Commission for Scheduled Castes to Hyderabad on 18.1.2016 to enquire about suicide of Dalit Scholar Shri Rohit Vemula at University of Hyderabad.

Sir,

1. I am directed to refer to Commission's letter No. AP/2/2016-APCR dated 04.07.2016 on the subject mentioned above and to say that this Ministry *vide* letters of even number dated 5.2.2016, 1.6.2016 and 15.06.2016, has humbly submitted to the Commission that the University of Hyderabad has been established by an Act of Parliament as Central University as an Autonomous Body. All the administrative and Academic decisions are taken by its authorities, namely, Executive Council, Academic Council and Court etc. under the provisions of its Act, Statutes and Ordinances framed thereunder. Ministry has no role to play in its day-to-day administration. As the subject matter primarily concerns the University of Hyderabad, Vice-Chancellor has been making appearances before the Commission and the Commission has also been requested to exempt Secretary, Department of Higher Education from appearance before the Commission.
2. Recommendations at Sl. No. 1, 2, 5 and 6 pertain to State Government and recommendation at Sl. No. 3 and 4 pertain to University of Hyderabad. As regards the appointment of brother of late Shri Rohith Vemula, at Sl. No. 3, in the University of Hyderabad is concerned, it is submitted that the University Grants Commission, on a similar reference from the University of Hyderabad had clarified that students are not covered under the compassionate appointment scheme.
3. It is submitted that in so far as observation of the Commission for examination of the whole set of circumstances leading up to the tragic event and steps taken to ensure that SC students are not discriminated and are fully assimilated into the university life not only in the University of Hyderabad but across campuses in the country comes under the purview of MHRD is concerned, Ministry has already appointed a Commission of Inquiry to inquire into the facts and circumstances leading to the death of Shri Vemula and fix responsibility for lapses, if any, and to review the existing grievance redressal mechanism for students in the University and to suggest improvements. The report of the Commission of Inquiry has been received and is under examination.
4. In so far as the necessity to frame separate law to cover the cases of discrimination and atrocities in educational institutions is concerned, the SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 2016 is already in place. Further, Ministry and UGC have also taken several steps for the SC candidates and brief of the same is enclosed.

5. In view of the above facts, it is again requested that the Secretary, Department of Higher Education may be exempted from personal appearance before the Hon'ble Commission. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Hyderabad would be appearing before the Commission on 23rd August, 2016.

This issues with the approval of the Secretary, Department of Higher Education.

Yours faithfully,

Encl.: As above.

Sd/-

(Ramji Pandey)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Tel: 23384412

Copy to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Hyderabad for necessary action.

Sd/-

(Ramji Pandey)

### **Electoral Literacy in Secondary School Syllabus**

3872. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to introduce electoral literacy in secondary school syllabus;

(b) if so, the details pertaining to the training of teachers in this regard and the date of commencement of the course; 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 existing Political Science textbooks prepared by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have many details about the electoral process in denlocratic polity in the country. The textbooks for classes VI to XII deal with various features of the electoral system in the country.

The NCERT conducts training programmes for Key Resource Persons and Teachers

across the States/Union Territories (UTs) for all the subject areas including Social Science. In these training programmes, the issues/concerns related to electoral literacy are transacted in integrated manner.

### **Vacant posts in Central Universities**

3873. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 20 per cent posts of teaching and non-teaching staff in various Central Universities are lying vacant, as on date; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, university-wise and category-wise, along with the backlog vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Vacancies in Central Universities at various levels are caused by dynamic process attributed, *inter-alia*, to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansion and opening of new institutions and filling up them is an ongoing and continuous process. The details of sanctioned and vacant posts of teaching and non-teaching staff (category-wise) including backlog in various Central Universities under the purview of this Ministry as on 01.01.2017 are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

**Statement-I**

(A) Details of Teaching position as on 01.01.2017 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2017 in Central Universities																	
			No. of sanctioned posts										No. of Existing Posts							
			Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16					
Non-NER Central Universities																				
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	36	7	3	0	1	47	26	2	1	0	1	30					
			Associate Professor	66	13	6	0	3	88	46	0	0	0	2	48					
			Assistant Professor	134	37	18	53	7	249	129	26	12	45	7	219					
2.	University of Hyderabad	Professor	92	8	8	0	0	108	58	2	0	0	0	60						
		Associate Professor	171	37	17	0	4	229	157	13	1	0	1	172						
		Assistant Professor	132	31	16	34	6	219	104	25	12	21	5	167						
3.	The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	25	5	2	0	0	32	15	2	1	0	0	18						
		Associate Professor	46	9	5	0	0	60	33	5	0	0	0	38						
		Assistant Professor	74	22	11	39	0	146	68	18	13	19	0	118						
4.	Chhattisgarh	Professor	46	8	4	0	0	58	13	1	1	0	0	15						
		Associate Professor	84	16	8	0	0	108	34	2	0	0	0	36						
		Assistant Professor	129	40	20	72	8	269	86	24	11	45	1	167						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	197	39	19	0	9	264	91	3	1	0	2	97
			Associate Professor	483	97	48	0	20	648	199	9	2	0	2	212
			Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794	196	56	25	42	17	336
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	127	0	0	0	1	128	69	0	0	0	0	69
			Associate Professor	200	0	0	0	3	203	156	0	0	0	0	156
			Assistant Professor	407	67	20	0	12	506	362	67	20	0	8	457
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	148	29	14	0	6	197	102	11	0	0	3	116
			Associate Professor	274	54	27	0	11	366	225	18	5	0	1	249
			Assistant Professor	161	50	25	90	11	337	175	31	12	33	7	258
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	39	7	4	0	1	51	5	1	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	71	13	7	0	2	93	29	2	0	0	0	31
			Assistant Professor	87	28	14	50	6	185	112	43	7	41	2	205
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	24	4	2	0	1	31	11	0	0	0	0	11
			Associate Professor	46	8	4	0	2	60	23	2	0	0	1	26
			Assistant Professor	66	20	10	36	4	136	35	12	5	21	2	75
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18	9	1	0	0	0	10
			Associate Professor	11	2	1	0	1	15	10	2	0	0	1	13
			Assistant Professor	36	11	5	18	2	72	29	8	1	13	2	53



11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67	24	1	0	0	1	26
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144	80	15	0	0	3	98
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278	141	33	17	34	9	234
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	13	0	0	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	63	12	6	0	3	84	30	2	0	0	1	33
			Assistant Professor	162	51	25	92	11	341	189	17	4	19	2	231
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	193	0	0	0	0	193	137	0	0	0	0	137
			Associate Professor	384	0	0	0	0	384	284	0	0	0	0	284
			Assistant Professor	1039	0	0	0	0	1039	888	0	0	0	0	888
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	194	37	18	0	4	253	135	2	0	0	0	137
			Associate Professor	404	76	37	0	11	528	323	13	1	0	0	337
			Assistant Professor	572	168	84	302	17	1143	595	126	48	100	7	876
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	21	5	2	0	0	28	11	1	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	41	8	3	0	0	52	31	4	0	0	0	35
			Assistant Professor	57	18	7	30	0	112	39	12	6	22	0	79
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	60	11	5	0	3	79	12	0	0	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	150	30	15	0	6	201	40	1	0	0	1	42
			Assistant Professor	275	85	42	154	16	572	178	25	7	36	2	248

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	55	11	5	0	2	73	44	4	0	0	0	48
			Associate Professor	118	23	11	0	4	156	100	12	2	0	0	114
			Assistant Professor	291	62	31	25	12	421	217	55	26	54	4	356
	TOTAL (I) (Non-NER CENTRAL UNIVS.)		Professor	1358	188	94	0	30	1670	775	31	4	0	7	817
			Associate Professor	2721	419	205	0	74	3419	1800	100	11	0	13	1924
			Assistant Professor	4162	850	407	1255	145	6819	3543	578	226	545	75	4967

**New Central Universities**

18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	9	0	0	0	0	9
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43	16	1	0	0	0	17
			Assistant Professor	52	15	7	24	3	101	46	12	4	20	2	84
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	16	3	1	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	0	1
			Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	0	40	9	0	1	0	0	10
			Assistant Professor	42	11	6	21	0	80	30	8	3	14	0	55
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21	7	1	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84	22	5	4	12	2	45
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	23	4	2	0	1	30	1	0	0	0	0	1
			Associate Professor	47	9	4	0	2	62	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Assistant Professor	67	19	9	35	3	133	27	5	2	14	1	49

22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53	9	1	1	0	0	11
			Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108	28	10	4	10	3	55
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	2	44	1	0	0	0	0	1
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	3	91	41	9	5	22	2	79
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	8	0	0	0	0	8
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	41	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Assistant Professor	46	13	6	24	1	90	29	9	4	10	1	53
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	19	3	1	0	0	23	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	35	6	3	0	1	45	9	0	0	0	0	9
			Assistant Professor	48	15	7	26	3	99	37	10	4	18	1	70
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	41	7	1	0	0	0	8
			Assistant Professor	49	12	6	22	2	91	22	5	2	9	0	38
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	18	2	0	0	0	20
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84	41	12	6	21	2	82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	1	0	0	0	0	1
			Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88	10	2	1	2	1	16
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	18	0	0	0	0	18
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84	41	12	2	14	1	70
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	17	3	1	0	1	22	5	0	0	0	0	5
			Associate Professor	34	6	3	0	1	44	20	0	0	0	0	20
			Assistant Professor	58	17	8	31	4	118	51	13	6	19	1	90
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	18	3	1	0	0	22	6	0	0	0	0	6
			Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48	13	0	0	0	0	13
			Assistant Professor	47	14	7	26	2	96	21	7	3	10	2	43
TOTAL-II (NEW CUs)				252	44	15	0	6	317	68	1	0	0	0	69
			Associate Professor	484	89	44	0	13	630	137	5	2	0	0	144
			Assistant Professor	676	194	94	350	33	1347	446	119	50	195	19	829
TOTAL (I+II)				1610	232	109	0	36	1987	843	32	4	0	7	886
			Associate Professor	3205	508	249	0	87	4049	1937	105	13	0	13	2068
			Assistant Professor	4838	1044	501	1605	178	8166	3989	697	276	740	94	5796

NER Central Universities															
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	38	4	2	0	1	45	22	1	0	0	1	24
			Associate Professor	97	9	4	0	1	111	80	5	2	0	1	88
			Assistant Professor	195	30	15	34	2	276	150	29	13	33	2	227
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	41	8	4	0	1	54	37	1	1	0	0	39
			Associate Professor	55	12	6	0	4	77	46	7	1	0	1	55
			Assistant Professor	75	22	11	40	4	152	72	18	11	31	2	134
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	22	3	2	0	0	27	12	0	1	0	0	13
			Associate Professor	37	5	2	0	0	44	26	4	1	0	0	31
			Assistant Professor	69	10	22	27	3	131	65	9	22	25	1	122
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	31	5	2	1	0	39	14	1	0	0	0	15
			Associate Professor	64	11	6	5	1	87	42	4	3	0	0	49
			Assistant Professor	135	17	9	25	3	189	136	15	10	7	0	168
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93	47	1	1	0	0	49
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147	85	1	5	0	0	91
			Assistant Professor	142	25	16	21	2	206	132	21	15	19	1	188
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47	27	0	0	0	0	27
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74	45	3	1	0	0	49
			Assistant Professor	179	28	19	31	4	261	167	26	19	28	4	244

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45	11	0	1	0	0	12
			Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62	43	1	2	0	0	46
			Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146	95	13	11	17	1	137
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	22	4	2	0	1	29	5	0	0	0	1	6
			Associate Professor	51	10	5	0	2	68	29	2	1	0	0	32
			Assistant Professor	54	17	8	31	6	116	43	12	12	27	3	97
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	36	7	3	0	0	46	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Associate Professor	52	10	5	0	2	69	26	2	1	0	0	29
			Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	163	73	16	16	29	2	136
TOTAL-III (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			Professor	352	47	20	1	5	425	182	4	4	0	2	192
			Associate Professor	605	77	39	5	13	739	422	29	17	0	2	470
			Assistant Professor	1032	186	125	266	31	1640	933	159	129	216	16	1453
TOTAL-I (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			Professor	1358	188	94	0	30	1670	775	31	4	0	7	817
			Associate Professor	2721	419	205	0	74	3419	1800	100	11	0	13	1924
			Assistant Professor	4162	850	407	1255	145	6819	3543	578	226	545	75	4967
TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			Professor	252	44	15	0	6	317	68	1	0	0	0	69
			Associate Professor	484	89	44	0	13	630	137	5	2	0	0	144
			Assistant Professor	676	194	94	350	33	1347	446	119	50	195	19	829

GRAND TOTAL	Professor	1962	279	129	1	41	2412	1025	36	8	0	9	1078
(NON NER CUs+ New CUs+NER CUs)	Associate Professor	3810	585	288	5	100	4788	2359	134	30	0	15	2538
	Assistant Professor	5870	1230	626	1871	209	9806	4922	856	405	956	110	7249
		11642	2094	1043	1877	350	17006	8306	1026	443	956	134	10865

(B) Details of Teaching position as on 01.01.2017 (Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2017 in Central Universities	No of Vacant Posts							Sanctioned Existing Vacant	% of Vacant
				Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total			
1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Non-NER Central Universities												
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Professor	10	5	2	0	0	17	384	22.66	
			Associate Professor	20	13	6	0	1	40	297		
			Assistant Professor	5	11	6	8	0	30	87		
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professor	34	6	8	0	0	48	556	28.24	
			Associate Professor	14	24	16	0	3	57	399		
			Assistant Professor	28	6	4	13	1	52	157		
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Professor	10	3	1	0	0	14	238	26.89	
			Associate Professor	13	4	5	0	0	22	174		
			Assistant Professor	6	4	-2	20	0	28	64		

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	33	7	3	0	0	43	435	49.89
			Associate Professor	50	14	8	0	0	72	218	
			Assistant Professor	43	16	9	27	7	102	217	
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	106	36	18	0	7	167	1706	62.19
			Associate Professor	284	88	46	0	18	436	645	
			Assistant Professor	183	63	34	172	6	458	1061	
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	58	0	0	0	1	59	837	18.52
			Associate Professor	44	0	0	0	3	47	682	
			Assistant Professor	45	0	0	0	4	49	155	
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Professor	46	18	14	0	3	81	900	30.78
			Associate Professor	49	36	22	0	10	117	623	
			Assistant Professor	-14	19	13	57	4	79	277	
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	34	6	4	0	1	45	329	26.44
			Associate Professor	42	11	7	0	2	62	242	
			Assistant Professor	-25	-15	7	9	4	-20	87	
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	13	4	2	0	1	20	227	50.66
			Associate Professor	23	6	4	0	1	34	112	
			Assistant Professor	31	8	5	15	2	61	115	



10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	6	1	1	0	0	8	105	27.62
			Associate Professor	1	0	1	0	0	2	76	
			Assistant Professor	7	3	4	5	0	19	29	
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	29	8	4	0	0	41	489	26.79
			Associate Professor	29	6	10	0	1	46	358	
			Assistant Professor	20	8	3	12	1	44	131	
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Professor	20	6	3	0	1	30	468	40.81
			Associate Professor	33	10	6	0	2	51	277	
			Assistant Professor	-27	34	21	73	9	110	191	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professor	56	0	0	0	0	56	1616	19.00
			Associate Professor	100	0	0	0	0	100	1309	
			Assistant Professor	151	0	0	0	0	151	307	
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professor	59	35	18	0	4	116	1924	29.83
			Associate Professor	81	63	36	0	11	191	1350	
			Assistant Professor	-23	42	36	202	10	267	574	
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professor	10	4	2	0	0	16	192	34.38
			Associate Professor	10	4	3	0	0	17	126	
			Assistant Professor	18	6	1	8	0	33	66	

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
16.		University of Allahabad	Professor	48	11	5	0	3	67	852	64.55
			Associate Professor	110	29	15	0	5	159	302	64.55
			Assistant Professor	97	60	35	118	14	324	550	
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professor	11	7	5	0	2	25	650	20.31
			Associate Professor	18	11	9	0	4	42	518	
			Assistant Professor	74	7	5	-29	8	65	132	
TOTAL (I) (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVS.											
			Professor	583	157	90	0	23	853	11908	35.27
			Associate Professor	921	319	194	0	61	1495	7708	
			Assistant Professor	619	272	181	710	70	1852	4200	
New Central Universities											
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Professor	8	3	1	0	1	13	166	33.73
			Associate Professor	16	5	3	0	2	26	110	
			Assistant Professor	6	3	3	4	1	17	56	
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Professor	15	3	1	0	0	19	140	52.86
			Associate Professor	22	6	2	0	0	30	66	
			Assistant Professor	12	3	3	7	0	25	74	
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Professor	9	2	1	0	1	13	147	59.18
			Associate Professor	25	6	3	0	1	35	60	
			Assistant Professor	19	7	2	10	1	39	87	

21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Professor	22	4	2	0	1	29	225	75.11
			Associate Professor	41	9	4	0	2	56	56	
			Assistant Professor	40	14	7	21	2	84	169	
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Professor	17	4	1	0	0	22	188	62.23
			Associate Professor	33	6	2	0	1	42	71	
			Assistant Professor	25	6	4	18	0	53	117	
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21	158	48.10
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43	82	
			Assistant Professor	4	4	1	2	1	12	76	
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Professor	9	3	1	0	0	13	152	57.89
			Associate Professor	29	6	3	0	0	38	64	
			Assistant Professor	17	4	2	14	0	37	88	
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Professor	13	3	1	0	0	17	167	49.10
			Associate Professor	26	6	3	0	1	36	85	
			Assistant Professor	11	5	3	8	2	29	82	
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Professor	11	3	1	0	0	15	153	66.01
			Associate Professor	25	5	3	0	0	33	52	
			Assistant Professor	27	7	4	13	2	53	101	

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professor	10	3	1	0	0	14	147	25.85
			Associate Professor	14	4	3	0	1	22	109	
			Assistant Professor	1	0	0	1	0	2	38	
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	154	88.96
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	17	
			Assistant Professor	34	11	5	21	1	72	137	
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professor	12	3	1	0	0	16	147	36.73
			Associate Professor	14	6	3	0	1	24	93	
			Assistant Professor	1	0	4	8	1	14	54	
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professor	12	3	1	0	1	17	184	37.50
			Associate Professor	14	6	3	0	1	24	115	
			Assistant Professor	7	4	2	12	3	28	69	
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professor	12	3	1	0	0	16	166	62.65
			Associate Professor	24	7	4	0	0	35	62	
			Assistant Professor	26	7	4	16	0	53	104	
TOTAL-II (New CUs)				184	43	15	0	6	248	2294	54.58
			Associate Professor	347	84	42	0	13	486	1042	
			Assistant Professor	230	75	44	155	14	518	1252	

TOTAL (I+II)	Professor	767	200	105	0	29	1101	14202	55.41
	Associate Professor	1268	403	236	0	74	1981	8750	
	Assistant Professor	849	347	225	865	84	2370	5452	
<b>NER Central Universities</b>									
32. Assam	Assam University	16	3	2	0	0	21	432	21.53
	Associate Professor	17	4	2	0	0	23	339	
	Assistant Professor	45	1	2	1	0	49	93	
33.	Tezpur University	4	7	3	0	1	15	283	19.43
	Associate Professor	9	5	5	0	3	22	228	
	Assistant Professor	3	4	0	9	2	18	55	
34. Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	10	3	1	0	0	14	202	17.82
	Associate Professor	11	1	1	0	0	13	166	
	Assistant Professor	4	1	0	2	2	9	36	
35. Manipur	Manipur University	17	4	2	1	0	24	315	26.35
	Associate Professor	22	7	3	5	1	38	232	
	Assistant Professor	-1	2	-1	18	3	21	83	
36. Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	36	5	2	0	1	44	446	26.46
	Associate Professor	45	9	1	0	1	56	328	
	Assistant Professor	10	4	1	2	1	18	118	

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	15	5	0	0	0	20	382	16.23
			Associate Professor	20	2	2	0	1	25	320	
			Assistant Professor	12	2	0	3	0	17	62	
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	26	5	1	0	1	33	253	22.92
			Associate Professor	11	4	0	0	1	16	195	
			Assistant Professor	5	2	-4	4	2	9	58	
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professor	17	4	2	0	0	23	213	36.82
			Associate Professor	22	8	4	0	2	36	135	
			Assistant Professor	11	5	-4	4	3	19	78	
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professor	29	7	3	0	0	39	278	38.13
			Associate Professor	26	8	4	0	2	40	172	
			Assistant Professor	10	6	2	7	2	27	106	
TOTAL-III (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)				170	43	16	1	3	233	2804	24.57
			Associate Professor	183	48	22	5	11	269	2115	
			Assistant Professor	99	27	-4	50	15	187	689	
TOTAL-I (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)				583	157	90	0	23	853	11908	35.27
			Associate Professor	921	319	194	0	61	1495	7708	
			Assistant Professor	619	272	181	710	70	1852	4200	

TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)		Professor	184	43	15	0	6	248	2294	54.58
		Associate Professor	347	84	42	0	13	486	1042	
		Assistant Professor	230	75	44	155	14	518	1252	
GRAND TOTAL		Professor	937	243	121	1	32	1334	17006	36.11
(NON-NER CUs+ NEW CUs+NER CUs)		Associate Professor	1451	451	258	5	85	2250	10865	
		Assistant Professor	948	374	221	915	99	2557	6141	
			3336	1068	600	921	216	6141		

Statement-II

(A) Details of Non-Teaching position as on 01.01.2017(Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Non-Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2017 in Central Universities												
			No. of sanctioned posts							No. of Existing Posts					
			Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Non-NER Central Universities															
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad	Group A	52	6	1	7	0	66	52	3	3	2	0	60
		National Urdu	Group B	72	10	5	20	2	109	68	9	3	19	2	101
		University	Group C	154	26	9	42	3	234	152	25	7	39	3	226
2.	University of Hyderabad	Group A	Group A	73	3	0	6	2	84	47	5	2	7	0	61
		Group B	Group B	159	14	4	6	5	188	99	14	7	4	0	124
		Group C	Group C	637	131	62	207	31	1068	390	140	43	51	10	634

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Group A Group B Group C	24 24 179	7 7 53	3 3 26	12 13 95	0 0 0	46 47 353	16 26 50	2 3 49	3 3 17	1 1 36	0 0 0	22 33 152
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A Group B Group C	34 52 221	0 3 40	0 3 54	1 1 31	0 0 8	35 59 354	20 12 92	1 6 35	1 5 33	2 7 82	0 0 4	24 30 246
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A Group B Group C	123 410 1372	23 88 373	12 44 186	42 43 487	5 5 67	205 590 2485	73 296 688	16 52 232	4 19 20	7 3 129	3 1 26	103 371 1095
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A Group B Group C	66 55 987	2 3 114	0 2 7	0 0 0	0 0 10	68 60 1118	60 55 928	2 3 114	0 2 7	0 0 0	0 0 10	62 60 1059
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Group A Group B Group C	64 170 543	13 37 324	7 18 76	19 30 230	1 4 29	104 259 1202	54 147 457	9 28 241	6 15 47	9 10 97	3 2 20	81 202 862
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Group A Group B Group C	48 120 563	1 21 126	0 9 134	5 15 78	1 2 15	55 167 916	21 65 370	3 6 145	1 1 38	3 2 21	0 0 2	28 74 576



9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	16	0	0	0	1	17
		Group B	20	4	1	7	2	34	10	0	2	1	0	13	
		Group C	49	10	15	9	3	86	9	2	8	6	0	25	
10.	Maharashtra	Group A	25	0	0	0	0	25	8	3	1	4	0	16	
	Antarashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group B	41	2	0	2	0	45	23	4	1	7	1	36	
		Group C	45	5	1	7	0	58	16	6	2	17	1	42	
11.	Puducherry	Group A	67	5	3	1	1	77	44	5	1	1	0	51	
	University	Group B	129	14	4	2	4	153	101	13	3	2	4	123	
		Group C	395	64	19	8	7	493	316	62	19	8	7	412	
12.	Uttarakhand	Group A	27	7	3	13	1	51	23	1	0	0	0	24	
	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Group B	24	16	4	14	3	61	18	9	0	2	1	30	
		Group C	439	198	39	49	23	748	429	109	11	32	5	586	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Group A	164	0	0	0	6'	170	124	0	0	0	1	125	
	Aligarh Muslim University	Group B	1004	0	0	0	7	1011	795	0	0	0	7	802	
		Group C	4798	0	0	0	59	4857	4633	0	0	0	59	4692	
14.	Banaras Hindu University	Group A	142	22	9	40	2	215	115	22	7	32	0	176	
		Group B	177	28	12	1	1	219	123	27	12	1	0	163	
		Group C	4309	857	318	1239	31	6754	2801	578	154	903	10	4446	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A Group B Group C	18 27 44	2 1 23	0 1 23	2 7 20	0 0 2	22 36 90	15 17 35	2 1 20	0 0 1	2 6 18	0 0 2	19 24 76
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A Group B Group C	47 19 707	2 3 215	2 1 31	10 5 346	0 0 0	59 28 1299	15 12 511	1 1 140	0 0 0	2 0 285	1 0 4	19 13 940
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A Group B Group C	60 195 823	10 31 317	4 14 98	16 15 163	3 7 44	93 262 1445	54 160 390	8 25 147	2 11 33	5 5 24	0 0 4	69 201 598
TOTAL (I) (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVS.)															
			Group A Group B Group C	1053 2698 16265	103 282 2876	42 125 1076	174 181 3011	22 42 332	1394 3328 23560	757 2027 12267	83 201 2045	31 84 440	77 70 1748	9 18 167	957 2400 16667
New Central Universities															
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A Group B Group C	20 26 52	0 2 5	0 0 3	0 3 13	1 1 1	21 32 74	14 14 37	0 1 4	0 0 3	0 1 9	1 1 1	15 17 54
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A Group B Group C	10 16 25	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 4	0 0 0	10 17 29	3 1 1	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	3 1 2

20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	19	0	0	0	1	20	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Group B	25	0	1	4	1	31	2	0	0	0	0	2
			Group C	55	1	4	12	3	75	5	1	2	0	0	8
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20	11	0	0	0	0	11
			Group B	26	0	0	1	1	28	7	0	0	0	0	7
			Group C	44	3	0	7	2	56	13	1	0	3	1	18
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Group A	17	0	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	3
			Group B	30	1	0	0	0	31	4	1	0	0	0	5
			Group C	67	0	3	3	0	73	9	0	3	3	0	15
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	19	0	0	0	1	20	10	0	0	0	0	10
			Group B	25	1	0	4	1	31	12	1	0	2	0	15
			Group C	48	3	1	9	2	63	24	0	1	5	0	30
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20	10	0	0	0	0	10
			Group B	22	1	0	4	2	29	11	0	0	1	0	12
			Group C	47	3	1	9	1	61	36	1	1	7	0	45
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	16	1	1	2	0	20	5	1	1	2	0	9
			Group B	29	2	1	3	0	35	8	1	1	2	0	12
			Group C	74	6	3	11	1	95	21	5	2	10	1	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A Group B Group C	19 34 72	0 0 1	0 0 0	1 0 3	0 0 0	20 34 76	8 8 28	0 0 1	0 0 0	1 0 3	0 0 0	9 8 32
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A Group B Group C	21 25 56	0 1 6	0 0 1	0 3 14	0 1 3	21 30 80	14 14 24	0 1 1	0 0 0	0 2 5	0 0 0	14 17 30
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Group A Group B Group C	19 26 57	0 0 2	0 0 3	0 2 2	1 1 2	20 29 66	8 5 10	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 2	8 5 12
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A Group B Group C	20 27 53	0 1 5	0 0 1	2 0 14	0 1 2	22 34 75	11 8 42	0 0 5	0 0 0	2 0 9	0 0 0	13 8 56
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A Group B Group C	18 29 65	0 1 7	0 0 5	1 3 10	1 2 3	20 35 90	10 11 27	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 1 1	0 0 0	10 12 28
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A Group B Group C	11 17 38	3 5 12	1 2 5	5 8 19	0 0 0	20 32 74	9 3 7	1 0 1	0 0 1	1 2 1	0 0 0	11 5 10

TOTAL-II (NEW CUs)		Group A	249	4	2	11	5	271	119	2	1	6	1	129
		Group B	357	15	4	41	11	428	108	5	1	11	1	126
		Group C	753	54	30	130	20	987	284	21	13	56	5	379
TOTAL (I+II)		Group A	1302	107	44	185	27	1665	876	85	32	83	10	1086
		Group B	3055	297	129	222	53	3756	2135	206	85	81	19	2526
		Group C	17018	2930	1106	3141	352	24547	12551	2066	453	1804	172	17046
NER Central Universities														
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	30	1	1	9	0	41	24	1	1	9	35
			Group B	59	15	4	13	0	91	53	15	4	13	85
			Group C	125	27	12	55	1	220	96	28	12	54	191
33.	Tezpur University		Group A	23	5	2	10	0	40	22	5	2	10	39
			Group B	36	8	3	7	1	55	35	8	3	7	54
			Group C	78	25	12	56	8	179	85	25	12	45	175
34.	Arunachal Pradesh Rajiv Gandhi University		Group A	23	0	0	0	0	23	19	0	0	0	19
			Group B	35	2	0	7	1	45	35	1	0	3	40
			Group C	117	14	5	20	1	157	133	2	5	10	151
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	21	5	3	9	1	39	15	2	4	1	22
			Group B	35	11	5	18	0	69	38	4	18	4	64
			Group C	212	51	42	95	9	409	178	15	74	6	277

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Group A	67	0	0	0	0	67	55	0	0	0	0	55
			Group B	94	27	13	49	2	185	34	23	12	43	1	113
			Group C	377	7	334	37	10	765	184	7	219	28	1	439
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	33	2	1	3	0	39	30	2	1	3	0	36
			Group B	69	3	3	5	0	80	67	2	2	4	0	75
			Group C	283	0	90	5	6	384	263	0	79	4	5	351
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	33	0	0	2	1	36	26	1	4	1	1	33
			Group B	81	1	1	4	0	87	72	3	7	1	0	83
			Group C	347	0	135	0	6	488	337	0	131	0	6	474
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	8	2	1	4	1	16	9	0	0	1	0	10
			Group B	17	3	1	7	1	29	14	0	1	3	0	18
			Group C	47	11	5	20	2	85	36	9	2	15	1	63
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	26	1	1	2	1	31	25	0	1	1	0	27
			Group B	41	1	0	3	1	46	31	1	0	2	0	34
			Group C	106	24	41	2	4	177	91	23	29	1	3	147
<hr/>															
TOTAL-III (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			Group A	264	16	9	39	4	332	225	11	13	26	1	276
			Group B	467	71	30	113	6	687	379	57	47	80	3	566
			Group C	1692	159	676	290	47	2864	1403	109	563	163	30	2268

TOTAL-I (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)													
Group A	1053	103	42	174	22	1394	757	83	31	77	9	957	
Group B	2698	282	125	181	42	3328	2027	201	84	70	18	2400	
Group C	16265	2876	1076	3011	332	23560	12267	2045	440	1748	167	16667	
TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)													
Group A	249	4	2	11	5	271	119	2	1	6	1	129	
Group B	357	15	4	41	11	428	108	5	1	11	1	126	
Group C	753	54	30	130	20	987	284	21	13	56	5	379	
GRAND TOTAL													
Group A	1566	123	53	224	31	1997	1101	96	45	109	11	1362	
Group B	3522	368	159	335	59	4443	2514	263	132	161	22	3092	
Group C	18710	3089	1782	3431	399	27411	13954	2175	1016	1967	202	19314	
	23798	3580	1994	3990	489	33851	17569	2534	1193	2237	235	23768	

(B) Details of Non-Teaching position as on 01.01.2017(Category-wise) indicating sanctioned/existing/vacant positions in Central Universities

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of nON-Teaching staff strength (category-wise) as on 01.01.2017 in Central Universities	No. of Vacant Posts							Sanctioned Existing Vacant	% of Vacant
				Gen	SC	ST	OBC	PWD	Total			
1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Non-NER Central Universities												
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A	0	3	-2	5	0	6	409	5.38	
			Group B	4	1	2	1	0	8	387		
			Group C	2	1	2	3	0	8	22		

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
2.		University of Hyderabad	Group A	26	-2	-2	-1	2	23	1340	38.88
			Group B	60	0	-3	2	5	64	819	
			Group C	247	-9	19	156	21	434	521	
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	Group A	8	5	0	11	0	24	446	53.59
			Group B	-2	4	0	12	0	14	207	
			Group C	129	4	9	59	0	201	239	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	14	-1	-1	-1	0	11	448	33.04
			Group B	40	-3	-2	-6	0	29	300	
			Group C	129	5	21	-51	4	108	148	
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	50	7	8	35	2	102	3280	52.16
			Group B	114	36	25	40	4	219	1569	
			Group C	684	141	166	358	41	1390	1711	
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	6	0	0	0	0	6	1246	5.22
			Group B	0	0	0	0	0	0	1181	
			Group C	59	0	0	0	0	59	65	
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Group A	10	4	1	10	-2	23	1565	26.84
			Group B	23	9	3	20	2	57	1145	
			Group C	86	83	29	133	9	340	420	



8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Group A	27	-2	-1	2	1	27	1138	40.42
			Group B	55	15	8	13	2	93	678	
			Group C	193	-19	96	57	13	340	460	
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	3	0	0	0	-1	2	139	60.43
			Group B	10	4	-1	6	2	21	55	
			Group C	40	8	7	3	3	61	84	
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	17	-3	-1	-4	0	9	128	26.56
			Group B	18	-2	-1	-5	-1	9	94	
			Group C	29	-1	-1	-10	-1	16	34	
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Group A	23	0	2	0	1	26	723	18.95
			Group B	28	1	1	0	0	30	586	
			Group C	79	2	0	0	0	81	137	
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Group A	4	6	3	13	1	27	860	25.58
			Group B	6	7	4	12	2	31	640	
			Group C	10	89	28	17	18	162	220	
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	40	0	0	0	5	45	6038	6.94
			Group B	209	0	0	0	0	209	5619	
			Group C	165	0	0	0	0	165	419	

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Group A Group B Group C	27 54 1508	0 1 279	2 0 164	8 0 336	2 1 21	39 56 2308	7188 4785 2403	33.43
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A Group B Group C	3 10 9	0 0 3	0 1 0	0 1 2	0 0 0	3 12 14	148 119 29	19.59
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A Group B Group C	32 7 196	1 2 75	0 1 31	8 5 61	-1 0 -4	40 15 359	1386 972 414	29.87
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A Group B Group C	6 35 433	2 6 170	2 3 65	11 10 139	3 7 40	24 61 847	1800 868 932	51.78
TOTAL (I) (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVS.)											
			Group A Group B Group C	296 671 3998	20 81 831	11 41 636	97 111 1263	13 24 165	437 928 6893	28282 20024 8258	29.20
New Central Universities											
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A Group B Group C	6 12 15	0 1 1	0 0 0	0 2 4	0 0 0	6 15 20	127 86 41	32.28

19.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	56	89.29
		Group B	15	0	0	1	0	0	16	6	
		Group C	24	-1	0	4	0	0	27	50	
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	16	0	0	0	1	1	17	126	89.68
		Group B	23	0	1	4	1	1	29	13	
		Group C	50	0	2	12	3	67	113		
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	104	65.38
		Group B	19	0	0	1	1	1	21	36	
		Group C	31	2	0	4	1	38	68		
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	14	0	0	0	0	0	14	121	80.99
		Group B	26	0	0	0	0	0	26	23	
		Group C	58	0	0	0	0	0	58	98	
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	9	0	0	0	1	10	10	114	51.75
		Group B	13	0	0	2	1	16	16	55	
		Group C	24	3	0	4	2	33	33	59	
24.		Central University of Kashmir	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	110	39.09
		Group B	11	1	0	3	2	17	17	67	
		Group C	11	2	0	2	1	16	16	43	

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	Group A	11	0	0	0	0	11	150	60.00
			Group B	21	1	0	1	0	23	60	
			Group C	53	1	1	1	0	56	90	
26.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	Group A	11	0	0	0	0	11	130	62.31
			Group B	26	0	0	0	0	26	49	
			Group C	44	0	0	0	0	44	81	
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	7	0	0	0	0	7	131	53.44
			Group B	11	0	0	1	1	13	61	
			Group C	32	5	1	9	3	50	70	
28.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	Group A	11	0	0	0	1	12	115	78.26
			Group B	21	0	0	2	1	24	25	
			Group C	47	2	3	2	0	54	90	
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	9	0	0	0	0	9	131	41.22
			Group B	19	1	0	5	1	26	77	
			Group C	11	0	1	5	2	19	54	
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	8	0	0	1	1	10	145	65.52
			Group B	18	1	0	2	2	23	50	
			Group C	38	7	5	9	3	62	95	

31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	2	2	1	4	0	9	126	79.37
			Group B	14	5	2	6	0	27	26	
			Group C	31	11	4	18	0	64	100	
TOTAL-II (NEW CUs)											
			Group A	130	2	1	5	4	142	1686	62.40
			Group B	249	10	3	30	10	302	634	
			Group C	469	33	17	74	15	608	1052	
TOTAL (I+II)											
			Group A	426	22	12	102	17	579	29968	31.07
			Group B	920	91	44	141	34	1230	20658	
			Group C	4467	864	653	1337	180	7501	9310	
NER Central Universities											
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	6	0	0	0	0	6	352	11.65
			Group B	6	0	0	0	0	6	311	
			Group C	29	-1	0	1	0	29	41	
33.		Tezpur University	Group A	1	0	0	0	0	1	274	2.19
			Group B	1	0	0	0	0	1	268	
			Group C	-7	0	0	11	0	4	6	
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	4	0	0	0	0	4	225	6.67
			Group B	0	1	0	4	0	5	210	
			Group C	-16	12	0	10	0	6	15	

1	2	3	4	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	6	3	-1	8	1	17	517	29.79
			Group B	-3	7	-13	14	0	5	363	
			Group C	34	36	-32	89	5	132	154	
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Group A	12	0	0	0	0	12	1017	40.31
			Group B	60	4	1	6	1	72	607	
			Group C	193	0	115	9	9	326	410	
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	3	0	0	0	0	3	503	8.15
			Group B	2	1	1	1	0	5	462	
			Group C	20	0	11	1	1	33	41	
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	7	-1	-4	1	0	3	611	3.44
			Group B	9	-2	-6	3	0	4	590	
			Group C	10	0	4	0	0	14	21	
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	-1	2	1	3	1	6	130	30.00
			Group B	3	3	0	4	1	11	91	
			Group C	11	2	3	5	1	22	39	
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	1	1	0	1	1	4	254	18.11
			Group B	10	0	0	1	1	12	208	
			Group C	15	1	12	1	1	30	46	

TOTAL-III (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)	Group A	39	5	-4	13	3	56	3883	19.91
	Group B	88	14	-17	33	3	121	3110	
	Group C	289	50	113	127	17	596	773	
TOTAL-I (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)	Group A	296	20	11	97	13	437	28282	29.20
	Group B	671	81	41	111	24	928	20024	
	Group C	3998	831	636	1263	165	6893	8258	
TOTAL-II (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)	Group A	130	2	1	5	4	142	1686	62.40
	Group B	249	10	3	30	10	302	634	
	Group C	469	33	17	74	15	608	1052	
GRAND TOTAL (NON-NER CUS+ NEW CUS+NER CUS)	Group A	465	27	8	115	20	635	33851	29.79
	Group B	1008	105	27	174	37	1351	23768	
	Group C	4756	914	766	1464	197	8097	10083	
		6229	1046	801	1753	254	10083		

**Environment as compulsory subject in schools**

3874. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to teach environment as a compulsory subject in schools;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the difficulties in introducing the subject in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Environment education is already an integral part of school curriculum. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 infuses the components of environmental education as part of different disciplines in the treatment of content in Physics, Mathematics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, History, Political Science, Health and Physical Education, Art, Music, etc. As a follow-up of NCF-2005, syllabi and textbooks for all the stages of school education have been developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). For Classes I and II, Environmental Studies (EVS) components are integrated with language and mathematics. For classes III to V, the NCERT has developed EVS syllabus and the textbooks integrating Science and Social Science components. For classes VI onwards, essential EVS components are integrated across subject areas. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has also issued directives to schools to impart environmental education to students.

**Learning outcome of students**

3875. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that according to the National Achievement Survey for class 5 published by NCERT in 2016, most students scored between 0-50 per cent in reading comprehension, mathematics and environmental studies;
- (b) the measures Government has taken to improve the quality of education and learning outcomes in primary schools; and
- (c) the method by which Government measures the learning outcome of students in primary schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has developed student assessment system called the National Achievement



Survey (NAS), which is independently conducted by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) across the country. The NAS for Class V was conducted during 2015 in Language, Mathematics and Environmental Science. The number of students who rightly answered 50% or less of the questions was 64%, 63% and 55% for Language, Maths and Environmental Science, respectively.

(b) and (c) The Central Government through the centrally funded scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), financially supports States and UTs to improve the quality of education to children in elementary classes through recruitment of additional teachers to improve the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), regular annual-in-service teacher training to all teachers to update their skills and knowledge, support for Computer Aided Learning at upper primary level and regular academic support through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres. The *Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat*, sub-programme under SSA has been launched to enhance the quality of foundational learning in languages and early mathematics in classes I and II.

In order to focus on Quality Education, the Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized. These would serve as a guideline to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

The Learning Outcomes for each class I to VIII have been shared with all States and UTs. These have also been included in the Central Rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 through an amendment on 20th February, 2017.

### **Posters on Kashmir in JNU**

3876. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that posters on freedom for Kashmir have been pasted on the walls of Jawaharlal Nehru University;

(b) if so, the details thereof and by whom these posters have been pasted; and

(c) Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Jawaharlal Nehru University has reported that an old poster with title “Freedom for Kashmir-free Palestine right to self determination Long live-DSU” was noticed by security staff

on the wall of School of Social Sciences on 02.03.2017. However, the University has no idea about the person(s) behind the incident.

**Additional Adult Education Centres for Muslim women**

3877. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1,000 additional Adult Education Centres are going to be set up exclusively for Muslim women in gram panchayats, where Muslim population is more than 5,000;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of gram panchayats in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana that have more than 5,000 Muslim population, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Saakshar Bharat, an Adult Education Centre has been sanctioned in each of the Gram Panchayats of the districts covered under the programme. The Adult Education Centres act as centres for registration of learners of all communities, including Muslim women, for all learning activities related to adult education in their jurisdiction.

(c) The Office of the Registrar General of India conducts decennial Population Census wherein data are collected on all persons living in the country at the time of Census taking. This includes data on major religious communities including Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Jain and Buddhist. Religion-wise data, however, is not compiled at Gram Panchayat level.

**Conversion from CPF to GPF in IGNOU**

3878. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the time since when Government has discontinued the General Provident Fund (GPF) facility;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that 49 employees of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), without getting assent from the Visitor as mandated under section 25 of IGNOU Act, have converted themselves from Contributory Provident Fund (CPF) to GPF subscription that too retrospectively;

(c) the basis on which the Ministry has allowed this to happen; and

(d) the action Ministry has taken/proposes to take on errant officials of IGNOU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) W.e.f. 1st January, 2004, in case of the new recruits in the Central Government service.

(b) to (d) As per the information furnished by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the university has allowed 46 employees to changeover from CPF to GPF Scheme. Out of these 46 employees, 40 were allowed changeover with the approval of the Board of Management (BoM) in its 37th meeting held on 30.05.1994, while in the subsequent years, the 6 cases were done on a case to case basis with the approval of the then Vice-Chancellor. The Ministry of Human Resource Development did not allow the switchover from CPF to GPF facility.

### **Degree awarding powers to IIITs**

3879. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR.T.SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to grant degree awarding powers, as a part of autonomy, to Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) set up under Public Private-Partnership (PPP) mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any monitoring of these institutions by autonomous institution of the Ministry would be done to ensure that they follow all regulations, including standard of fee and maintain high standard of education and teaching technology; 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) There is a proposal for introduction of an Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public Private Partnership) Bill, 2017 (IIIT-PPP Bill, 2017) for which Union Cabinet has given its approval in the Cabinet meeting held on 15.03.2017. The IIIT-PPP Bill, 2017 *inter alia* provides for granting degrees to the passed out students from IIIT-PPP. Presently, there are fifteen functioning IIIT-PPP, which are being mentored by NITs, IITs and other Institutes. The IIITs-PPP are registered as Societies under Society Registration Act. A Memorandum of Association which includes Rules and Regulations, signed by the Central Government, the concerned State Government and Industry Partner(s) is put in place for each IIIT-PPP. Section (5) of the Rules and Regulations of IIIT Society provides for constitution of a Board of Governors which functions as the Policy making Body of the IIIT PPP.

**Fee hike in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

†3880. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the fee in some Kendriya Vidyalayas under project sector has been increased three to four fold recently;
- (b) if so, the names of such Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (c) the reasons for such an increase; and
- (d) whether Government would reduce the hike in fees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that the Sponsoring Authorities of 3 Project Sector Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have marginally increased their fee structure w.e.f. the academic year 2017-18. In one KV *i.e.* KV Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela, the onetime admission fee has also been revised from ₹ 250/- to ₹ 2000/-.

(b) The names of the project KVs which have increased their fee structure are KV, Korba No. 2 NTPC; KV, Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela; and KV No. 2, Survey of India, Uppal.

(c) KVS has permitted the sponsoring authorities of the Project Sector KVs to adopt a differential fee structure to enable them to generate the required funds to meet the recurring and non recurring expenditure for running and maintaining the KVs opened under their sponsorship.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

**Application for autonomous status of colleges**

3881. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has asked colleges to apply for autonomous status;
- (b) if so, the number of colleges which have applied, so far;
- (c) whether this would result in making higher education more costly; and
- (d) if so, the details of precautions incorporated in UGC guidelines for this?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

**Technical and vocational education courses for differently-abled students**

3882. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes being implemented to assist the differently-abled students for studying in higher, technical/vocational education courses; and

(b) the details of proposals received under the schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is currently implementing a scholarship scheme namely Saksham to financially assist differently-abled students for pursuing technical courses. The scheme aims to provide an annual sum of ₹ 50,000/ including tuition fee and incidentals to 1,000 differently-abled eligible candidates, selected on merit basis. The scholarship is applicable to those candidates whose family income is less than ₹ 8 lakhs per annum.

AICTE is also implementing a Scheme of Integrating Persons with Disabilities in the mainstream of Technical and Vocational Education with an objective of upgrading some of the selected Polytechnics to integrate persons with disabilities in the mainstream of technical and vocational education. The scheme envisages each Polytechnic to train up to 25 disabled students through formal courses consisting of regular three-year diploma programmes and up to 100 disabled persons each year through non-formal courses consisting of vocational/skill development programmes.

(b) There were a total of 177, 169 and 210 applications received from different states under the Saksham scholarship scheme for the academic year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. The State-wise details for the academic year 2015-16 is as follows:

*Number of State-wise proposals received under Saksham Scheme during A/Y 2015-16*

Sl. No.	States	Students
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11
2.	Bihar	3
3.	Chhattisgarh	4
4.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	2
5.	Gujarat	1
6.	Haryana	6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Jharkhand	1
9.	Karnataka	57
10.	Kerala	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1
12.	Maharashtra	15
13.	Odisha	3
14.	Punjab	4
15.	Rajasthan	3
16.	Tamil Nadu	17
17.	Telangana	11
18.	Uttar Pradesh	14
19.	Uttarakhand	1
20.	West Bengal	7
TOTAL		169

Final data for the scheme for the academic year 2014-15 and 2016-17 is presently not available with the AICTE.

Under the Scheme of Integrating Persons with Disabilities in the mainstream of Technical and Vocational Education, 50 Polytechnics have been selected across the country. The details of state-wise list are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of State-wise list of 50 polytechnics selected across country under the scheme of Integrating Persons with Disabilities in the mainstream of Technical and Vocational Education*

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**(I) Assam**

1. Assam Engineering Institute, Chandmari, PO Silpukhuri, Guwahati, Kamrup, Assam-PIN 781003

**(II) Bihar**

2. Government Polytechnic, Gopalganj, P.O. Sidaya, Via-Kuchaikote, Dist. Gopalganj, Bihar-PIN 841428
3. Government Polytechnic, Saharsa, Bihar-852201
4. New Government Polytechnic Patliputra, Patna, Bihar-PIN 800013

**(III) Chandigarh**

5. Chandigarh College of Engineering and Technology (Old Name Central Polytechnic), Sector-26, Chandigarh-160019

**(IV) Chhattisgarh**

6. Government Girl's Polytechnic (Old Names Government Women's Polytechnic and Girls Polytechnic), Byron Bazar, Raipur, Chhattisgarh-492001
7. Government Polytechnic, GE Road, Durg, Chhattisgarh-491001

**(V) Goa**

8. Government Polytechnic, Altinho, Panaji, Goa-403001

**(VI) Gujarat**

9. Dr. S&S.S. Ghandhy College of Engg. and Technology, Majura Gate, Surat, Gujarat-395001
10. Government Polytechnic, Ambavadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-380015
11. Government Polytechnics for Girls, Opposite Physical Research Laboratory, Ambavadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-380015
12. Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic Instt., Vidyanagar, Bhavnagar, Gujarat-364002

**(VII) Haryana**

13. BPS Mahila Polytechnic, Kanya Gurukul, Khanpur Kalan, Sonapat, Haryana-131305
  14. Government Polytechnic (Old Name Government Institute of Engineering and Tech.), Hissar, Haryana-125001
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15. Government Polytechnic, Rania Road, Sirsa, Haryana-125055

**(VIII) Himachal Pradesh**

16. Government Polytechnic, Sundernagar, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh-174401

**(IX) Jammu and Kashmir**

17. Government Polytechnic [Old Name Government Polytechnic (Boys)],  
Bikram Chowk, Jammu-180004
18. Kashmir Government Polytechnic, Gogji Bagh, Srinagar, Kashmir-190008

**(X) Jharkhand**

19. Government Women's Polytechnic, Shyampur, Bokaro, Near Garga Dam,  
Balidih, Bokaro, Jharkhand-827010

**(XI) Karnataka**

20. Government Polytechnic College, Near Rani Channamma Circle, Belgaum,  
Karnataka-59000
21. Government Polytechnic for Women, Bonde, Mangalore, Distt. Dakshin  
Kannada, Karnataka-575008
22. Smt. L.V. (Government) Polytechnic, BM Road, Hassan, Karnataka-573201

**(XII) Kerala**

23. Government Polytechnic College, PO: Nattakom, Kottayam, Kerala-686013
24. Sree Rama Government Polytechnic College, Triprayar, PO: Valapad,  
Distt: Thrissur, Kerala-680567

**(XIII) Madhya Pradesh**

25. Government Women's Polytechnic College, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh-477407
26. Kalaniketan Polytechnic College {Old Name Government Kalaniketan  
(Polytechnic)}, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh-482001
27. S.V. Polytechnic College (Old Name S.V. Government Polytechnic), Shyamla  
Hill, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh-462002

**(XIV) Maharashtra**

28. Government Polytechnic, University Road, Shivajinagar, Pune, Maharashtra-411016
29. Government Polytechnic, 49, Kherwadi, Aliyavar Jung Marg, Bandra, East  
Mumbai, Maharashtra-400051
30. Government Polytechnic, SM Univ. Road, Kolhapur, Maharashtra-416004
31. Maharashtra State Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology,  
412-C, Shivajinagar, Pune, Maharashtra-411016
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**(XV) New Delhi**

32. Aryabhat Polytechnic, GT Karnal Road , New Delhi-110033

**(XVI) Odisha**

33. Bhubanananda Orissa School of Engineering, Jobra, SCB Medical Campus, Dist. Cuttack, Odisha-Pin 753007
34. Women's Polytechnic, Berhampur, Ganjam, Odisha Pin-760010
35. Women's Polytechnic, Bhubaneswar, BBSR 23, Chandrasekharpur, Khorda, Odisha-Pin 751023

**(XVII) Puducherry**

36. Women's Polytechnic, Laws pet, Poducherry, (Pondichery)- 605008

**(XIX) Punjab**

37. Sant Longowal Institute of Engg. and Tech., Longowal, Sangrur, Punjab-148106

**(XX) Rajasthan**

38. Government Polytechnic College, Gourav Path, Jodhpur, Rajasthan-342011
39. Government Polytechnic College, Makhupura, Nasirabaa Road, Ajmer, Rajasthan-305002
40. Government Residential Women's Polytechnic, Residency Road, Jodhpur, Rajasthan-342032

**(XXI) Tamil Nadu**

41. Arasan Ganesan Polytechnic College, Virudhunagar Main Road, PO: Anaikuttam, Sivakasi, Yirudhunagar, Tamil Nadu-626130
42. Dr. Dharamambal Government Polytechnic College for Women, PO: Taramani, Chennai, Tamil Nadu-600113
43. Government Polytechnic College for Women, Bharathiar Road, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu-641044

**(XXII) Tripura**

44. Tripura Institute of Technology (Old Name Polytechnic Institute), Narsingarh, Agatjala, Triprua(W) Pin-799009

**(XXIIT) Uttar Pradesh**

45. Government Girl's Polytechnic, Kanth Road, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh- 244001
46. Government Polytechnic, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh-284003
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**(XXIV) Uttarakhand**

47. KL Polytechnic, Ram Nagar, Roorkee, Haridwar, Uttarakhand-247667

**(XXV) West Bengal**

48. Birla Institute of Technology, 56, B.T. Road, Kolkata, West Bengal-700050

49. North Calcutta Polytechnic, 15, Gobinda Mondal Lane, Cossipore, Kolkata, West Bengal-700002

50. Regional Institute of Printing Technology, Raja SC Mullick Road, Jadavpur, Kolkata, West Bengal-700032

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**Implementation of RMSA**

3883. SHRJ DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), State-wise;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to provide access to a playground in each school, a part time instructor for physical education in upper primary schools and supply of games and sports equipments, as per the requirement of schools and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking assistance from private entities to meet these targets and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme envisaging *inter alia* provision of a secondary school within a reasonable distance of any habitation and to improve quality of education imparted at secondary level by making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms, removing gender, socio-economic and disability barriers etc. Under RMSA, 12,394 new schools and strengthening of 37,382 existing schools have been approved upto 2016-17. The State-wise details are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The RMSA framework recognizes the importance of sports in providing quality secondary education in the country to ensure holistic development of the students. The scheme encourages the States/UTs to focus on sports, culture activities, activity based learning, exposure to life skills with respect to health, nutrition etc. The annual school grant of ₹ 50, 000/- per school provided under the scheme has provision among other components, for sports equipment and uniform. Further, under

the Scheme, sport equipments for 6,421 schools and sports tournaments at district level in 296 districts across the country have been approved. The Framework for implementation of RMSA also provides that schools not having playgrounds will use playgrounds in neighboring schools or community playground. At present, there is no provision of engaging part time instructor for physical education under the scheme.

(c) No Sir, the Ministry is not taking assistance from private entities to meet the targets under RMSA.

### ***Statement***

#### *State-wise details of new schools and strengthening of schools upto 2016-17*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	New Schools	Strengthening
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	80	219
3.	Assam	12	2274
4.	Andhra Pradesh	96	3175
5.	Bihar	1153	1618
6.	Chhattisgarh	1425	1640
7.	Chandigarh	2	11
8.	Daman and Diu	3	11
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	12
10.	Delhi	0	30
11.	Goa	0	74
12.	Gujarat	467	0
13.	Haryana	56	2837
14.	Himachal Pradesh	175	1045
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	636	533
16.	Jharkhand	1189	850
17.	Karnataka	350	1781
18.	Kerala	112	947
19.	Lakshwadeep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1658	4152
21.	Maharashtra	0	492
22.	Meghalaya	64	37

Sl. No.	States/UTs	New Schools	Strengthening
23.	Manipur	179	226
24.	Mizoram	91	199
25.	Nagaland	168	67
26.	Odisha	864	2211
27.	Punjab	318	3017
28.	Puducherry	9	40
29.	Rajasthan	240	4407
30.	Sikkim	16	169
31.	Tamil Nadu	1115	899
32.	Telangana	8	2402
33.	Tripura	116	306
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1504	500
35.	Uttarakhand	280	817
36.	West Bengal	8	371
TOTAL		12,394	37,382

**Policy for education of differently-abled children**

†3884. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the differently-abled children in the country are deprived of quality education;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has prepared any policy for the education of differently-abled children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) to (e) The Government is implementing schemes to cater to the diverse needs of the differently-abled children at elementary and secondary level of education through

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) respectively, whereby inclusive education is extended to children with special needs (CWSN).

The focus of SSA is on inclusive education wherein all CWSN are placed in mainstream neighbourhood elementary schools to promote holistic development of these children. SSA ensures that every CWSN, irrespective of the kind, category and degree of disability, is provided quality inclusive education. This includes special training in the form of school readiness programmes for CWSN, home schooling and community based rehabilitation.

SSA provides ₹ 3000/- per child per annum for the interventions related to education of GWSN, including identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, provision of free aids and appliances, transport and/or escort support, teacher training, appointment of resource teachers, therapeutical support and barrier free access. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2015-16, 20.56 lakh CWSN are enrolled at elementary level of schooling.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training has developed exemplar materials for primary and upper primary level teachers on curricular adaptations, inclusive teaching and how to adopt flexibility in evaluation for children with disabilities in inclusive classrooms. These handbooks cover all disabilities, including cognitive and intellectual disabilities, and have been disseminated to all States and UTs.

Similarly, the Government is also implementing the component of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage under RMSA with an objective to enable all CWSN completing eight years of elementary schooling an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling in an inclusive and enabled environment at the secondary level (Class IX-XII) in government schools. As per UDISE, 2015-16, 2.37 lakh CWSN are enrolled in Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.

#### **Financial assistance from other countries for SSA**

†3885. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance is received from other countries for educational programmes started under the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the financial assistance received for this purpose during the last three years, till date, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For the

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Government of India has signed a financial agreement with the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) for an amount of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) 651.00 million (equivalent to US\$1006.2 million) on 29th May, 2014. The IDA credit is effective from 27th August, 2014 till 30th September, 2017 and forms part of the central share of funds released under SSA. In addition, an agreement has been signed with European Union (EU) for an amount of Euro € 80 million for education upto Secondary level out of which € 54 million is earmarked for the SSA, for elementary education. Details of the financial assistance received during the period 2014-15 to 2016-17 for the SSA programme are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount disbursed by World Bank (IDA)	Amount disbursed by EU
2014-15	1200.166	Nil
2015-16	1910.948	171.86
2016-17	1510.766	Nil
TOTAL	4621.880	171.86

#### **Share of education in Budget**

3886. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total share of education in percentage of Gross Domestic Product proposed to be spent in schools and at higher level, in the present Budget; and

(b) whether Government has been able to provide the expected share to education in the Gross Domestic Product in the present Budget and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Kothari Commission (1964-66) had recommended that 6 per cent of GDP should be spent on education. The National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992, had laid down that investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of National Income as early as possible. At present, information relating to share of education in the Gross Domestic product for 2017-18 is not available. However, as per publication 'Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education-2015' of Ministry of Human Resource Development, the public expenditure on education as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 is 3.98%, 4.35% and 4.44% respectively. The budgetary allocation to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for 2017-18 is ₹ 79,685.95 crore which is higher than

the budget estimate at ₹ 72,394.00 crore for 2016-17. Further, 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.

### **Toilets in government schools**

3887. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether government schools have fully functioning toilets and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the details of ongoing construction along with the funds allocated therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to ensure that functional toilet would be provided in all schools;

(d) whether Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) proposals or any Public Private Partnership are active in this regard and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government has conducted any surveys to assess the impact of functional toilet on child's learning outcome and if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) With the construction/reconstruction of 4,17,796 toilets in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary schools within one year from 15.08.2014 to 15.08.2015 under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative undertaken in association with State Governments and UT Administrations, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Private Corporates, all government schools now have gender segregated toilets for girls and boys. Further, all States and UTs have been advised to ensure that all the schools in the respective State and UT, including those under the non-Government sector comply with the provision contained in the Schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which inter alia states that every recognised school should have separate toilets for boys and girls.

The Government of India supports State Governments and UT Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities including toilets in government elementary and secondary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programmes. Regular meetings are also held with representatives of States and UTs to monitor performance of infrastructure created in schools including provision and maintenance of separate toilets for girls and boys.

Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 31.12.2016, 10.36 lakh school toilets have been sanctioned to States and UTs, out of which 9.74 lakh school toilets have been constructed. Since the inception of RMSA in 2009-10 till 31.3.2016, 19,800 toilet blocks have been sanctioned and constructed in States and UTs.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj has advised the Panchayati Raj Departments of all States to include the provision for construction of toilets and regular repair of the toilets in schools, while preparing the Gram Panchayat Development Plans for using Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants.

(d) The Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Corporate Sector have also participated in the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative of the Ministry and contributed in construction of 141,636 and 3,466 toilets in Government schools, respectively. Apart from this, construction/reconstruction of 25,324 school toilets in 23 States has been sanctioned from Swachh Bharat Kosh, in which contribution was also received from private entities. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has also requested all the PSUs who participated in the initiative to maintain the toilets constructed by them for at least five years.

(e) No such survey has been brought to the notice of this Department.

#### **National Literacy Mission in Gujarat**

3888. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the targets achieved out of the targets set under the National Literacy Mission (NLM) in all the States including Gujarat during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred on NLM during the last two years including the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve the said Mission along with the expenditure likely to be incurred on new Mission; and

(d) the number of comprehensive projects approved by Government under the said Mission in rural areas during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) A Statement indicating the State/UT-wise persons made literate during XII Five Year Plan under the National Literacy Mission (NLM) out of the set target of persons to be covered under Saakshar Bharat programme to make 7 crore learners literate, including Gujarat is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) A Statement indicating the State/UT-wise details of central share of funds released under Saakshar Bharat programme during the last two years, is given in



Statement-II (See below). Till date no central share of funds has been sanctioned to any of the States/UT during the current financial year *i.e.* 2017-18.

(c) and (d) Government of India has approved an interim extension for a period of six months to the ongoing scheme of National Literacy Mission *viz.* Adult Education & Skill Development (Saakshar Bharat) beyond 31st March, 2017 *i.e.* till 30th September, 2017 without changing, the scope, nature and coverage of the scheme. The proposed annual plan allocation 2017-18 for the scheme of Saakshar Bharat is ₹ 320 crore. During the last three years the coverage of the scheme remains confined to the rural areas of all the eligible districts of 26 States and 1 UT.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise Learners Sanctioned Target since inception of the programme and Certified Literates during XII Five Year Plan through Basic Assessment Tests conducted by NIOS under Saakshar Bharat Programme.*

Sl. No.	State	Sanctioned Learners for coverage under the programme since its inception in 2009-10	Certified learners during XII Five Year Plan (2012-17) till assessment test held in August, 2016)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	53,55,513	65,79,311
2.	Telengana	48,49,280	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,62,923	1,16,472
4.	Assam	19,27,224	6,05,253
5.	Bihar	1,47,66,427	65,80,399
6.	Chhattisgarh	33,14,983	17,56,180
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33,736	15,743
8.	Gujarat	24,35,220	5,88,126
9.	Haryana	17,12,407	4,80,019
10.	Himachal Pradesh	70,000	32,095
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,54,33	1,17,132
12.	Jharkhand	43,89,982	18,02,045
13.	Karnataka	51,80,074	24,34,355
14.	Madhya Pradesh	51,46,288	18,89,803

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	21,05,497	3,57,436
16.	Manipur	1,00,633	50,072
17.	Meghalaya	98,547	23,160
18.	Nagaland	1,14,307	90,874
19.	Odisha	27,76A73	8,61,492
20.	Punjab	8,70,319	-
21.	Rajasthan	82,15,133	58,91,083
22.	Sikkim	25,515	7,498
23.	Tamil Nadu	22,06,893	8,25,901
24.	Tripura	38,763	47,378
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1,81,99,153	93,57,092
26.	Uttarakhand	5,11,277	2,86,725
27.	West Bengal	49,42,337	34,03,019
TOTAL		9,10,03,243	4,41,98,663

***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise and year-wise details of Central share of funds released under  
Saakshar Bharat programme during the last two years*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4456.45	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	383.40	31.45
3.	Assam	1319.76	0
4.	Bihar	3900.00	2340.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1500.00	1400.10
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	29.12
7.	Gujarat	1560.00	0
8.	Haryana	0	1002.35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	114.26	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	725.40	585.00
11.	Jharkhand	1837.50	630.24

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16	2016-17
12.	Karnataka	780.00	1934.40
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2620.80	4142.75
14.	Maharashtra	0	0
15.	Manipur	135.00	0
16.	Meghalaya	226.80	0
17.	Nagaland	151.93	0
18.	Odisha	624.00	153.24
19.	Punjab	0	0
20.	Rajasthan	0	152.99
21.	Sikkim	74.88	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	1209.00	878.66
23.	Telangana	1725.00	1560.00
24.	Tripura	72.54	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7800.00	5100.00
26.	Uttarakhand	1216.80	0
27.	West Bengal	780.00	748.80
TOTAL		33213.52	20689.10

### Appointment of Directors in IIMs

3889. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of IIMs are without Directors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and since when these are headless and efforts being made to appoint Directors, IIM-wise;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the names shortlisted by Search-cum-Selection Committee are pending with the Ministry for the last six months;
- (d) if so, the details of each such proposals pending and reasons therefor;
- (e) whether there are demands for setting up of more IIMs, including Telangana; and
- (f) if so, the response of the Ministry thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Out of the total 20 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) the post of Director are vacant in

five IIMs only, namely IIM Kozhikode, IIM Udaipur, IIM Bodh Gaya, IIM Amritsar and IIM Jammu. The process of appointment to the post of Director in these IIMs is also underway.

(e) and (f) As on date, no proposal is under consideration for establishing new IIM in the country including in Telangana.

### **Infrastructure of KVs in Bihar**

†3890. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bihar not having their own buildings and other infrastructures;

(b) the measures being taken by Government to provide the overall infrastructure to these Vidyalayas; and

(c) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas not having teachers, subject-wise and the measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWA): (a) and (b) Out of 47 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Bihar, 25 are running from their permanent buildings with necessary infrastructure like drinking water, toilets etc. The details in respect of remaining 22 KVs functioning from temporary buildings provided by the sponsoring authorities are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Construction of permanent buildings for KVs depends upon identification of suitable land, completion of lease formalities in favour of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) by the sponsoring authorities, availability of requisite resources etc.

(c) Some vacancies of teachers exists in all KVs due to time lag between occurrence of vacancies and recruitment. The Subject-wise vacancy position of teachers in the KVs in Bihar is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant Recruitment Rules for each category of post. The recruitment process for filling up of 6205 vacancies of teaching staff of KVS through Direct Recruitment has already been initiated and written examinations have been conducted on 17.12.2016, 7th and 8th January, 2017. After the recruitment process is over, selected teachers will be posted in various KVs including Bihar State. In addition, action has also been initiated for filling up another 4473 teaching posts through Limited Departmental Examination (LDE) with the recruiting agency, *i.e.*, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE).

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement-I***

Sl. No.	Details of KVs functioning from temporary buildings
1.	Ainwan (Jehanabad)
2.	Banka
3.	Barauni
4.	Bettiah
5.	Buxar
6.	Chapra
7.	Darbhanga No. 2
8.	Gopalganj
9.	Hajipur
10.	Lakhisa Rai
11.	Motihari
12.	Siwan
13.	Arraria
14.	Sheohar
15.	Aurangabad, Distt. Aurangabad
16.	Harnaut, Distt. Nalanda
17.	CRPF, Jhaphan, Muzaffarpur
18.	Cast Wheel Plant Bela, Distt. Saran
19.	Maharajganj, Distt. Siwan
20.	Sasaram Distt. Rohtas
21.	Jhajha, Distt. Jamui
22.	Purnia

***Statement-II***

*Subject-wise details of vacant posts of teaching staff in Kendriya Vidyalayas of Bihar State as on 1.3.2017*

Sl. No.	Subject	Number of vacancies
1.	Post Graduate Teacher (PGT) (English)	9
2.	PGT (Hindi)	3
3.	PGT (Maths)	13

Sl. No.	Subject	Number of vacancies
4.	PGT (Physics)	4
5.	PGT. (Chemistry)	4
6.	PGT (Biology)	8
7.	PGT (Economics)	2
8.	PGT (Geography)	1
9.	PGT (History)	0
10.	PGT (Commerce)	11
11.	PGT (Computer)	5
12.	PGT (Bio-Tech)	1
13.	Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT) (English)	24
14.	TGT (Hindi)	22
15.	TGT (Maths)	12
16.	TGT (SST)	8
17.	TGT (Science)	21
18.	TGT (Sanskrit)	2
19.	TGT (Physical and Health)	12
20.	TGT (Works Experience)	5
21.	TGT (Art)	5
22.	TGT (Yoga)	0
23.	Primary Teacher (PRT)	220
24.	PRT (Music)	2
25.	Head Master	14
26.	Librarian	1
TOTAL		409

#### **Presence of women in research courses**

3891. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of women who have completed and enrolled in secondary, senior secondary, intermediate, Graduation, Post-Graduation, and Ph.D in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to enhance the presence of women in research courses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) Percentage of women enrolled at various levels is measured in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) which is defined as total number of girls students enrolled at a particular level out of the eligible girl population in the relevant age group in a year. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), GERs at Secondary and Higher Secondary level for the 2015-16 are 80.97% and 56.41% respectively. For higher education, as per All India Survey on Higher Education-2015-16, GER for females is 23.5%. In higher education, level-wise GER *i.e.* for graduation, Post Graduation and Ph.D. is not calculated.

(b) and (c) To promote enrolment of women in Ph.D. and M.Phil courses, University Grant Commission (UGC) has amended 'Minimum Standards and Procedure for award of M. Phil/Ph.D Degrees Regulations' allowing a relaxation of one year for M.Phil and two years for Ph.D for women candidates. In addition, they may be provided Maternity Leave/Child Care leave for up to 240 days. 'Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women' scheme is also being implemented by UGC.

#### **Making Aadhaar Card mandatory for SSA**

3892. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Aadhaar has been made mandatory for taking benefits of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the Supreme Court ruling against making Aadhaar mandatory for welfare schemes of Government; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry would take steps to ensure that Aadhaar is not made mandatory for any welfare schemes offered by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Information is being collected.

#### **Measures for quality of elementary and higher education**

†3893. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the measures taken to bring about uniformity and to enhance the quality from elementary to higher education in the country and the analytical review of the outcome thereof?

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): The National Education Policy framed in 1986 and modified in 1992 envisages a National System of Education to bring about uniformity in education, making adult education programmes a mass movement, providing universal access, ensuring retention and improving quality in elementary education, special emphasis on education of girls, establishment of pace-setting schools, like Navodaya Vidyalayas in each district, vocationalisation of secondary education, synthesis of knowledge and inter disciplinary research in higher education, starting more open Universities in the States, strengthening of the All India Council of Technical Qualification, encouraging sports, physical education, Yoga and adoption of an effective evaluation method.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 lays down the duties of the appropriate Government and the local authority to ensure that good quality elementary education conforming to norms and standards is provided, that curriculum and courses of study are prescribed in a timely manner, and that teachers are trained.

In order to focus on Quality Education, the Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized. These would serve as a guideline to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

The Learning Outcomes for each class I to VIII have been shared with all States and UTs. These have also been included in the Central Rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE). Act, 2009 through an amendment on 20th February, 2017.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications through Open Distance Learning (ODL) mode, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials, etc. For the year 2016-17, 10% of SSA funds were clearly earmarked for quality interventions.

In order to provide quality education to students at the secondary level, various interventions are funded under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a



Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These include provision for: (i) Appointment of 1 head teacher and 5 teachers (2 language teachers, 1 science teacher, 1 social science and 1 maths teacher) for every new/upgraded secondary school, (ii) additional teachers to improve Pupil Teacher Ratio, (iii) induction and in-service training for Principals, Teachers, Master Trainers and Key Resource Persons, (iv) Maths and Science kits, (v) Lab equipments, (vi) Special teaching for learning enhancement, (vii) ICT facilities in schools, (viii) introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level and (ix) activities under 'Unnati' project for improvement in English language skills.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has decided to make Xth Board Examination compulsory from the academic year 2017-18. It has also introduced a uniform system of Assessment, Examination and Report Card for classes VI-IX that would prepare the students to face the challenge of Class X examination.

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 and Technology (IMPRINT), Uchhtar Avishkar Yojna (UAY) and Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) in the field of education for the qualitative development of education in the country. The UGC undertakes maintenance of standards in teaching, research and quality assurance in Universities, Deemed to be Universities and Colleges through framing and notifying regulations, schemes and disbursing grants to the eligible institutions. The UGC has notified several regulations with a view to sustain and improve the quality of higher education and to undertake 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 is implementing 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. 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) B.Voc. Degree Programme; (viii) DDU KAUSHAL KENDRAS; (ix) Scholarship Scheme (ISHAN UDAY) for North Eastern Region; (x) New Methodology of Grading by NAAC; (xi) UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/ Ph.D. Degrees) Regulations, 2016; (xii) UGC (Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM) Regulation, 2016.

Under the SSA, as per model rules prescribed under RTE Act, 2009 a primary school is provided at a distance of 1km and an upper primary school is provided at a distance of 3 Km, though the States have notified their own neighborhood norms as per their requirement At secondary level, under RMSA, a school is provided within 5 Km. Beyond that a student can attend an institution, college etc either directly or join the distance education programmes. Government also provides various facilities to students at all levels in order to ensure high enrolment and quality of education including scholarships and teacher training.

The Central Government through the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in grade III, V, and VIII in Government and Government aided schools in all States and UTs. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for grade V and three rounds for classes III and VIII. These reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. For the first time in 2015, NAS has been conducted at class X level, for the Government, Government aided and private schools. Since only first round of NAS has been conducted for class X level, it is not possible to comment on the comparative learning achievement or decline of students of Grade X in Government, Government aided and private schools. The NAS survey for class X has revealed that there is heterogeneity in achievement scores within most States and UTs.

#### **Foreign nationals as teaching faculty in IIT, Madras**

3894. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras has decided to hire foreign nationals as teaching faculty;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the remuneration of teaching faculty is not attractive due to which many potentially competent teachers pursue greener pastures abroad and take up positions there; and
- (d) if so, the corrective steps taken to attract potentially competent Indian teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY) (a) to (d) All the IITs including IIT-Madras have been permitted to hire NRIs and OCIs as faculty on permanent basis and the foreigners (other than NRIs and OCIs) on contract for a period not

exceeding five years, with necessary clearances from the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of External Affairs. This has been done to bring in international exposure to these premier institutions. The exercise is mutually beneficial as the foreign faculty brings a diverse but relevant research background, which adds to the vibrancy of the Institute in terms of collaboration with in-house faculty in areas of research, supervision of Ph.D students, seminar presentations, teaching in advanced courses and mentoring. Government offers attractive pay and allowances to all faculty members in IITs and also provides necessary support for carrying out research. To attract quality faculty, IITs take steps such as: year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, and advertisements in international journals.

### **Funding for research in universities**

3895. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to stop funding for research in universities of the country; 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) No, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that there is no proposal in UGC to stop funding for research in universities of the country.

### **Committee for reservation to girl students in IITs**

†3896. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have constituted a committee to study the feasibility of providing relaxation in admission to girl students;

(b) if so, by when the committee has been asked to submit the report;

(c) whether Government would start implementation of recommendations of the committee as soon as the report is received; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However,

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

a committee under the Chairmanship of Director, IIT-Mandi has been constituted by the Joint Admission Board (JAB) for increasing enrolment of female students in B.Tech programmes of IITs. The Committee is to submit its Report in April, 2017.

**Campus of Central Tribal University at Bastar**

†3897. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal from State Government of Chhattisgarh for opening of a campus of Central Tribal University of Amarkantak in Bastar for special study of scheduled tribes;

(b) if so, the response of Government in this regard; and

(c) by when the approval would be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Financial impact of free education at IITs**

3898. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial impact of Government announcement of free education at Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) for undergraduate courses to students who belong to SC, ST, with disability categories, and those whose family income is less than ₹ one lakh per annum; and

(b) whether Government would be reimbursing the IITs for the loss of revenue on this account so that there is no hindrance to their functioning, quality of research and education imparted and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) *vide* order dated 08.04.2016 revised the tuition fee for undergraduate programmes in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), which includes complete fee waiver to SC/ST/PH students and most economically backward students whose family income is less than ₹ 1 lakh per annum. The order also allows two-third fee remission to other economically backward students whose family income is between ₹ 1 lakh to 5 lakh per annum. This revision causes no hindrance to the IITs as Government

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

provides sufficient funds to meet their recurring and non-recurring liabilities. As regards the quality of research, Government has launched two schemes namely Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) and Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY), with a total outlay of ₹ 962 crores, which promote socially relevant and industry sponsored outcome-oriented research in premier institutions of the country. In addition, the IIT Council has also approved a host of measures for building world class laboratories, collaborative research, and global outreach for improving the ranking of the IITs.

**Delay in administration and disbursement of fellowships**

3899. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals are under consideration to ensure that the administration and disbursement of various fellowships given by UGC is efficient and is in time bound manner;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details about the current mechanism to address the grievances of fellowship holders regarding delay in administration and disbursement of fellowships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various fellowship schemes on behalf of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Minority Affairs and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. UGC has intimated that it has brought all fellowship schemes under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode with a view to ensure effective administration and smooth disbursement of fellowships to the students. Under the DBT disbursement process, the fellowship awardees are required to upload continuation certificates, HRA certificates on quarterly basis in designated bank branches. Payments are made into the Student Beneficiary Accounts through Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

(c) As informed by the UGC, it has taken following initiatives to address grievances, if any, of fellowship holders regarding delay in administration and disbursement of fellowships:

1. a dedicated web portal (<https://scholarship.canarabank.in/Adminlogin.aspx>) has been created for migration of legacy cases on DBT platform.
2. a fellowship tracking port has been developed <https://scholarship.canarabank.in/scholar/Login.aspx> where the students can check the status of payment, date of upload of documents etc.

3. a dedicated *email-id* *ggcfellowships.ugc@gmail.com* is created to facilitate the redressal of student grievances especially relating to disbursal of fellowship/scholarships.
4. a dedicated telephone number has been provided to attend to calls from students relating to grievances/complaints/problems on disbursal of grants under various fellowship/scholarship schemes.

### **Seeding of Aadhaar data for examinations**

3900. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that students are required to seed Aadhaar data with National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET), Common Admission Test (CAT) and National Eligibility Test (NET) examinations;

(b) if so, whether Government acknowledges that this is a violation of Supreme Court order dated 11 August, 2015 and 15 October, 2015 on Aadhaar; and

(c) if so, whether Government would consider revoking its decision and adhere to the court order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has decided to use Aadhaar for the applicants of National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)-2017 for accuracy, ascertaining identify of applicants and obviate the need for producing multiple documents. There is a provision to capture Aadhaar number at the CAT application stage. However, it has not been made mandatory. No provision of Aadhaar was made for National Eligibility Test (NET).

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### **Toilets for children with disability**

3901. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of schools with functional toilets for girls and boys, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of schools with functional toilets that are accessible to children with disabilities, State-wise;

(c) whether Government takes measures to ensure that the toilets built in schools are accessible to children with disability;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) With the construction/reconstruction of 4,17,796 toilets in 2,61,400 elementary and secondary schools within one year from 15.08.2014 to 15.08.2015 under Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative undertaken in association with State Governments and UT Administrations, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Private Corporates, all government schools now have gender segregated toilets for girls and boys. Further, all States and UTs have been advised to ensure that all the schools in the respective State and UT, including those under the non-Government sector comply with the provision contained in the Schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which inter alia states that every recognised school should have separate toilets for boys and girls.

(b) State/UT-wise percentage of schools with toilets for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) at elementary and secondary level is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 states that every school building shall have separate toilets for boys and girls. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is the designated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for meeting the objectives of the RTE Act, 2009 also provides for barrier free access in the elementary schools for the benefit of children including CWSN. Since inception of the SSA scheme in 2001, 1.19 lakh toilets for CWSN have been constructed till 31.12.2016.

The RTE Act also provides that every school should have barrier-free access. According to U-DISE, 2015-16, 82.60% elementary schools have been provided with barrier free access. The Ministry of Human Resource Development on 22nd March, 2017 has advised all States and UTs to achieve 100% barrier free infrastructure/access for the benefit of children including CWSN by March, 2020.

### ***Statement***

*Details of showing percentage of schools with functional toilets that are accessible to children with disabilities at elementary and secondary level*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentage of Elementary Schools with CWSN toilets (All Schools)	% of secondary schools with CWSN toilet having CWSN children
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25.12	13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8.02	11

1	2	3	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25.37	13
4.	Assam	50.34	16
5.	Bihar	44.14	13
6.	Chandigarh	58.71	47
7.	Chhattisgarh	59.12	35
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	79.57	12
9.	Daman and Diu	77.50	44
10.	Delhi	70.14	92
11.	Goa	8.14	22
12.	Gujarat	38.70	30
13.	Haryana	44.37	51
14.	Himachal Pradesh	31.56	34
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.47	6
16.	Jharkhand	57.43	12
17.	Karnataka	62.06	9
18.	Kerala	43.27	36
19.	Lakshadweep	12.20	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	39.41	34
21.	Maharashtra	52.06	27
22.	Manipur	12.99	13
23.	Meghalaya	35.93	3
24.	Mizoram	45.08	14
25.	Nagaland	82.49	13
26.	Odisha	55.81	16
27.	Puducherry	49.79	31
28.	Punjab	56.07	57
29.	Rajasthan	22.59	24
30.	Sikkim	32.06	12
31.	Tamil Nadu	18.14	24
32.	Telangana	10.57	14



1	2	3	4
33.	Tripura	13.93	22
34.	Uttar Pradesh	44.70	27
35.	Uttarakhand	40.35	9.
36.	West Bengal	40.06	24
	INDIA	40.85	25

### **Status of minority educational institutes**

3902. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the minority educational institutions have been given minority status by respective State Governments in the country;

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

(c) whether charging of fee of rupees one crore for this purpose in States like Haryana is justified; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by Government to impress upon State Governments to revise the fee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) administers the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) Act, 2004. As per Ministry of HRD's Notification dated 6.6.2014, the minority communities notified by the Central Government (Ministry of HRD) under the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act 2004 are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrian (Parsis) and Jains. Section 2(f) of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, defines a minority educational institution as under:-

‘Minority Educational Institution’ means an institution established and administered by the minorities under clause (1) of article 30 of the Constitution and so declared by an Act of Parliament or by the Central Government or declared as a minority educational institution under the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004.

In accordance with the above, an institution can be declared as a minority educational institution by any of the following:-

- (i) Parliament
- (ii) State Legislature
- (iii) Central Government
- (iv) State Government
- (v) National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions

The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, does not discharge the functions of the State Governments. The NCMEI takes decisions on whether to grant minority status only in respect of the petitions/applications which are made before it. As on 30.3.2017, the NCMEI has granted 12,925 Minority Status Certificates.

(c) The NCMEI does not charge any fee for the grant of Minority Status Certificates to the institutions. Further, the charging of fee by the State Governments does not come under the purview of NCMEI and hence no information is available in that regard.

#### **Ban on corporal punishment to students**

3903. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued instructions to all the schools in Maharashtra and rest of the country to ban the corporal punishment to students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these instructions also includes the mechanism to discipline the students in schools; and

(d) 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) Yes, Sir. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which has come into force from 01.04.2010, prohibits physical punishment and mental harassment under Section 17(1) and makes it a punishable offence under Section 17(2), namely:

“17(1) No child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment”.

“17(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub Section (1) shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to such person”.

(b) to (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme (SSA) as the flagship programme of the Central

Government for universalization of elementary education and it is the main vehicle for implementation of RTE Act. The Department of School Education & Literacy had issued Guidelines/Advisory dated 26th March, 2014 under Section 35(1) of the RTE Act, 2009 to all the States and Union Territories including Maharashtra for elimination of Corporal Punishment in Schools. These guidelines; *inter alia*, include suggested guidelines for affirmative action in schools towards positive development of children while addressing difficult situation in schools.

### **Fall in expenditure on education**

3904. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that spending on education as a share of the Centre's total budgeted expenditure has been falling for last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Percentage share of expenditure by Ministry of Human Resource Development to total Government Expenditure is 4.57% in 2013-14, 4.14% in 2014-15 and 3.77% in 2015-16. However, 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.

### **Study centre of NIOS in Gujarat**

3905. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any information about the study centre and exam centre of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) running in the guest house at Dwarka in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the action taken against the institute; and

(c) whether Government has taken action against the regional authority which had given the permission to start such NIOS centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No Study Centre and Exam Centre of National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is running in the guest house at Dwarka in Gujarat.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Allocations for appointment of teachers**

3906. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to the New Education Policy (NEP), the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) should be 25:1 and 26:1 at elementary and secondary level respectively and if so, whether it is being maintained on pan-India basis and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the responsibility of Government ceases just by providing financial assistance to the State Government and if not, the reasons for single-teacher run schools at large; and

(c) the details of budgetary allocations made by the Central Government for appointment of teachers during the last three years along with the details of utilisation of these funds, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The New Education Policy is currently under formulation and it will be pre-mature to comment on it. However The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down pupil teacher ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level the PTR should be 30:1 and at the upper primary level it should be 35:1. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) framework stipulates that the PTR at secondary level should be 30:1. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2015-16 (Provisional), the PTR at national level for elementary schools is 24:1 and for secondary schools it is 27:1.

The PTR in most of the States and UTs is found to be satisfactory. However, since some schools have lesser number of teachers than the required PTR, it is clear that while there is sufficient number of teachers, the main issue is of their optimum deployment in schools.

Education is in the concurrent list and the appointment of teachers is under the purview of the State Government and the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) only salary for in-position teachers is provided. However, the Central Government through the flagship programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya-Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level provides financial assistance for the in-position teachers' salary to

the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time. Further the Central Government has launched Shagun portal to monitor various interventions of SSA. Through this portal, States and UTs will be able to share their progress on physical targets and fund utilization.

(c) Information for this part is being collected.

### **Lack of teachers in primary schools**

3907. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the teacher-student ratio in primary schools during 2012 to 2016, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is shortage of teachers in primary schools and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of teachers appointed in Government primary schools and the gross enrollment ratio of the State during 2012-16, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted for universalization of elementary education *i.e.* for classes I to VIII across the country. The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down that the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for primary schools should be 30:1.

As per the Unified District Information System For Education (UDISE) 2015-16 (Provisional), the PTR at national level for primary schools is 23:1, which is better than the norm laid down in the RTE Act, 2009. The State-wise details of PTR in primary schools during 2012 to 2016 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government through the flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the

States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time. The State-wise details of teachers sanctioned in Government primary schools and the gross enrolment ratio of the during 2012-16 are given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise details of PTR in primary schools dring 2012 to 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Pupil Teacher Ratio at Primary Level (Student-Teacher Ratio)			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	9	9	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh**	24	23	21	21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	13	13	12
4.	Assam	25	24	24	21
5.	Bihar	43	38	35	36
6.	Chandigarh	17	15	15	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	22	21	21	20
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21	20	19	17
9.	Daman and Diu	27	26	26	26
10.	Delhi	26	25	24	24
11.	Goa	20	21	21	20
12.	Gujarat	21	21	20	19
13.	Haryana	23	24	22	20
14.	Himachal Pradesh	14	13	12	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9	9	9	9
16.	Jharkhand	33	30	29	27
17.	Karnataka	19	18	18	19
18.	Kerala	16	17	17	18
19.	Lakshadweep	10	9	8	7
20.	Madhya Pradesh	27	24	22	20
21.	Maharashtra	26	25	25	24

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Manipur	13	13	12	12
23.	Meghalaya	21	21	21	21
24.	Mizoram	16	14	14	14
25.	Nagaland	16	14	11	10
26.	Odisha	23	20	19	17
27.	Puducherry	13	14	14	14
28.	Punjab	20	19	19	18
29.	Rajasthan	19	18	17	17
30.	Sikkim	8	7	6	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	20	19	18	18
32.	Telangana	-	-	23	23
33.	Tripura	12	12	10	10
34.	Uttar Pradesh	56	41	39	39
35.	Uttarakhand	21	20	19	18
36.	West Bengal	31	27	25	25
ALL STATES		27	25	24	23

Source: U-DISE 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16.

\*\*Till 2013-14 undivided Andhra Pradesh.

### Statement-II

#### State-wise details of teachers sanctioned in Government Primary Schools

Sl. No.	State/UT	Status of sanctioned teacher posts under State and SSA at primary level			
		2012-13*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3521	2012	2155	2155
2.	Andhra Pradesh	264576	178616	109298	109298
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13694	8996	9165	9159
4.	Assam	173400	135555	132113	132033
5.	Bihar	593910	434935	406252	406252
6.	Chandigarh	4318	1786	2126	2126
7.	Chhattisgarh	217564	152464	148097	148097

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1795	1133	1103	1103
9.	Daman and Diu	602	365	376	376
10.	Delhi	50836	31217	27257	28986
11.	Goa	6874	3160	3142	3203
12.	Gujarat	233884	130716	133434	133434
13.	Haryana	70090	41130	44279	44279
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47893	27940	28874	28874
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	96775	70832	54398	58203
16.	Jharkhand	189462	129774	148229	140575
17.	Karnataka	236680	73363	75107	75107
18.	Kerala	134538	58560	58560	58560
19.	Lakshadweep	453	390	392	392
20.	Madhya Pradesh	355242	241221	243342	243342
21.	Maharashtra	339345	230203	248653.	224145
22.	Manipur	18462	13920	13920	13920
23.	Meghalaya	20139	13114	15405	15443
24.	Mizoram	15570	5031	5464	5464
25.	Nagaland	14312	11727	12004	12004
26.	Odisha	226570	144532	148469	148469
27.	Puducherry	4329	2393	2363	2357
28.	Punjab	97601	49237	49237	49237
29.	Rajasthan	270524	119220	123320	128320
30.	Sikkim	7885	5528	5477	5477
31.	Tamil Nadu	157102	91781	90575	90653
32.	Telangana	-	-	69351	69351
33.	Tripura	30943	20960	22707	22185
34.	Uttar Pradesh	740435	578274	598499	598499
35.	Uttarakhand	57801	34768	31467	31467
36.	West Bengal	462408	269322	266340	266340
TOTAL		5159533	3314175	3330950	3308885

\*For the year 2012-13 combined data is available for primary and upper primary teachers

Source: AWP&B and PAB Minutes.



**Statement-III***Details of Gross Enrolment Ratio during 2012 to 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gross Enrolment Ratio (Primary Level)			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	107.20	93.93	90.92	88.93
2.	Andhra Pradesh**	101.34	96.74	88.21	84.48
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	138.14	128.46	128.13	126.76
4.	Assam	109.56	113.43	114.96	106.11
5.	Bihar	91.36	97.96	101.09	107.67
6.	Chandigarh	106.84	91.85	87.11	81.44
7.	Chhattisgarh	110.90	103.99	103.08	100.02
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	97.18	85.78	82.18	82.53
9.	Daman and Diu	90.41	88.69	85.47	82.03
10.	Delhi	117.81	110.67	111.75	110.71
11.	Goa	115.81	105.14	103.97	102.57
12.	Gujarat	102.28	101.13	98.72	97.24
13.	Haryana	101.60	98.39	97.57	91.41
14.	Himachal Pradesh	104.53	100.49	99.43	98.80
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	83.90	84.90	85.97	85.98
16.	Jharkhand	110.17	110.23	108.40	109.22
17.	Karnataka	102.85	100.96	101.86	102.98
18.	Kerala	97.45	95.42	95.11	95.44
19.	Lakshadweep	105.74	80.59	76.45	73.80
20.	Madhya Pradesh	120.59	111.49	101.11	94.47
21.	Maharashtra	105.61	99.81	98.95	97.74
22.	Manipur	150.23	149.15	134.37	130.85
23.	Meghalaya	129.50	135.35	138.40	140.90
24.	Mizoram	149.82	125.96	122.66	122.99

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Nagaland	126.36	118.78	100.57	99.50
26.	Odisha	107.02	105.84	105.53	103.73
27.	Puducherry	111.79	92.29	88.16	84.79
28.	Punjab	111.18	105.61	105.11	101.70
29.	Rajasthan	106.36	101.53	98.64	100.43
30.	Sikkim	149.32	124.42	112.57	102.87
31.	Tamil Nadu	110.10	102.56	103.11	103.89
32.	Telangana	-	-	103.57	103.02
33.	Tripura	115.86	113.31	109.98	107.96
34.	Uttar Pradesh	105.78	96.41	95.00	92.15
35.	Uttarakhand	102.99	100.60	100.54	99.29
36.	West Bengal	118.74	104.00	102.33	103.68
ALL DISTRICTS		105.98	101.36	100.08	99.21

Source: U-DISE 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-2015 and 2015-16.

\*\*Till 2013-14 undivided Andhra Pradesh

### **Naxal related activities among students**

3908. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that naxal related activities among students of premier institutes like Jawaharlal Nehru University and Delhi University are growing at an alarming rate and magnitude;

(b) whether it is a fact that consequent upon indictment and sentencing of a Professor of Delhi University and others by the court in Maharashtra, these activities have become more glaring; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Jawaharlal Nehru University and University of Delhi both have informed that no naxal related activities among the students have been reported. University of Delhi has further clarified that situation has apparently not changed subsequent to the indictment of an Assistant Professor, University of Delhi.

**Appointments in Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya  
Hindi Vishwavidyalaya**

†3909. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute regarding appointments done under statute 12(3) of Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1997 is still pending; and

(b) whether CAG has recommended for a special audit of this university to the university or Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

**Vacancies in Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya**

†3910. SHRI ALI ANWAR ANSARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sanctioned teaching and non-teaching posts in Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya and the number of appointments made against non-sanctioned posts;

(b) the details of personnels appointed in the university, so far category-wise; and

(c) the number of posts in the university which were first advertised under reserved categories and later changed or converted into general category and if so, the action being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, the details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Vishwavidyalaya has further informed that advertisements are based on the roster prepared as per the Government of India's instructions.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of number of sanctioned teaching, non-teaching and category-wise posts in Mahatma Gandhi  
Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya

Status as on 28.02.2017

A. Teaching Staff

Sl. No.	Name of the post	Sanctioned Posts	In Position					Vacant	Remarks
			Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PH	Total	
1.	Professor	18	10	01	--	--	--	11	00 07
2.	Associate Professor	15	10	02	--	--	01	13	03 02 Dr. Shambhu Kr. Gupta under CAS Promotion
3.	Assistant Professor	72	28	08	01	14	02	53	10 19
TOTAL		105	48	11	01	14	03	77	13 28
4.	Librarian	01	01	--	--	--	--	01	01 --
5.	Assistant Librarian	01	01	--	--	--	--	01	-- --
6.	Research Officer	04	01	--	--	01	--	02	-- 02
TOTAL		06	03	--	--	01	--	04	01 02

B. Non-Teaching Staff

	Sanctioned		In Position					Vacant	Remarks
	Posts	Gen.	SC	ST	OBC	PH	Total		
Group A	24	08	03	02	04	--	17	07	
Group B	45	23	04	01	07	01	36	09	
Group C	58	16	06	02	16	01	41	17	
Group D	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
TOTAL	127	48	13	05	27	01	94	33	

Additional Information:-

- Total No. of Teaching positions deployed on temporary basis: 35
- Total No. of Teaching positions deployed on ad hoc basis: 01
- Total No. of Teaching positions deployed on part-time : 16
- Total No. of Non-Teaching positions deployed on temporary basis: 13

**Expenditure on SFD and EBB of West Bengal**

3911. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized for several education schemes during the last three years in West Bengal, separately showing district-wise expenditure incurred for each major sub-scheme run under these programmes along with the beneficiaries thereof;

(b) the district-wise expenditure incurred for Special Focus Districts (SFDs) as well as Educationally Backward Blocks (EBB) along with the beneficiaries thereof; and

(c) the district-wise details of students studying in Government as well as Government aided schools under 25 per cent reservation for economically weaker sections *vis-a-vis* existing number of seats available in such schools for such students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The funds under the various schemes of Ministry of Human Resource Development is allocated and released State-wise by the Central Government to the State Governments/UT Administrations, however, district-wise details of funds are not available with the Ministry. State Governments/UT Administrations are utilized the Central assistance including their share as per norms of the schemes for providing various facilities in education sector district-wise such as student books, uniforms, infrastructure facilities, salary of teachers, expenditure on teacher training and Mid Day Meal etc., as per their requirement/work plan.

District-wise details of expenditure incurred for Special Focus Districts (SFDs) in West Bengal for last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below). There are 86 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) in West Bengal, out of which 84 EBBs have 92 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), which are upper primary residential schools for girls. 6154 girls are enrolled in these KGBVs. During the year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 3157.28 lakh was allocated for 92 KGBVs, out of which ₹ 3116.81lakh was utilized till 31.03.2017.

(c) As per data of 2015-16 of U-DISE-1,73,05,080 number of students are studying in schools of West Bengal. However, district-wise data regarding students studying in Government as well as Government aided schools under 25% reservation for economically weaker sections *vis-a-vis* existing number of seats available in such schools for such students is not compiled in the Ministry of HRD.

**Statement**

*District-wise details of expenditure incurred during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 for SFDs in West Bengal*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State Name	SFD Expenditure 2014-15			SFD Expenditure 2015-16			SFD Expenditure 2016-17		
		Outlay Approved 2014-15	Cumulative Expenditure upto IVth Qtr. 31.03.2015	% against outlay approved	Outlay Approved 2015-16	Cumulative expenditure upto 31.3.2016	% against outlay approved	Outlay Approved 2016-17 (Including Spill over)	Expenditure IVth Qtr. 28.2.2017	% against outlay approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bankura	18312.56	2567.40	14.02	17584	7843.8	44.61	19027.20	7389.48	38.84
2.	Bardhaman	25411.38	3587.34	14.12	24142	10848	44.94	26957.20	9819.78	36.43
3.	Birbhum	13359.47	1534.98	11.49	15132	5799.9	38.33	16137.01	4775.77	29.60
4.	Dakshin Dinajpur	12984.85	1067.60	8.22	10453	4245.9	40.62	13327.22	2572.54	19.30
5.	Howrah	18035.03	1276.31	7.08	16151	4706.2	29.14	17062.31	5168.18	30.29
6.	Jalpaiguri	22149.95	2465.08	11.13	12544	4124.5	32.88	13375.25	4105.37	30.69
7.	Kolkatta	6167.72	624.27	10.12	5800.6	2557.1	44.08	5576.68	2481.67	44.50
8.	Kooch Bihar	20565.67	1366.12	6.64	17506	3658.3	20.9	21208.67	3712.46	17.50
9.	Malda	29674.69	3026.61	10.20	25348	8838.4	34.87	26825.72	6794.69	25.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	Murshidabad	48255.51	5332.56	11.05	47674	14821	31.09	50022.20	12295.53	24.58
11.	Nadia	29692.60	2317.70	7.81	23982	7976.4	33.26	29089.81	7439.19	25.57
12.	North 24 Parganas	36335.95	3695.71	10.17	33956	11144	32.82	34877.03	9166.63	26.28
13.	Paschim Medinipu	38276.40	4800.83	12.54	35973	14006	38.94	35586.26	13198.11	37.09
14.	Purulia	22828.76	1170.06	5.13	20687	6835.1	33.04	23866.98	4540.03	19.02
15.	South 24 Parganas	41161.34	4092.90	9.94	33232	9301.5	27.99	40527.98	8655.08	21.36
16.	Uttar Dinajpur	18018.74	2657.17	14.75	23499	4973.8	21.17	25190.73	4782.32	18.98
TOTAL		401230.61	41582.65	10.36	363663	121681	33.46	398658.24	106896.83	26.81



**Seats reserved for SC students in Central Universities**

3912. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of seats filled out of the total seats reserved for schedule caste students in each central university during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether lesser seats have been filled out of the total seats reserved for schedule caste students and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (b) The detailed statements of seats filled out of the total seats reserved for scheduled caste students in each Central University during the last three years are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

In certain Universities, the seats reserved for scheduled caste category in certain courses remain vacant due to the reason that either the students are not applying/ opting for certain courses or the eligible students are not available.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Seats filled out of total Seats reserved for SC Students in each Central University during the last three years.*

A. Total students enrolment as on 31.3.2014 in Central Universities (gender wise and intake of students against SC quota)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Students Enrolment						Scheduled Caste				
			Diploma/ Certificate	U.G.	P.G.	5 year integrated course	M.Phil./ M.Tech.	Ph.D.	Total	Men	Women	Total	% of SC Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Non-NER Central Universities													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	755	507	535	0	76	51	1924	8	5	13	0.68
2.		Hyderabad University	9	0	1814	1011	657	1639	5130	714	247	961	18.73
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	573	430	552	0	46	527	2128	205	102	307	14.43
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas University	100	1914	1310	2275	32	198	5829	583	269	852	14.62
5.	Delhi	Delhi University	2539	858	17023	0	524	3115	24059	2550	1550	4100	17.04
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	3232	7318	3333	362	315	1703	16263	0	0	0	0.00
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	109	861	2245	0	4846	0	8061	678	473	1151	14.28

8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	0	2552	1066	0	10	151	3779	584	190	774	20.48
9.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vish.	476	0	170	0	126	150	922	151	94	245	26.57
10.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	0	0	4308	578	346	811	6043	564	282	846	14.00
11.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal Univ.	62	7622	2464	75	11	279	10513	905	435	1340	12.75
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim Univ.	2221	10456	3694	460	465	1567	18863	212	92	304	1.61
13.		Banaras Hindu Univ.	2914	13920	7952	0	42	4743	29571	2743	1114	3857	13.04
14.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ.	60	111	1944	0	86	430	2631	792	453	1245	47.32
15.		Allahabad University	399	14979	6371	543	77	1520	23889	3295	1364	4659	19.50
16.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	380	3091	1959	48	82	1235	6795	719	368	1087	16.00
TOTAL (I) (Non-NER)			13829	64619	56740	5352	7741	18119	166400	14703	7038	21741	13.07
<b>NER Central Universities</b>													
17.	Assam	Assam University	4	875	2960	725	55	1612	6231	430	329	759	12.18
18.		Tezpur University	122	951	998	240	301	447	3059	237	126	363	11.87
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	157	143	1023	0	73	102	1498	14	13	27	1.80
20.	Manipur	Manipur University	40	135	2257	0	0	980	3412	169	156	325	9.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
21.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	585	953	2246	327	80	665	4856	129	68	197	4.06
22.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	0	2170	1153	0	130	433	3886	39	12	51	1.31
23.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	0	500	1064	0	0	196	1760	10	3	13	0.74
24.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	0	0	778	301	91	68	1238	108	41	149	12.04
25.	Tripura	Tripura University	201	196	1905	55	74	82	2513	233	162	395	15.72
TOTAL (II) (NER)			1109	5923	14384	1648	804	4585	28453	1369	910	2279	8.01
TOTAL (I+II)			14938	70542	71124	7000	8545	22704	194853	16072	7948	24020	12.33

**B. Total students enrolment as on 31.03.2014 in Central Universities (Gender-wise and intake of students against SC Quota)**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Students Enrolment					Scheduled Caste					
			Diploma/ Certificate	U.G.	P.G.	5 year integrated course	M.Phil/ M.Tech.	Ph.D.	Total	Men	Women	Total	% of SC Students

**New Central Universities**

1.	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	0	51	301	44	48	0	444	25	9	34	7.66
2.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	0	0	145	147	447	9	748	108	41	149	19.92
3.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	0	0	111	0	39	70	220	23	23	46	20.91
4.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	0	0	659	0	0	105	764	101	62	163	21.34

5.	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	0	0	381	0	54	0	435	35	51	86	19.77
6.	Kashmir	C.U. of Kashmir	0	0	505	124	0	7	636	4	0	4	0.63
7.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	37	61	66	1377	0	60	1601	41	50	91	5.68
8.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0	42	531	178	0	75	826	112	55	167	20.22
9.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	0	0	276	22	15	48	361	9	17	26	7.20
10.	Madhya Pradesh	The Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ.	0	1834	314	0	20	0	2168	154	83	237	10.93
11.	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	100	0	378	65	19	14	576	66	43	109	18.92
12.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	0	0	86	163	61	51	361	22	20	42	11.63
13.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	38	0	742	242	35	90	1147	101	43	144	12.55
14.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	0	0	293	376	0	13	682	27	42	69	10.12
TOTAL			175	1988	4788	2738	738	542	10969	828	539	1367	12.46
TOTAL (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			13829	64619	56740	5352	7741	18119	166400	14703	7038	21741	13.07
TOTAL (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			1109	5923	14384	1648	804	4585	28453	1369	910	2279	8.01
TOTAL (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			175	1988	4788	2738	738	542	10969	828	539	1367	12.46
GRAND TOTAL (NON-NER+NER+NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			15113	72530	75912	9738	9283	23246	205822	16900	8487	25387	12.33

**Statement-II**

*Details of seats reserved for SC students in Central Universities*

A. Total students enrolment as on 31.3.2015 in Central Universities (Gender-wise and intake of students against SC quota)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Students Enrolment						Scheduled Caste				
			Diploma/ Certificate	U.G.	P.G.	5 year integrated course	M.Phil./ M.Tech.	Ph.D.	Total	Men	Women	Total	% of SC Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Non-NER Central Universities													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	1081	1043	612	131	99	79	3045	31	4	35	1.15
2.		Hyderabad University	8	0	1945	964	688	1644	5249	707	265	972	18.52
3.		The English and Foreign Languages University	377	480	537	0	0	600	1994	199	79	278	13.94
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas University	121	2041	1370	2881	0	57	6470	961	0	961	14.85
5.	Delhi	Delhi University	2222	722	17019	13	569	2853	23398	1522	887	2409	10.30
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	3234	7474	3269	371	540	1805	16693	0	0	0	0.00
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	153	1115	2050	0	0	4990	8308	682	519	1201	14.46

8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	0	2685	1022	0	50	69	3826	589	178	767	20.05
9.		The Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ.	0	1545	618	189	20	37	2409	187	97	284	11.79
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vish.	438	0	159	0	201	82	880	122	85	207	23.52
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	118	681	3989	937	351	776	6852	706	373	1079	15.75
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Gathwal Univ.	58	8230	2005	23	11	281	10608	897	700	1597	15.05
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim Univ.	1898	13824	3848	1468	512	1674	23224	265	60	325	1.40
14.		Banaras Hindu Univ.	3046	14103	8297	0	41	4725	30212	2698	1198	3896	12.90
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ.	13	411	1828	21	94	451	2818	821	433	1254	44.50
16.		Allahabad University	480	15893	6907	606	77	1726	25689	3368	1269	4637	18.05
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	183	3379	2191	17	118	1006	6894	762	413	1175	17.04
TOTAL (I) (Non-NER)			13430	73626	57666	7621	3371	22855	178569	14517	6560	21077	11.80
<b>New Central Universities</b>													
18.	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	0	99	384	85	55	0	623	47	17	64	10.27
19.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	0	0	236	196	533	9	974	134	57	191	19.61
20.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	0	0	474	0	51	98	623	81	44	125	20.06
21.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	0	0	658	0	0	122	780	70	56	126	16.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	0	0	441	0	105	0	546	22	70	92	16.85
23.	Kashmir	C.U. of Kashmir	0	0	571	173	23	16	783	4	1	5	0.64
24.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	27	63	115	1865	0	88	2158	66	63	129	5.98
25.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0	58	663	363	0	99	1183	198	79	277	23.42
26.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	0	51	549	0	0	107	707	15	34	49	6.93
27.	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	100	0	406	84	48	30	668	58	79	137	20.51
28.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	0	0	117	0	255	85	457	31	21	52	11.38
29.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	61	455	766	0	34	181	1497	133	59	192	12.83
30.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	35	0	323	488	0	38	884	31	48	79	8.94
TOTAL (II) (NEW)			223	726	5703	3254	1104	873	11883	890	628	1518	12.77
TOTAL (I+II)			13653	74352	63369	10875	4475	23728	190452	15407	7188	22595	11.86

**NER Central Universities**

31.	Assam	Assam University	14	846	2715	848	148	187	4758	382	263	645	13.56
32.		Tezpur University	90	1057	984	349	291	529	3300	248	142	390	11.82
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	127	151	1177	0	102	85	1642	34	19	53	3.23
34.	Manipur	Manipur University	84	250	2362	0	0	855	3551	144	142	286	8.05
35.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	628	1121	2342	311	144	743	5289	146	63	209	3.95
36.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	0	2326	1363	32	125	473	4319	46	18	64	1.48



37.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	10	483	1247	0	0	222	1962	9	2	11	0.56
38.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	6	0	946	272	89	96	1409	42	55	97	6.88
39.	Tripura	Tripura University	139	134	1840	172	62	83	2430	239	147	386	15.88
TOTAL (II) (NER)			1098	6368	14976	1984	961	3273	28660	1290	851	2141	7.47
TOTAL (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			13430	73626	57666	7621	3371	22855	178569	14517	6560	21077	11.80
TOTAL (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			1098	6368	14976	1984	961	3273	28660	1290	851	2141	7.47
TOTAL (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			223	726	5703	3254	1104	873	11883	890	628	1518	12.77
GRAND TOTAL (NON-NER+NER+NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			14751	80720	78345	12859	5436	27001	219112	16697	8039	24736	11.29

Statement-II

Details of seats reserved for SC students in Central Universities

A. Total students enrolment as on 31.3.2016 in Central Universities (Gender-wise and intake of students against SC quota)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Students Enrolment						Scheduled Caste				
			Diploma/ Certificate	U.G.	P.G.	5 year integrated course	M.Phil./ M.Tech.	Ph.D.	Total	Men	Women	Total	% of SC Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Non-NER Central Universities													
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	1800	1020	1013	0	181	116	4130	46	8	54	1.31

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2.	Andhra	Hyderabad University	0	0	1656	905	590	1538	4689	595	229	824	17.57
3.	Pradesh	The English and Foreign Languages University	470	449	438	0	0	543	1900	179	97	276	14.53
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas University	121	1986	1394	2916	32	240	6689	672	326	998	14.92
5.	Delhi	Delhi University	2136	952	17541	49	576	3109	24363	1031	594	1625	6.67
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	3338	7791	3636	408	521	1742	17436	0	0	0	0.00
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	158	905	2150	0	5219	0	8432	669	519	1188	14.09
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	0	2900	1107	163	58	369	4597	638	276	914	19.88
9.		The Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univ.	52	1677	684	284	0	33	2730	215	109	324	11.87
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vish.	435	74	178	0	209	228	1124	175	73	248	22.06
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	344	0	3771	890	323	600	5928	526	302	828	13.97
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal Univ.	9	9385	2209	23	14	425	12065	965	888	1853	15.36
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim Univ.	2241	13218	4799	580	251	2335	23424	98	55	153	0.65
14.		Banaras Hindu Univ.	3157	14649	9034	0	41	3497	30378	2389	1182	3571	11.76
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Univ.	84	716	2211	79	349	486	3925	1091	626	1717	43.75

16.	Allahabad University	70	13889	6355	550	32	844	21740	2995	1206	4201	19.32
17.	West Bengal Visva Bharati	389	4518	2634	66	257	1455	9319	738	646	1384	14.85
TOTAL (I) (Non-NER)		14804	74129	60810	6913	8653	17560	182869	13022	7136	20158	11.02
<b>New Central Universities</b>												
18.	Bihar C.U. of Bihar	0	174	388	150	23	32	767	59	31	90	11.73
19.	Gujarat C.U. of Gujarat	4	0	109	113	460	2	688	101	43	144	20.93
20.	Haryana C.U. of Haryana	12	86	836	0	42	80	1056	99	67	166	15.72
21.	Himachal C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	0	28	718	0	0	153	899	84	58	142	15.80
22..	Jammu and C.U. of Jammu	35	0	577	0	70	42	724	23	92	115	15.88
23.	Kashmir C.U. of Kashmir	0	97	674	315	23	16	1125	8	1	9	0.80
24.	Jharkhand C.U. of Jharkhand	0	85	148	1352	0	130	1715	53	48	101	5.89
25.	Karnataka C.U. of Karnataka	0	619	733	0	0	114	1466	347	0	347	23.67
26.	Kerala C.U. of Kerala	0	82	657	0	0	167	906	30	58	88	9.71
27.	Odisha C.U. of Odisha	100	8	475	114	25	39	761	93	65	158	20.76
28.	Punjab C.U. of Punjab	0	0	328	154	161	35	678	50	34	84	12.39
29.	Rajasthan C.U. of Rajasthan	76	0	846	636	35	217	1810	169	85	254	14.03
30.	Tamil Nadu C.U. of Tamil Nadu	0	0	374	558	0	68	1000	46	67	113	11.30
TOTAL (II) (NEW)		227	1179	6863	3392	839	1095	13595	1162	649	1811	13.32
TOTAL (I+II)		15031	75308	67673	10305	9492	18655	196464	14184	7785	21969	11.18

NER Central Universities													
31.	Assam	Assam University	26	787	2766	758	244	737	5318	429	279	708	13.31
32.		Tezpur University	103	1132	1006	432	285	543	3501	273	148	421	12.03
33.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	86	176	1354	0	142	124	1882	15	9	24	1.28
34.	Manipur	Manipur University	84	250	2362	0	0	855	3551	144	142	286	8.05
35.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	459	1035	2466	309	189	813	5271	131	70	201	3.81
36.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	0	2513	1534	62	131	559	4799	46	15	61	1.27
37.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	54	458	1345	0	10	191	2058	20	9	29	1.41
38.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	0	242	983	54	61	122	1462	60	51	111	7.59
39.	Tripura	Tripura University	148	192	1989	233	63	514	3139	297	201	498	15.86
TOTAL (II) (NER)			960	6785	15805	1848	1125	4458	30981	1415	924	2339	7.55
TOTAL (NON-NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			14804	74129	60810	6913	8653	17560	182869	13022	7136	20158	11.02
TOTAL (NER CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			960	6785	15805	1848	1125	4458	30981	1415	924	2339	7.55
TOTAL (NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			227	1179	6863	3392	839	1095	13595	1162	649	1811	13.32
GRAND TOTAL (NON-NER+NER+NEW CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES)			15991	82093	83478	12153	10617	23113	227445	15599	8709	24308	10.69

**Implementation of RTE Act**

3913. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act; and

(b) the names of the States and Union Territories which have implemented the Act fully and which have not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, effective from 1st April, 2010, mandates that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. All States and UTs, except the state of Jammu and Kashmir where it is not applicable, are implementing the RTE Act, 2009 as per their respective notified State RTE Rules.

**Time period for rectification in date of birth**

†3914. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that time-period for rectification in date of birth in the tenth class certificate has been reduced from ten to five years by CBSE;

(b) whether it is also a fact that students who need to rectify their date of birth are facing difficulties due to the said change because of this reason; and

(c) if so, the steps Government would take in this regard and by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such provision has been made. However, applications for correction in date of birth duly forwarded by the Head of School alongwith required documents is entertained by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) only within one year from the date of declaration of result.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Encouragement to madarsas for providing mainstream education**

†3915. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by Government and the special committee constituted for deciding the modalities of providing mainstream education in madarsas and Government grants;

(b) whether the special committee and Government is also consulting Muslims/ social organizations regarding adopting the modalities for encouraging madarsas and providing them Government grants; and

(c) by when Government would be able to finalise it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the floor of the house.

**Self sustained economic model for AIR**

3916. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government to improve the quality of programmes and to create a self sustained economic model for All India Radio (AIR);

(b) whether there is a time bound commitment to create a self sustained economic model for AIR and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons why Government would not prioritize its effort in making AIR self sustained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that AIR has taken the following steps to improve the quality of programmes and to create a self sustained economic model for AIR:-

- (i) The reach of FM coverage has increased and presently available to about 47 % of total population. FM Broadcast for Vividh Bharati Service in all 4 Metro Cities has also been started.
- (ii) All India Radio disseminates news through its multiple-platforms ensuring thereby its availability to 99.20 per cent population and 92.76 per cent geographical area of India.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) AIR has already digitized its 98 AIR studios by replacing production/reproduction equipment and by installing computer based recording systems. This has improved production and reproduction quality of programmes and increased storage capacity. Additionally, digitization of 29 studios have also been approved under Twelfth Plan.
- (iv) AIR has replaced its outlived 36 MW/SW transmitters by new solid state transmitter (Digital Radio Mondiale) which are capable to broadcast in digital form also. The coverage areas and quality of broadcast of these transmitters have been restored. Additionally, 6 Nos. of High Power Transmitters, providing coverage in Left Wing Extremism affected areas have been approved for replacement by new solid-state digital ready transmitter.
- (v) 127 new state of art technology Microwave link (for sending programme from studio to transmitter) have been approved for installation.
- (vi) Inducted new and fresh creative minds in the programme and engineering wing.
- (vii) All India Radio has taken up a mega project of Sanskar Geet encompassing the new genres of folk music of different forlorn areas which has given novel dimension to All India Radio.

However, a self-sustained economic model is not entirely possible for AIR as it has to perform as per its mandate under the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990. Being a Public Broadcaster, it is not possible to undertake all activities from commercial motives only and hence there will always be a gap between operational expenditure and revenues.

To serve its mandate effectively AIR is partially funded through Government grant-in-aid. For meeting its entire operational expenses, funding is met from internal resources of Prasar Bharati. This arrangement is on similar lines as funding to public broadcasters, the world over, where bulk of the funding support is met by the Government, securing the Broadcasters from the vagaries of market forces.

### **Depiction of incidents of stalking**

3917. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of stalking are highly glorified in movies, encouraging people to adopt similar methods in real life and in the light of this whether any directives have been issued to the film fraternity to refrain from depicting stalking in a positive light;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government proposes to issue such guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) certifies films in accordance with Cinematograph Act, 1952, Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and guidelines issued thereunder. Guidelines issued under Section 5 B of the Cinematograph Act lay down the following provisions for certification of films by CBFC among other things:-

- human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity or depravity;
- such dual meaning words that obviously cater to baser instincts are not allowed;
- scenes degrading or denigrating women in any manner are not presented;
- scenes involving sexual violence against women like attempt to rape, rape or any form of molestation or scenes showing sexual perversions or scenes of a similar nature are avoided, and if any such incident is germane to the theme, they shall be reduced to the minimum and no details are shown;

Further, the Board shall also ensure that the film:

- is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact; and
- is examined in the light of the period depicted in the film and the contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates, provided that the film does not deprave the morality of the audience.

#### **Sources of revenue of DD Kisan channel**

3918. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of funds allocated to DD Kisan channel;
- (b) the yearly operating cost incurred by the channel in its first year;
- (c) the approximate viewership of the channel;
- (d) the details of sources of revenue other than Government funding; and
- (e) the quantum of revenue channel generates from sources other than Government funding?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) DD Kisan was launched in May, 2015. Fund allocated to DD Kisan are as under:-

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
26.00 Cr.	26.25 Cr.	70.00 Cr.

(b) The annual operating cost incurred by the channel in the year 2014-15 is ₹ 23.11 crore.

(c) Viewership of DD Kisan channel as per data received from BARC India is as under:

Average Monthly Viewership (in Lakhs)

**Market: All India**

Month	DD Kisan
January, 2016	88
February, 2016	153
March, 2016	73
April, 2016	67
May, 2016	43
June, 2016	45
July, 2016	56
August, 2016	64
September, 2016	71
October, 2016	82
November, 2016	55
December, 2016	58
January, 2017	73
February, 2017	73
Average	72

(d) and (e) The source of revenue is commercial advertisements aired during the programme. The revenue earned by DD Kisan other than government funding, since its launch from May, 2015 is as under:-

Period	Revenue
April, 2015 to March, 2016	140 lakh
April, 2016 to February, 2017	190 lakh

### **Royalty to Indian music composer**

3919. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to provide royalty to Indian music composers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware of a standoff between popular music director and composers which has led to a demand for an effective mechanism for royalty; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) The copyright Act, 1957 provides for the rights of copyright holders in works in which copyright subsists *viz.* literary, dramatic, artistic, musical, sound recordings and cinematographic films. The Act recognises 'Composer' as the first owner of copyright in case of musical work. The owner of copyright can assign his copyright under the provisions of Section 18 of Chapter (IV) of the Copyright Act, 1957. The owner of the copyright may voluntarily license the work as per the provisions of Chapter (VI) of the Copyright Act, 1957 and in case of withholding of the work by the owner, the provisions of compulsory and/or statutory licence is also available in this chapter.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has no information in the matter.

### **Upgradation of Akashwani Kendras**

†3920. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had approved any scheme for upgradation of Akashwani Kendras in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of Akashwani Kendras identified for upgradation in Chhattisgarh, area-wise; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati has informed that schemes for upgradation of power of transmitters of Akashvani Kendras have been approved under Twelfth Plan. Akashvani Kendra wise details of upgradation of power of transmitters are given in the Statement (*See below*).

A new 5 kW FM transmitter at AIR, Ambikapur has been installed in Chhattisgarh and taken into service. In addition to this, replacement of old 100 kW Medium Wave (MW) by new MW transmitter of same power at AIR Jagdalpur has also been approved.

### ***Statement***

*Details of Akashvani Kendras where upgradation of power of FM transmitters approved under Twelfth plan*

Sl. No.	Air Stations	State	Existing Power of Transmitter	Power of New FM Transmitter
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Anantapur	Andhra Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
2.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
3.	Markapuram	Andhra Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
4.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	1 KW FM	10 KW FM
5.	Dhubri	Assam	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
6.	Haflong	Assam	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
7.	Patna	Bihar	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
8.	Purnea	Bihar	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
9.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
10.	Godhra	Gujarat	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
11.	Hissar	Haryana	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
12.	Chaibasa (West Singhbhum)	Jharkhand	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
13.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
14.	Ranchi	Jharkhand	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
15.	Bijapur	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
16.	Hassan	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
17.	Karwar	Karnataka	3 KW FM	5 KW FM

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Mercara	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
19.	Raichur	Karnataka	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
20.	Cannanore	Kerala	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
21.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
22.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
23.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
24.	Guna	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
25.	Indore	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
26.	Khandwa	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
27.	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
28.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
29.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
30.	Akola	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
31.	Dhule	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
32.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
33.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	10 KW FM	20 KW FM
34.	Nanded	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
35.	Nasik	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
36.	Osmanabad	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
37.	Yavatmal	Maharashtra	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
38.	Berhampur	Odisha	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
39.	Bolangir	Odisha	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
40.	Puri	Odisha	3 KW FM	5 KW FM
41.	Ludhiana	Punjab	5 KW	10 KW
42.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
43.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
44.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
45.	Mount Abu	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
46.	Swaimadhopur	Rajasthan	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
47.	Ootacamund (Ooty)	Tamil nadu	1 KW MW	10 KW FM
48.	Nizamabad	Telangana	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
49.	Belonia	Tripura	6 KW FM	10 KW FM

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Daman	Daman and Diu (UT)	3 KW FM	5 KW FM
51.	Karaikal	UT-Puducherry	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
52.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	6 KW FM	10 KW FM
53.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	1 KW FM	10 KW FM
54.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	1 KW MW	10 KW FM
55.	Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	5 KW	20 KW
56.	Kolkata	West Bengal	10 KW FM	20 KW FM

### **Amendment in service rules for victims of sexual harassment**

3921. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has amended the service rules and made provisions for 90 days' paid leave for women victims of sexual harassment at work places;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the leave would be granted during the period of inquiry or not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Leave up to a period of 90 days may be granted to an aggrieved female Government Servant on the recommendation of the Internal Committee or the Local Committee, as the case may be during the pendency of inquiry under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the leave granted to the aggrieved female Government Servant under this rule shall not be debited against the leave account.

### **Recruitment of staff**

3922. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to recruit 2.8 lakh staff in a year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has already initiated the action therefor; 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) The vacant posts in Government Ministries/Departments are required to be filled as per the Recruitment Rules for the post. Information related to recruitment of staff by Government of India is not centrally maintained.

Recruitment to various posts in Government of India is made through various recruitment agencies constituted for the purpose such as Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission etc. Recruitment agencies conduct examinations based on indents received from various Ministries/Departments/offices of Government of India. Ministries/Departments and the recruitment agencies have been sensitized to take all the required steps for filling up of the posts.

### **RTI applications**

3923. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of vacancies in the Central Information Commission;
- (b) the details of RTI applications received, rejected and pending with the Ministry during the last three years;
- (c) the details of delays in replies given to RTI applications during that period, year-wise; and
- (d) the measures taken by the Ministry to reduce the pendency of RTI applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As informed by the Central Information Commission (CIC), out of a total 160 sanctioned posts in various categories, as on 31.03.2017, 148 posts have been filled up either by regular staff or by contractual/out sourced staff. At present, there are 12 posts which are vacant.

(b) The total number of applications received, rejected and pending with the Ministries, as intimated by the CIC, are as under:

Year	Opening Balance	No. of RTI Requests Received	Total	No. of Requests for information rejected.
2013-14	1,28,447	8,34,183	9,62,630	60,127
2014-15	89,785	7,55,247	8,45,032	63,351
2015-16	1,88,551	9,77,353	11,65,904	64,666

(c) Data is not centrally maintained.

(d) The Government has issued instructions to all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India from time to time impressing upon the Public Authorities to disclose maximum information proactively under Section 4 of RTI Act, so as to reduce the need for filing RTI applications by the citizens.

For speedy disposal of pending cases the Government has taken several steps like capacity building through training of Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs)/ Public Information Officers (PIOs) and issue of guidelines for PIOs and First Appellate Authorities (FAAs), so as to enable them to supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively, resulting into less number of 'First Appeals' and 'Appeals' to the Information Commission.

### **Vacancies of IAS officers**

3924. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned strength of class I officers, including IAS officers in the service of Central and State Governments;

(b) whether there is a large vacancies of IAS officers, as per the civil list of January, 2016; and

(c) if so, the details of action proposed to be taken to fill up the vacancies including increasing the training capacity at Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration and to train non-IAS officials for promotion quota in the Centre and in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The total sanctioned strength of Group 'A' officers as on 01.03.2015 is 1,13,279 out of which 16,970 posts are vacant. As per the IAS Civil List of 2016, the authorized strength of IAS officers as 01.01.2016 is 6,396 out of which 1,470 posts are vacant.

(c) The posts sanctioned in Government Ministries/ Departments are required to be filled as per the Recruitment Rules as and when vacancies arise. The filling up of posts is a continuous process depending on the vacancies arising across Ministries/ Departments during the years and action calendars of the recruitment agencies. In this regard all Ministries/Departments have been requested to take advance action for reporting vacancy position with respect to Direct Recruitment Posts to Union

Public Service Commission. All Ministries/Department have also been requested for timely convening of the Departmental Promotion Committee meeting for filling up of promotional posts.

The Government has increased annual intake of IAS officers to 180 during last four years. Further, in promotion quota prompt action has been taken for holding Selection Committee Meeting for appointment by promotion/selection of State Service officers in IAS.

The Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration (LBSNAA) is currently conducting training of IAS Officer trainees as per the present requirements. Government has been providing all assistance to LBSNAA to augment the training infrastructure and pool of quality trainers.

### **Filling up of vacancies by civil service examinations**

3925. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies that are proposed to be filled by Civil Service Examinations during the next two years including the current year; and

(b) how Government proposes to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Civil Services Examination (CSE) is a multi-service Examination held by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) annually according to the Rules notified by the Government. The Cadre Controlling Authorities (CCAs) of the respective services report their annual vacancy indents to the Government and UPSC. The number of vacancies that are proposed to be filled by CSE-2016 is 1209. In CSE 2017 980 vacancies have been fixed tentatively, which are subject to further change based on the firm number of vacancies to be received from the CCAs.

(b) The Government allocates services to the candidates recommended by UPSC based on their rank, preferences, medical status, availability of vacancies in respective category as per Civil Services Examination Rules and extant instructions on the subject.

### **Removal of IAS/IPS officers**

3926. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many IAS/ IPS officers have been removed or suspended from service during the last three years for various reasons;

(b) if so, the number of such officers reinstated after departmental inquiries or court orders; and



(c) the number of such officers booked/ charge-sheeted/jailed for various irregularities committed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In accordance with Rule 3 of All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969, the Central Government is the Competent Authority to suspend an IAS officer serving in the affairs of the Government of India. Department of Personnel and Training is the Competent Authority in respect of IAS officers and Ministry of Home Affairs is the Competent Authority in respect of IPS officers. It is further stated that the Central Government is the Competent Authority in respect of Dismissal/Removal/Compulsory Retirement of IAS officers under All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1969.

As per information available with the Central Government:

- (i) Amongst officers working in the Central Government, 02 (two) IAS officers have been placed under suspension in the last three years. However, no centralized data regarding suspension of IAS officers serving in the affairs of the State Governments is maintained in the Central Government.
- (ii) 05 (five) IAS officers and 03 (three) IPS officers of Centre/State Governments have been Dismissed/Removed/Compulsory Retired in the last three years.
- (iii) In addition to this, 01 (one) IAS officer and 02 (two) IPS officers of Centre/State Governments have been prematurely retired in public interest in terms of Rule 16(3) of AIS (DCRB) Rules, 1958 in the last three years.

(b) Both the IAS officers suspended by the Department of Personnel and Training have been reinstated pending Departmental Proceedings.

(c)

- (i) Prosecution Sanction against 21 (twenty one) IAS officers has been granted by Government of India in the last three years.
- (ii) Further 08 (eight) IPS officers have been booked/ chargesheeted on criminal charges in the last three years.
- (iii) 06 (six) IAS officers have been convicted in the last three years.

#### **Cases for investigation by CBI**

3927. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases ordered by the Supreme Court for investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the last three years;

(b) the details of cases in which CBI had filed chargesheets in courts; and

(c) the status of investigation of each of the remaining cases and by when chargesheets are likely to be filed in those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) CBI has registered a total of 300 cases during the year 2014,2015,2016 and 2017 (upto 28.02.2017) on the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. These cases also include Regular Cases (RCs) registered on the conversion of Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) conducted on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court. Out of these 300 cases, charge sheets have been filed in 115 cases and 139 cases are under investigation/enquiry. Also out of the remaining cases, 2 preliminary enquiries (PEs) were converted into regular cases and closure report/status was filed in respect of 44 cases.

Though all out efforts are made to complete the investigation/enquiry expeditiously.

#### **MoU on crop science with United Kingdom**

3928. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the aims and objectives of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Government of United Kingdom in crop science;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the time by which such aims and objectives are likely to be achieved;

(c) whether Government proposes to sign such MoUs with other countries also;

(d) if so, the details thereof, country-wise; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y.S CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Memorandum of Understanding for establishing a joint India-UK collaborative centre in crop-science has been signed. Aims and objectives of the centre are:-

1. Establishment of a Research Centre located in India.
2. Establishment of a joint fellowship programme in plant sciences to facilitate the exchange of PhD students and Postdoctoral researchers between the partnering UK and Indian institutions.
3. Integration with continuing DBT-UK activities, such as the DBT-Cambridge Lectureships and the UK-India Virtual Joint Centres in Agricultural Nitrogen.

4. Capacity building, leadership development and developing robust farmer outreach components.

The aim of the MoU is to develop a long term partnership between India and UK in Plant Sciences. Steps have been initiated and joint activities have commenced which are detailed below:-

- Joint Faculty Programme: The Department of Biotechnology in partnership with University of Cambridge, UK have initiated research-oriented lectureship programme at Cambridge University and a partner institute in India. The duration of lectureship is for a fixed term of five year of which three year of this will be in India and two year will be in University of Cambridge. Five applicants have been selected and are working under the joint unestablished post of Lectureship.
- Four India-UK Virtual Joint Centres in Agricultural Nitrogen have been established which will eventually integrate into the activities of Joint Plant Science Research Centre.
- Workshop Women Agriculture Scientists in Cambridge: This workshop was a direct result of the joint UK-India collaboration programme in crop science. Twenty five scientists in Agriculture were sent to Cambridge for a five day leadership training programme during 4th-10th September 2016.

(c) to (e) The Department of Biotechnology is looking to expand global partnership and will be open to signing of such MoU with other countries.

Crop science is top priority of the country and negotiations are continuing with countries such as Australia, EU for establishing programmes in Agriculture and Plant Science.

### **Technologies converted into commercial use**

3929. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of technologies of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) converted into commercial use in India and abroad;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has prepared any action plan to establish a coordination among the research technology of CSIR, the 'Startup India', and 'Make in India', schemes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Research on yoga and meditation**

3930. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has identified yoga and meditation as an exclusive area of scientific research under a scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the response of the scientific community ever since the scheme was introduced; and

(c) what is the progress made, so far, under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In 2015-16, Department of Science and Technology (DST) launched a new programme 'Science and Technology of Yoga and Meditation (SATYAM)' as an exclusive area of scientific research under the Cognitive Science Research Initiative scheme. The primary objectives of SATYAM include scientific validation of traditional practices of yoga and meditation and to support interdisciplinary projects to study the efficacy of yoga and meditation to address various challenges confronting physical and mental health. Since its inception, DST has made two Calls for Proposals under SATYAM in 2015-16 and 2016-17, respectively. This new initiative received overwhelming response from the scientific community and DST received 834 research proposals from academic institutions, medical fraternity, national laboratories, non-government organizations, practitioners, science and technology agencies, and so on from across the country.

(c) Department of Science and Technology sanctioned budgetary support to 21 research projects received against Call for Proposals in 2015-16. Another 23 projects have been recommended for support from the proposals received in 2016-17.

**Bio-technology boards in Bihar and Jharkhand**

†3931. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish bio-technology boards in all the districts of Bihar and Jharkhand; and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof and the amount sanctioned/spent for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Lack of investment in fundamental research**

†3932. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India possesses an infinite potential to grow into a scientific power but the country has not been able to emerge as a leading scientific power at global level due to lack of required investment towards fundamental and original research;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an adequate investment has been made for fundamental and original research in the field of science and technology during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Views have been expressed in many fora that India possesses an infinite potential to grow into a scientific power but the country has not been able to emerge as a leading scientific power at global level due to lack of required investment towards fundamental and original research. However, India's performance in research is promising and impressive in recent years which is evident from the fact that India's position globally in scientific publications, as per Scopus database, has moved to 6th position in 2013 with a growth rate of 13.9% as against the world average of 4.1% during 2009-2013. In the field of nanoscience and technology, India was at 3rd position in 2013. India's output of papers in Chemistry was third behind United States of America and China. A report of Springer Nature has indicated that India is ascending towards world-class science and our country is at 13th position globally on an index of world-class scientific journals.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Allocation of ₹ 19,667.30 crores by the Ministry of Science and Technology in the Science and Technology sector in the last two years (2015-17) is primarily to raise the level of fundamental research and original research in the country. The constituent laboratories of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR),

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Department of Biotechnology (DBT) provide for various fields of fundamental and original research in physical, chemical, engineering and life sciences. Participation of India in International projects like Thirty Meter Telescope (TMT), Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO) under the Mega Science Programme of DST and initiation of new basic science schemes of Science and Engineering Research Board like High Risk-High Reward Research for supporting proposals that are conceptually new and risky, and if successful, expected to have a paradigm shifting influence on the S&T demonstrates the commitment of the Ministry for advancement of fundamental research in the country.

### **Fraudulent enrolment under skill India**

3933. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of enrolled and trained youth under Skill India programme separately, State-wise and year-wise since its inception;

(b) whether fraudulent enrolment and misappropriation of funds have been reported under the programme;

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

(d) the details of action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Ministry through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing its flagship schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 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 details of trained youth under PMKVY (2015-16) is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Under PMKVY, Ministry has a team dedicated for monitoring and handling grievances which looks after the grievances reported through multiple sources such as PMO Portal, PG Portal, Emails, Written letters etc. Complaints received under PMKVY 1.0 and PMKVY 2016-20 are mostly regarding Fake enrolment and irregularities in conduct of training, improper trainings and lack of infrastructure in the Centre, Franchisor Franchisee Dispute and Mass enrolment.

Ministry has taken various measures and interventions for making PMKVY more effective and target oriented. Under the modified scheme 2016-20, process of skill training has been made completely transparent through various IT measures. All the

TPs have to mandatorily go through SMART for their accreditation and affiliation for allocation of targets. The assessment agencies empanelled by Sector Skill Councils would adopt various methodologies such as self-audit reporting, call validations, surprise visits, and monitoring through the Skills Development Management System (SDMS) for continuous monitoring. Training Partners/SSCs would be penalized at rate of 1% of training cost or assessment fees for every single day delay in assessment. The list of Training Partners/Centres suspended and reasons for their suspension under PMKVY 2015-16 is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of trained youth under PMKVY (2015-16)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Candidates trained
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194
2.	Andhra Pradesh	136102
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1017
4.	Assam	33331
5.	Bihar	91907
6.	Chandigarh	5032
7.	Chhattisgarh	37302
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	258
9.	Daman and Diu	230
10.	Delhi	105532
11.	Goa	499
12.	Gujarat	43999
13.	Haryana	86803
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22981
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	18177
16.	Jharkhand	28533
17.	Karnataka	77051
18.	Kerala	15339
19.	Madhya Pradesh	168838
20.	Maharashtra	109435
21.	Manipur	1603

Sl. No.	State/UT	Candidates trained
22.	Meghalaya	1899
23.	Mizoram	1030
24.	Nagaland	1271
25.	Odisha	61357
26.	Puducherry	7301
27.	Punjab	84624
28.	Rajasthan	133567
29.	Sikkim	886
30.	Tamil Nadu	169213
31.	Telangana	109478
32.	Tripura	15221
33.	Uttar Pradesh	271923
34.	Uttarakhand	14301
35.	West Bengal	129080
TOTAL		1985314

***Statement-II***

*Details of training partners/centres suspended and reasons for suspension under PMKVY 2015-16*

(A) List of training partners suspended under PMKVY (2015-16):

Sl. No.	Training Partner Name	Date of suspension	Reasons of suspension
1	2	3	4
1.	Achariya Technologies	16th June 15	● Violation of marketing guidelines
2.	RVS Rise Skills Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	20th July 15	● Mass enrolments
3.	Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI–Agra Center)	10th Sep 15	● Center did not exist at the SDMS Address ● Non-adherence to PMKVY branding



1	2	3	4
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-Availability of Training Documentation</li> </ul>
4.	IQBRI Telecom Private Limited	9th Oct 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass enrolment</li> </ul>
5.	Leela Foundation for Education and Health	10th Mar 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake enrolments</li> <li>• Non-adherence to PMKVY branding</li> <li>• Non-Availability of Training Documentation</li> </ul>

## (B) List of training centres suspended under PMKVY (2015-16)

Sl. No.	Training Partner	Center Name	Location	Date of suspension	Reasons of suspension
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Skills Academy	Expert Solutions Institute	Shore, Madhya Pradesh	12th Mar 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake enrolments</li> <li>• Center did not exist at the SDMS Address</li> </ul>
2.	All India Technical and Management Council (AITMC)	AITMC Chhattisgarh	Durg, Chhattisgarh	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake enrolments</li> <li>• Non-adherence to PMKVY branding guidelines</li> <li>• Non-Availability of Training Documentation</li> </ul>
3.	IIMT Engineering College	IIMT Engineering College	Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake enrolments</li> <li>• Mass enrolments</li> </ul>
4.	Innovision Ltd.	Innovision Training Centre	Durg, Chhattisgarh	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake enrolments</li> <li>• Non-adherence to PMKVY branding guidelines</li> <li>• Non-Availability of Training Documentation</li> </ul>

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Innovision Ltd.	Innovision Training Centre	Durg, Chhattisgarh	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake enrolments</li> <li>• Non-adherence to PMKVY branding guidelines</li> <li>• Non-Availability of Training Documentation</li> </ul>
6.	Centum Workskills India Ltd.	PMKVY-Lead Academy	Durg, Chhattisgarh	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass Enrolments</li> <li>• Non-adherence to PMKVY branding guidelines</li> </ul>
7.	GRAS Education and Training Services Private Ltd.	GRAS Academy-Gaya Bihar	Gaya, Bihar	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake enrolments and Fake attendance sheet</li> <li>• Trainers was not aware of PMKVY guidelines</li> </ul>
8.	GRAS Education and Training Services Private Ltd.	Paliganj Patna	Patna, Bihar	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake enrolments</li> <li>• Trainer was not aware of PMKVY guidelines</li> </ul>
9.	AISECT Skill Mission Society	AISECT Training Center-G265	Mehsana, Gujarat	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake enrolments</li> </ul>
10.	AISECT Skill Mission Society	AISECT Training Center- G322	Mehsana, Gujarat	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fake enrolments</li> </ul>
11.	Aspire Knowledge and Skills	Aspire Knowledge and Skills-Chinchawad Pune	Pune, Maharashtra	16th May 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass Enrolments</li> <li>• Non-adherence to PMKVY branding guidelines</li> </ul>

**Skill Development Programme in Punjab**

3934. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned any grant/fund for Punjab under Skill Development Programme since 2014, till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of youth trained under Skill Development Programme in that State, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Government is implementing flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for imparting short term fresh training and RPL (Recognition of Prior Learning) to the prospective youths of the country. Under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component of PMKVY, 75% of the PMKVY funds shall be available to Ministry for skilling through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Funds/payouts are directly paid to accredited/affiliated training providers as per Common Norms in the ratio of 30:20:50 for imparting skill training to candidates.

Under State Engagement Component of PMKVY, 25% funds shall be allocated to the State Government for skill training.

Under PMKVY (2015-16), a total of 84,624 candidates have been trained (fresh training as well as RPL) in the districts of Punjab.

**Skill Development Centres through PPP mode**

3935. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has established Skill Development Centres in various parts of the country with a Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode or any other such partnership in order to impart skill training to lakhs of unemployed youths of our country;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government has any such proposal in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Government has set up National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) as a Public Private Partnership entity to promote private training providers to set up Skill Development Centres across the country. Private training providers are assisted financially in the form of loan to set up Skill Development Centres across the Country.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) implemented by NSDC under Ministry to facilitate the setting up of Model Kaushal Kendra in each district of the country covering rural areas for imparting skill training in the country. Under the scheme, about 443 districts have already been allocated for setting up of Skill Centre for imparting training under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).

Under PMKVY, accredited and affiliated training providers under NSDC are allowed to impart skill training through their training centres.

Under fee based model of NSDC, there are skill development centres run by the training partners across India imparting skill training to unemployed youths in our country. Till now, 4871 skill centres are operational across the country.

**Multiplicity of norms and parameters for skill development schemes**

3936. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes on skill development being implemented by different Ministries;

(b) whether it is a fact that multiplicity of norms and parameters has lead to difficulty in implementation of schemes;

(c) whether Government has taken any measures to rationalise the multiple schemes on skill development;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The details of Skill Development Programmes/Schemes being implemented by different Ministries/ Departments are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (e) In order to bring about uniformity and standardisation in the implementation of Skill Development Programmes/Schemes by different central

Ministries/Departments, the Government has notified common norms for Skill Development. The norms include funding/cost norms, third party certification, standard for inputs/outputs and assessment costs across various Skill Development schemes.

Under common norms, all training programmes funded under any scheme of Government of India need to ensure certain input standards like standard training infrastructure, suitable qualification or experience of trainers, industry relevant content conforming to the requirement of NSQF and Aadhar linked enrolment.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of schemes for Skill Development of various Ministries/Departments*

Sl. No.	Name of Ministries/ Department	Name of the scheme
1	2	3
1.	M/o Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal VikasYojana (PMKVY) Apprenticeship Training Scheme (ATS) Craftsmen Training Scheme Craftsmen Instructor Training Scheme Skill Development Initiative Scheme (SDIS)
2.	M/o Rural Development	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIS)
3.	M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)
4.	M/o Textiles	Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)
5.	M/o Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	National Food Security Mission–Farmers Field School Agri-Clinic and Agri-Business Centres Scheme Extension Reforms-Farm School Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKS) Skill training to Agri-graduates Promotion of farmer to farmer extension
6.	M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPS) Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes (ESDPS)

1	2	3
		Management Development Programmes (MDPS) Assistance to Training Institutions Scheme (ATI) Skill Upgradation and Quality Improvement and Mahila Coir Yojana (MCY) Tool Rooms Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI)
7.	M/o Tourism and Culture	Scheme of Capacity Building for Service Provides Hunar se Rozgar tak Initiative
8.	M/o Human Resource Development	Vocationalization of School Education Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics National Institute of Open Schooling Distance Vocational Education Programmes (Practical Learning through Accredited Vocational Institutes (AVI) National Apprenticeship Training (NAT) Scheme Jan Shikshan Sansthan
9.	M/o Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY)	Scheme for Financial Assistance to States for Skill Development in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector Skill Development in ESDM for Digital India
10.	M/o Tribal Affairs	Vocational Training for Tribal Youth
11.	M/o of Women and Child Development	Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
12.	M/o Commerce and Industry	Indian Leather Development Programme
13.	M/o Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER)	Capacity Building and Technical Assistance
14.	M/o Home Affairs	UDAAN
15.	M/o Minority Affairs	Seekho aur Kamao Nai Roshini (The scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women)

1	2	3
16.	M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	Financial assistance for Skill Training of persons with Disabilities Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)
17.	M/o Food Processing Industries (MFPI)	Skill Development Programmes under NIFTEM and IICPT
18.	D/o Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC)	Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET)
19.	D/o Industrial Promotion and Policy (DIPP)	Indian Leather Development Programme (implemented by Footwear Design and Development Institute)
20.	D/o Youth Affairs (DYAS)	Skill upgradation Training Programme (SUTP) implemented by Nehru Yuva Kendras Sangathan Skill Development Training Programme under NCVT Scheme Skill Development training for Nation Service Scheme volunteers

### **Skill training centres in rural areas**

3937. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth benefited after implementation of skill development schemes/programmes for propagating vocational education and for imparting training to the unemployed youth of the country;

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

(c) the number of new training centres especially in rural areas opened during the last two years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Government of India is implementing various schemes for imparting short term as well as long term skill development programmes on pan-India basis. There are around 13,000 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) to provide long term skill development training programmes. The short term skill development training programmes are delivered through Ministry's through 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 of the country. Under PMKVY, about 19.8 lakhs (about 18 lakhs candidates under Fresh training and about 1.8 lakhs under RPL) candidates have completed skill training till now. The details of the beneficiaries is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, under PMKK, Ministry is promoting the setting-up of Model Kaushal Kendra in each district of the country covering rural areas for imparting skill training in the country. Under the scheme, about 443 districts have already been allocated for setting up of Skill Centre for imparting training under PMKVY.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of beneficiaries under PMKVY (2015-16)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	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
14.	Himachal Pradesh	22738	153
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	17779	398



Sl. No.	State/UT	Fresh training	RPL
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

### **Improvement in schemes for skill development**

3938. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new initiatives taken by Government for improvement in schemes for skill development;

(b) whether more new institutes are proposed to be set up for skill development in the field of industrial employment and if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned for the purpose, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to include the subject of skill development in more universities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating the universities in which it is being done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government has modified the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) for 4 years from 2016-20 to make it more effective, transparent and beneficiary oriented.

The modified PMKVY (2016-20) enables a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training for securing employment and a better livelihood under three key components namely; Short Term Fresh training, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and Special Project. The objective of this scheme is to encourage and promote Skill Development by aligning itself with the common Norms in terms of ensuring standardization and consistency in the structure of skill training across India. The salient features of the scheme includes NSQF based quality assurance framework, market relevant training programmes, recognition of prior learning, curriculum alignment, national certification, employable skills, placements etc. This scheme promotes inclusivity with the objective to safeguard the skilling needs of differently abled persons as well as living in difficult geographical pockets.

In order to enhance transparency and build accountability, changes in the area of center validation, job roles, trainee handbooks, certificate, attendance and finance have been incorporated. Various IT interventions such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate etc have been ensured. Scheme encourages the standalone TCs to voluntarily disclose the features and achievements of their training programmes, such as TC infrastructure, number of trainees trained, passed, certified, placed, and their placement details, on social media (Facebook and Twitter) on periodical basis as a part of the Performance Standards Metrics. The grading points are allocated on the basis of achievements of such parameters and further the level of targets are linked to achievements of grades. This scheme has provisions for high standard monitoring of TCs/TPs. Various IT measures such as Direct Benefit Transfer, Aadhaar linkage of trainers and trainees, Biometric attendance of candidate etc. have been ensured.

Under flagship scheme, Industry-led dynamic and demand driven curriculum and standards have been devised through respective Sector Skill Council. SSCs in consultation with sector expert and relevant academia assess skill needs of various job roles and develop job specific standards called Qualification Packs–National

Occupational Standards (QP-NOS). Till now, 221 job roles under various Sector Skill Councils are covered under Scheme.

(c) and (d) Ministry does not have any plan to include the subject of skill development in universities at present.

**PPP for job placement after ITI training**

†3939. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to start Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) to ensure job placement after occupational training in ITIs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures being considered/implemented to ascertain the efficacy of its impact in the States dominated by tribals including Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has implemented 'Dual System of Training' in ITIs with effect from August, 2016 to improve job placements for the passed-out trainees by improving the connect between industry and ITIs. This system enables industries to partner with Government and Private ITIs for conducting training programmes under high employability courses to fulfil the needs of industries. The scheme is optional for existing NCVT affiliated ITIs. Initially, sixteen trades have been taken up under 'Dual System of Training'.

In addition to above, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is assisting State Governments in modernization and up-gradation of Government Industrial Training Institutions (ITIs) through various schemes. Under the scheme of 'Up- gradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP)', a total of 1227 Government ITIs have been covered in 31 States/UTs. State/UT-wise details of ITIs covered, including States of Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand, is given in the Statement (*See below*). Interest free loan @ ₹ 2.50 crore/ITI was released directly to the Institute Management Committee (IMC) Society of ITIs. IMC Society is headed by Industry Partner. Funds were released during the XI plan period and release of funds closed in March 2012. The scheme objective was to improve the quality of vocational training and make it demand driven so as to ensure better employability of the graduates. As per scheme evaluation in 2012, the average placement percentage was 66%.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of Government ITIs covered under the scheme of 'Up-gradation of 1396 Government ITIs through Public Private Partnership (PPP)'*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of ITIs covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	17
4.	Bihar	13
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	42
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
8.	Delhi	9
9.	Goa	1
10.	Gujarat	91
11.	Haryana	52
12.	Himachal Pradesh	33
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	34
14.	Jharkhand	8
15.	Karnataka	76
16.	Kerala	26
17.	Madhya Pradesh	74
18.	Maharashtra	250
19.	Meghalaya	1
20.	Mizoram	2
21.	Nagaland	7
22.	Odisha	14
23.	Puducherry	4
24.	Punjab	76
25.	Rajasthan	105
26.	Tamil Nadu	32
27.	Telangana	30

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of ITIs covered
28.	Tripura	7
29.	Uttar Pradesh	115
30.	Uttarakhand	43
31.	West Bengal	28
TOTAL		1227

### **Skill development centres in Karnataka**

3940. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is planning to set up skill development centres across the country to give impetus to skill development;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with particular reference to Karnataka;

(c) the achievements of skill training being provided in private institutions under Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana; and

(d) the amount, so far, spent on skill development of youth out of the total amount of ₹ 12,000 crore allocated and the details of allocations made for 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Ministry through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing its two flagship schemes namely Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra(s) (PMKKs) 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. Under PMKVY, 21,84,770 candidates have been trained throughout the county. Out of total 21,84,770 candidates, 79,201 candidates have been trained in the state of Karnataka till now. PMKVY 2016-20, launched on 2nd October, 2016, aims to train 1 crore youth for the period of 4 years with a total outlay of ₹ 12,000 crores. Under PMKVY, RE 1250 crore and BE 1300 crore have been allocated in FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18, respectively.

Under PMKK, NSDC aims to promote through their Training Partners Model Skill Centre in every district for imparting skill training to aspirational youths through PMKVY. Till now, PMKKs in 443 districts have been allocated.

**PMKVY and PMYY scheme in Karnataka**

3941. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of skill development in Karnataka;
- (b) the key components of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) and the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme;
- (c) the manner in which Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana (PMYY) is different from PMKVY; and
- (d) the details of projects submitted by various States under the above two schemes, State-wise and the status of such projects, with particular reference to Karnataka?

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 which includes rural youth for taking short term fresh training and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through accredited and affiliated training partner/training centers. Under PMKVY, 21,84,770 candidates have been trained throughout the country till now. Out of total 21,84,770 candidates, 79,201 candidates have been trained in the state of Karnataka.

The PMKVY 2016-2020 Scheme is implemented by the Centre along with the States to impart skill development in the country. Under Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM) component, 75% of the PMKVY funds is available to MSDE for skilling through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). Under State engagement component, 25% of the funds of PMKVY is allocated to the States.

The scheme Pradhan Mantri Yuva Yojana (PMYY) (2016-21) creates social enterprises to impart entrepreneurship education and training to the youths in the country.

- (d) Under state engagement component of PMKVY (2016-20), Ministry has received proposal from state of Karnataka and approved ₹ 43.99 crore for implementation for the year 2016-2018.

**Skill development schemes for persons with disabilities**

3942. SHRI D.KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing skill development schemes for persons with disabilities in the country; and

(b) 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) The Government has announced the National Action Plan (NAP) for Skill Development of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) on 21st March, 2015 with the objective of empowering PwDs with job oriented skills. The NAP envisages providing skill training to the PwDs with the help of network of Empanelled Training Partners (ETPs). So far the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) has drawn a panel of 213 ETPs comprising 23 Government Organisations and 190 other Organisations. The Scheme for providing financial assistance for skill development of PwDs was notified under modified SIPDA (Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995) on 28th January, 2016.

The Skill Council for Persons with Disabilities (SCPwD) set up by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), works towards skill development of PwDs according to the requirement of the industry, so as to enable them to be gainfully employed in relevant job roles or be self-employed. The council selects job roles of domain Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) appropriate to a particular disability so that disability is not a restraining factor. It primarily sets standards for skill training and assessment and certification post training done by accredited and affiliated Training Centres which are accessible and equipped with assistive tools, training labs and trained/certified Trainers.

#### **Revision of rates for providing skill training**

3943. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether the certificates issued by the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and Sector Skill Councils after completion of skill training have no recognition for employment purposes at par with ITI certificates;

(b) whether Government has made the training providers responsible for arranging employment by various means out of a meagre amount of ₹ 28/- to ₹ 40/- per hour paid under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY); and

(c) whether there is any proposal to revise the rates for providing skill training combined with employment to trained persons and of assigning the responsibility for arranging employment to Sector Skill Councils?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The skill training is conducted for National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF) aligned Qualification

Packs-National Occupation Standards (QP-NOS) and the trainees who successfully complete the training are certified by respective Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) and get placed in the Industry. The QP-NOS are laid down by the employers through their SSCs and are also validated by the industry representatives including large, medium and small industry during the development process. Industries are actively participating as accredited and affiliated training partners/centres in imparting training-cum-placement activities as per NSQF norms.

(b) and (c) The per hour rate under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) includes the cost for mobilization and placement of successful candidates as per the Common Norms, which provide for harmonization of training costs, process, assessment, certification and outcome of training defined in terms of placement achieved in wage and/or self-employment for various skill development schemes. The base cost has been revised/increased twice @ 5% each *w.e.f.* 01.04.2016 and 01.04.2017 under the Common Norms. PMKVY incentivizes training partners/centres for facilitating placement of trained candidates. They are mandated to organize placement/rozgar melas every six months with the support of Sector Skill Councils and to ensure participation of the local industry. Besides, being an industry body, SSCs have an important role in the placement of candidates, creating awareness among prospective employers about PMKVY, assisting Training Centre in conducting rozgar melas, establishing contact with district employment exchange and National Career Service and pass on the information to Training Centre among others.

#### **Incubation centres in management schools**

3944. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state the number of incubation centres opened in various management schools across the country by the Ministry during the year 2016, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is responsible for co-ordination of all skill development efforts across the country, removal of disconnect between demand and supply of skilled manpower, building the vocational and technical training framework, skill upgradation and building of new skills. As on date MSDE does not have any scheme under which incubation centres in Management School are opened in the country. However, Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) have jointly taken an initiative to establish Technology Business Incubators (TBIs) in different Centrally Funded Technical Institutions and it has also been agreed that the entire funding of TBIs has to come from DST, New



Delhi. Details of the Incubation Centres in various states are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	State
1.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Mandi	Himachal Pradesh
2.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar	Punjab
3.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Jalandhar	Punjab
4.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Rourkela	Odisha
5.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology (MNIT), Jaipur	Rajasthan
6.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee	Uttarakhand
7.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Rohtak	Haryana
8.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Raipur	Chhattisgarh
9.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kozhikode	Kerala
10.	Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Udaipur	Rajasthan
11.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design, Manufacturing (IIITDM), Kancheepuram, Chennai	Tamil Nadu
13.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala
14.	National Institute of Technology (NIT), Calicut	Kerala
15.	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali	Punjab

### **Support to elderly people**

3945. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of elderly persons in poverty is increasing rapidly in the country;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that almost 80 per cent of the elderly people do not have access to basic needs, healthcare and support; and

(d) if so, the details of plans and proposals of Government to support the elderly persons apart from the existing programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) As per the information furnished by the Registrar General of India (RGI), the RGI conducts decennial Population Census in two phases, viz., (i) Houselisting and Housing Census and (ii) Population Enumeration. In housing census, household based data are collected on housing status and amenities and assets available to households. This data is not collected Individual-wise/population-wise. In population Enumeration, Socio-economic and demographic data are collected on all persons including elderly people. However, data separately on elderly persons in poverty is neither collected nor tabulated in the Census.

(c) No such information can be obtained from the Census.

(d) Details are given in the Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### *Details of plans and proposals of Government to support the elderly persons*

1. **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana-** The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has announced a Scheme namely, “Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana”. The Scheme aims at providing Senior Citizens belonging to BPL Category and suffering from any of the age-related Disability/infirmity namely, low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and locomotor disability, with such assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions, overcoming the disability/infirmity. The assisted devices will be of high quality and conforming to the standards laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), wherever feasible.
2. **Integrated Programme for Older Persons Scheme-** The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is also implementing the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992 with the objective of improving the quality of life of senior citizens by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities and by encouraging productive and active ageing.
3. **National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)-** As per the information furnished by Ministry of Rural Development, old age pension is provided, under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), to the persons belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household. Under the scheme ₹ 200/- p.m. is provided to the persons of age 60-79 years and ₹ 500/- p.m. is provided in the age of 80 years or more. The estimated number of beneficiaries under IGNOAPS is 221 lakhs.

4. **National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly (NPHCE)**- It provides dedicated health care facilities to the elderly population in the country through State Health Society (SHS). This is a health care scheme under which provisions have been made to establish health care setup tuned to needs of the elderly people within the existing health care infrastructure in the States/UTs. Following facilities are being provided under the Programme:
- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care, etc at Regional Geriatric Centres.
  - Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
  - Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres(CHCs).
  - Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
  - Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-centres.

**Project pickle for dalit women**

3946. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of project pickle started by the Ministry for dalit women;
- (b) whether this project would also include tribal women; and
- (c) the details of expansion plans for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No such project has been started by the Ministry for dalit women.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Budget allocations for Scheduled Castes**

3947. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that, as per the Jadhav guidelines, 4.63 per cent of the total budget expenditure is to be allocated for Scheduled Castes;
- (b) whether this allocation in the Budget of 2017-18 is `52,393.55 crore which is less by ₹ 47,001.27 crore; and
- (c) whether Government has changed the policy as per Jadhav guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Budget allocation as per the norms for Scheduled Castes during 2017-18 is 35% higher than the Budget allocation of 2016-17. The details are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	BE	RE	BE
	2016-17	2016-17	2017-18
Allocation for Welfare for SC	38832.63	40919.70	52392.55

(c) No, Sir.

### **Making Aadhaar mandatory for schemes**

3948. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Aadhaar has been made mandatory for enrolment in several welfare schemes run by the Ministry such as Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase (ADIP), Scholarship and Skill Development Schemes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the Supreme Court's ruling against making Aadhaar mandatory for welfare schemes of Government; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry would take steps to ensure that Aadhaar is not made mandatory for any welfare scheme run by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The benefits under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fittings of aids and appliances (ADIP), Central Sector Scholarship Schemes for education of Students with Disabilities and National Action Plan for Skill Training of Persons with Disabilities under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) involve non-recurring and recurring expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. Accordingly, in pursuance of Section 7 of Aadhaar Act, the Government has issued a Notification on 3rd March, 2017 in terms of which an individual eligible to receive the benefits or services under these Schemes is required to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar Number or undergo Aadhaar authentication.

Further, an individual desirous of availing benefits under the Schemes, who does not possess the Aadhaar number or, not yet enrolled for Aadhaar, but desirous of availing benefits under the Scheme is required to make application for Aadhaar enrolment by 30th June, 2017, in case he or she is entitled to obtain Aadhaar as

per section 3 of Aadhaar Act and such individuals may visit any Aadhaar enrolment centre (list available at [www.uidai.gov.in](http://www.uidai.gov.in)) to get enrolled for Aadhaar.

The Notification also provides that till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individuals, benefits under these Schemes shall be given to such individuals subject to the production of the following documents, namely:-

- (a) (i) if she or he has enrolled, her or his Aadhaar Enrolment ID slip; or
- (ii) a copy of her or his request made for Aadhaar enrolment, and
- (b) Any one of the following documents:

Voter Identity Card; or (ii) Permanent Account Number (PAN) Card; or (iii) Passport; or (iv) Property Card; or (v) Freedom Fighter Identity Card; or (vi) Ration Card; or (vii) Employee Government ID Card; or (viii) Arms license; or (ix) Pensioner's Card; or (x) Bank or Post office Passbook with Photo; or (xi) Photo identity card issued by competent authority for scheduled castes or tribes and other backward castes; or (xii) Photo identity card issued by competent authority for handicapped persons; or (xiii) Employment Card issued by Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) authorities; or (xiv) Photo identity card issued by Ministry of Labour for Employment Insurance Scheme (EIS); or (xv) Driving license issued by Licensing Authority under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (59 of 1988); or (xvi) Certificate of identity having photo of such member issued by a Gazetted Officer or a Tehsildar on an official letter head; or (xvii) Certificate of identity having photo of such student issued by Headmaster or Principal of School under official seal of the school or (xviii) any other document specified by the Central or State Government.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in W.P. (C) No. 494 of 2012 and connected matters had passed the following orders:-

- (i) While referring the tagged matters to a larger bench, the Hon'ble Supreme Court had *inter alia* directed the following in its interim Order dated 11.08.2015:-
  - “...1. The Union of India shall give wide publicity in the electronic and print media including radio and television networks that it is not mandatory for a citizen to obtain an Aadhaar card;
  - 2. The production of an Aadhaar card will not be condition for obtaining any benefits otherwise due to a citizen;
  - 3. The Unique Identification Number or the Aadhaar card will not be used by the respondents for any purpose other than the PDS Scheme and in particular for the purpose of distribution of food grains, etc. and cooking fuel, such as kerosene. The Aadhaar card may also be used for the purpose of the LPG Distribution Scheme;

4. The information about an individual obtained by the Unique Identification Authority of India while issuing an Aadhaar card shall not be used for any other purpose, save as above, except as may be directed by a Court for the purpose of criminal investigation...”
- (ii) In its Order dated 15-10-2015 the Hon'ble Supreme Court had *inter alia* directed the following:-

“3. After hearing the learned Attorney General for India and other learned senior counsels, we are of the view that in paragraph 3 of the Order dated 11.08.2015, if we add, apart from the other two Schemes, namely, P.D.S. Scheme and the L.P.G. Distribution Scheme, the Schemes like The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Social Assistance Programme (Old Age Pensions, Widow Pensions, Disability Pensions) Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) and Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) for the present, it would not dilute earlier order passed by this Court. Therefore, we now include the aforesaid Schemes apart from the other two Schemes that this Court has permitted in its earlier order dated 11.08.2015.”

Subsequently, the Government introduced the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, 2016 in the Parliament on 03.03.2016, which was passed by the Parliament on 16.03.2016.

The Act has since received the assent of the President on 25-03-2016 and has been published in the Official Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section I dated 26-03-2016, as Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 (Act No. 18 of 2016) (“Aadhaar Act”), and has come into force from 12.09.2016, the date of notification of the same.

The usage of Aadhaar is governed by Section 7 of the Aadhaar Act which provides that the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government may, for the purpose of establishing identity of an individual as a condition for receipt of a subsidy, benefit or service for which expenditure is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India, require that such individual undergo authentication, or furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or in the case of an individual to whom no Aadhaar number has been assigned, such individual shall make an application for enrolment. Section 7 further provides that, if an Aadhaar number is not assigned to an individual, the individual shall be offered alternate and viable means of identification for delivery of the subsidy, benefit or service.

**Financial assistance to drug de-addiction centres**

†3949. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from States for providing financial assistance to de-addiction centres during the financial year 2016-17;

(b) if not, whether Government would insist upon those States to forward their proposals; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. 440 proposals have been received online from 27 State Governments/UTs for providing financial assistance to de-addiction centres for the financial year 2016-17.

This Ministry periodically writes to all State Governments/UTs to forward proposals of the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and other eligible organisations online for running and maintenance of de-addiction centres. In many cases these are received late. However, all cases are processed for grant subject to completeness of the proposal and satisfactory inspection report.

**Social security for older persons**

3950. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 50 per cent of the old age population in our country is not covered with any form of social security net and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether most of the senior citizens do not have a stable income and at the same time they need to pay for rising medical costs and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been any move to increase the old age pension and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of per senior citizen funds allocated on all Governmental initiatives during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) This data is not available in this Ministry. However, as per information provided by the Ministry of Health and

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Family Welfare, the Ministry had launched “National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly” (NPHCE) during 2010-11 with a view to provide separate, specialised and comprehensive health care facilities to senior citizens (above 60 years of age) through the State Health Society in the country. The major objectives of the NPHCE are establishment of Department of Geriatric in identified Medical Institutions as Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs) for different regions on the country and to provide dedicated health facilities in District Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres (SCs) levels through State Health Society. The healthcare facilities, being provided under this programme, are either free or highly subsidised.

(c) As per information provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, the Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) is applicable to old aged persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household only. At present, total number of beneficiaries all over India getting benefit under the Old Age Pension Scheme is 214.60 lakh. Currently, old age pension is given @ ₹ 200 per month to eligible beneficiaries in the age group of 60-79 years. On attaining 80 years of age, beneficiaries get pension @ ₹ 500 per month. In addition, various states/UTs also top-up pension at varying rates.

(d) Under the Integrated Programme of Older Persons (IPOP), implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, a total amount of ₹ 142 crore (*i.e.*, 50 crore, 55 crore and 37 crore for the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively) has been allocated for running various projects for the welfare of senior citizens. Further, as per information provided by the Ministry of Rural Development, the fund allocated under the NSAP is Scheme-wise and State-wise for eligible beneficiaries falling in BPL category. As per information provided by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under NPHCE, ₹ 23.38 crores had been allocated for the year 2014-15. In the subsequent years *ie.*, 2015-16 and 2016-17, a total of ₹ 844.40 crore (₹ 379.00 and ₹ 465.40 respectively) had been allocated to Five National Programmes, including NPHCE, NPCB, NPCDCS, NMHP and NTCP.

### **Beneficiaries under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana**

3951. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of girl and boy beneficiaries belonging to Scheduled Castes reduced over the years under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas;

(b) whether the expenditure for this scheme is much less than mandated over the years;



(c) the details of money spent versus mandated amount during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the details of beneficiaries under this scheme during those years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) The details of funds allocated, expenditure incurred and number of Scheduled Caste girl and boy beneficiaries under the Scheme Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY) during last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

State-wise details of expenditure and number of beneficiaries are given in Statement-II

**Statement-I***Details of funds allocated, expenditure and number of SC girl and boy beneficiaries under BJRCY during last three years*

2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		(₹ in lakh)
Fund allocated	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries	Fund allocated	Expenditure	No. of Beneficiaries	
3566	2314	1601	5000	4897.26	2227	3500
						1920

**Statement-II***State-wise details of Central Assistance released under BJRCY during the last three years***Girls Hostel**

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Expr. (₹ in lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Expr. (₹ in lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Expr. (₹ in lakhs)	Beneficiaries
1.	Assam	0	0	84.80	(2 nd instt)	0.00	0
2.	Bihar	81.00	(2nd instt)	0	0	0	0
3.	Haryana	170.40	80	232.29	300	244.17	*
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	292.36	100	0	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	352.34	500
6.	Maharashtra	416.45	176	163.40	2nd instt	90.00	*

7. Manipur	444.97	450	144.31	205	271.56	*
8. Odisha	0	0	80.00	100	653.73	200
9. Punjab	106.38	166	89.57	100	571.78	200
10. Rajasthan	181.46	100	1350.00	450	2.50	*
11. Sikkim	0	0	700.00	200	0.00	0
12. Tripura	0	0	100.00	100	157.50	150
13. West Bengal	472.00	300	1332.27	200	666.42	200
TOTAL	1872.66	1272	4569.00	1755	3010.00	1250

\*Balance amount of previous year.

Note: During 2013-14, 01 girls hostel was sanctioned to Government of Himachal Pradesh. However, no fund was actually released during that year, as the excess amount released in 2010-11+interest (Total ₹ 130.049 lakhs) was adjusted in the 2013-14 release and treated as 1st instalment for 2013-14.

### Boys Hostel

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Expr. (₹ in lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Expr. (₹ in lakhs)	Beneficiaries	Expr. (₹ in lakhs)	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	50.00	220	0.00	0
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	86.18	100	60	*
3.	Jharkhand	0	0	18.26	(2nd instt)	0	0
4.	Kerala	90.00	60	0	0	0	0

(₹ in lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	240	500
6.	Maharashtra	60.29	100	84.62	100	65.79	*
7.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	50	70
8.	Punjab	121.05	69	23.40	52	71.71	100
9.	Rajasthan	45.00	100	0.00	0	2.50	*
10.	West Bengal	125	(2nd instt)	65.8	2nd instt	0	0
TOTAL		441.34	329	328.26	472	490.00	670

\*Balance amount of previous year.

**Conviction rate of crimes against SCs/STs**

†3952. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conviction rate has decreased and the number of pending cases have increased considerably under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) whether the crimes against students belonging to SC and ST categories have increased in universities and other educational institutes during the last two years and if so, the details of steps taken by Government for stringent enforcement of the above Act and for decreasing the rate of such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) The rate of conviction and pendency of cases in courts under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities){PoA} Act, 1989, in conjunction with the IPC during 2013-2015 which is generated and provided by the National Crimes Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, is as under:-

Year	% of Conviction	% of Pendency
2013	22.8	84.1
2014	28.8	85.3
2015	25.8	87.3

The State/Union Territory-wise details of cases ended in conviction and pending at the end of year are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Since the segregated data in regard to various offences of atrocities specified in Chapter- II of the PoA Act is not generated by the NCRB, separate data in regard to cases of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes(SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in universities and educational institutions in the country during last two years is not available. However, the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations which implement provisions of the PoA Act are addressed from time to time to implement provisions of the Act in letter and spirit and towards its effective implementation they are also provided Central assistance under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The implementation status of the PoA Act in States/Union Territories is also reviewed in meetings of a Committee chaired by Union Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment. Further, the PoA Act has been amended by the Scheduled Castes

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 (No.1 of 2016) and enforced with effect from 26.01.2016. As per the PoA Act as amended, *inter-alia*, obstructing or preventing a member of a SC or a ST in any manner with regard to entering any educational institution, is a punishable offence.

***Statement***

*State/Union Territory-wise details of cases ended in conviction and pending at the end of the year*

State/UT	Year	Number of cases ended in conviction	Number of cases pending with the Courts at the end of the year
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2013	156 (6.6)	3992(64.4)
	2014	47(5.3)	2480(71.5)
	2015	32(5.5)	2387(79.4)
Arunachal Pradesh	2013	0	269(100)
	2014	0	12(100)
	2015	0	12(100)
Assam	2013	0	39(21.0)
	2014	0	1(100)
	2015	0	1(100)
Bihar	2013	204(12.8)	15134(90.1)
	2014	105(6.8)	19055(92.1)
	2015	120(16.1)	22769(96.3)
Chhattisgarh	2013	144(34.7)	2057(82.8)
	2014	121(26.9)	2330(83.8)
	2015	182(28.9)	2278(77.6)
Goa	2013	0	26(92.9)
	2014	1(100)	39(97.5)
	2015	1(8.3)	42(77.8)
Gujarat	2013	37(2.8)	10042(88.4)
	2014	29(3.3)	7364(89.2)
	2015	14(3.6)	8146(95.4)

1	2	3	4
Haryana	2013	48(14.6)	504(60.5)
	2014	55(12.6)	429(49.5)
	2015	35(14.4)	523(68.2)
Himachal Pradesh	2013	9(17.0)	286(83.1)
	2014	9(20.0)	246(81.7)
	2015	2(3.3)	249(79.3)
Jharkhand	2013	157(31.0)	1375(72.9)
	2014	96(28.0)	1811(84.0)
	2015	65(16.3)	1963(82.3)
Karnataka	2013	75(3.3)	7250(76.0)
	2014	50(4.5)	6210(84.6)
	2015	28(2.9)	6868(87.7)
Kerala	2013	29(10.2)	2024(87.6)
	2014	31(16.2)	1935(91.0)
	2015	13(7.3)	2228(92.6)
Madhya Pradesh	2013	1077(30.9)	14025(78.8)
	2014	2099(51.1)	14268(76.3)
	2015	1002(30.1)	15663(81.9)
Maharashtra	2013	54(6.3)	8471(90.7)
	2014	71(7.3)	7559(79.3)
	2015	89(9.0)	9287(90.3)
Manipur	2013	1(100)	2(66.7)
	2014	0	1(100)
	2015	0	1(100)
Meghalaya	2013	0	0
	2014	0	0
	2015	0	0
Mizoram	2013	0	0
	2014	0	0
	2015	0	0

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	2013	0	4 (100)
	2014	0	0
	2015	0	0
Odisha	2013	79(5.3)	10076(87.0)
	2014	41(2.8)	8925(86.1)
	2015	87(4.8)	9025(83.1)
Punjab	2013	13(17.6)	167(69.3)
	2014	6(12.0)	137(73.3)
	2015	11(35.5)	170(84.6)
Rajasthan	2013	854(45.7)	14483(87.5)
	2014	959(43.6)	13678(85.6)
	2015	916(39.4)	14124(85.4)
Sikkim	2013	20(66.7)	9(23.1)
	2014	2(20.0)	2(15.4)
	2015	1(50.0)	2(50.0)
Tamil Nadu	2013	107(12.6)	3873(82.0)
	2014	81(7.2)	4000(78.1)
	2015	53(4.3)	4116(76.8)
Telangana	2014	42(7.2)	2058(75.5)
	2015	87(9.3)	2235(69.9)
Tripura	2013	0	149(82.3)
	2014	0	0
	2015	0	1(100)
Uttar Pradesh	2013	1769(54.0)	22301(87.0)
	2014	1849(55.7)	25099(88.2)
	2015	2040(57.9)	28031(88.6)
Uttarakhand	2013	22(46.8)	80(63)
	2014	8(27.6)	98(77.2)
	2015	20(58.8)	117(77.5)



1	2	3	4
West Bengal	2013	1(2.3)	406(90.4)
	2014	3(4.1)	535(87.8)
	2015	0	609(97.6)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2013	3(100)	27(90)
	2014	0	25(100)
	2015	0	30(100)
Chandigarh	2013	0	6(75)
	2014	0	3(75)
	2015	0	2(66.7)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2013	0	26(92.9)
	2014	0	19(95)
	2015	0	20(100)
Daman and Diu	2013	0	0
	2014	0	0
	2015	0	0
Delhi	2013	0	100(90.1)
	2014	5(14.3)	141(80.9)
	2015	1(8.3)	171(93.4)
Lakshadweep	2013	0	0
	2014	0	0
	2015	0	0
Puducherry	2013	0	15(93.8)
	2014	0	9(100)
	2015	0	2(100)
ALL INDIA	2013	4859(22.8)	117218(84.1)
	2014	5710(28.8)	119469(85.3)
	2015	4802(25.8)	131517(87.3)

Note: Figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage

**Inclusion in SC list**

†3953. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which Basor, Basod, Barahar and Bargunda communities are declared against different serial numbers in the schedule of Scheduled Castes even though they belong to the same community and have the same traditional occupation; and

(b) whether the above communities have been split and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Presently Barahar, Basod at Sl. No. 6, Bargunda at Sl. No. 7 and Basor, Burud, Bansor, Bansodi, Bansphor, Basar at Sl. No. 8 are listed as Scheduled Castes for the State of Madhya Pradesh. A caste/community is included in the list of Scheduled Castes of a State/Union territory under the provisions of Article 341 of the Constitution either as a synonym of an existing entry or an independent entry on the recommendation of the concerned State Government/Union territory Administration.

(b) Entries of above communities have never been split.

**Problems and demands of Basor community**

†3954. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken on the letter sent by the national organisation of Basor caste to the Prime Minister and other Ministers regarding the problems and demands of the Basor community; and

(b) if no action has been taken the time by when it would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Akhil Bharatiya Basor Samaj Vikash Samiti in their letter has requested inclusion of Basor caste and its sub-castes in the list of Scheduled Castes of Delhi. Under the provisions of Article 341 of the Constitution any inclusion in or exclusion from the list of Scheduled Castes of a State/Union territory is done on the recommendation of the concerned State Government/Union territory Administration. Accordingly, representation of the Akhil Bharatiya Basor Samaj Vikash Samiti has been sent to the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi for taking appropriate action. There is no response from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi in the matter.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Care packages for senior citizens**

3955. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any housing policy and/or care packages have been devised for elderly citizens who are living alone unattended and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of old-age homes, retirement facilitates and healthcare homes in the country; and

(c) whether Government is planning to form many groups of volunteers who would take care of such citizens and provide them the companionship and vacations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The draft “Model State Affordable Housing Policy for Urban Areas” as issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, the policy envisages an enabling environment for providing “affordable housing for all” with special emphasis on EWS and LIG and other vulnerable sections of society such as Scheduled castes/Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes, Minorities and senior citizens, physically challenged persons in the State and to ensure that no individual is left shelter less. The State Government shall ensure that no person is left homeless in the State. To this effect, transit homes, shelters for homeless, dormitories and hostels with allied facilities, at affordable rates for those who can pay and free for the destitute will be encouraged. Further, the State shall endeavour to cater to the housing needs of other categories of citizens such as the senior citizens, women, students, physically and mentally challenged, SC/ST/OBC and Minorities, etc.

The data regarding number of old-age homes, retirement facilities and healthcare homes in the country is not maintained centrally in this Ministry. However, under the Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment provides assistance to various NGOs/Voluntary Organizations, etc. for running and maintenance of, *inter alia*, Old Age Homes (OAHs) which cater to destitute senior citizens. During 2016-17, a total of 396 of such Old Age Homes were assisted by this Ministry.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, keeping in view the recommendations made in the “National Policy on Older Persons” as well as the State’s obligation under the “Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007”, had initiated the “National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly” (NPHCE) during the Eleventh Plan period to address various health related problems of elderly people. The basic aim of the NPHCE programme is to provide separate, specialized

and comprehensive health care to the elderly people in the country. The Following provisions have been made to provide geriatric health care under NPHCE:—

- (i) Setting up of Geriatric department in identified Regional Geriatric Centres (RGC) with OPD care services and 30 bedded Geriatric ward for providing indoor services. RGCs will also undertake PG Courses in Geriatric for developing Human Resource.
- (ii) Setting up of Geriatric units at all District Hospitals that will provide specialist services. A 10 bedded Geriatric Ward will also be set up for providing indoor services.
- (iii) Establishment of Rehabilitation unit at all Community Health Centres (CHCs) and Geriatric clinic twice/week.
- (iv) Setting up weekly Geriatric clinic by trained medical Officer at Primary Health Centres (PHCs).

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) on healthy life style, home care to the bed ridden and supportive devices for the needy elderly persons at sub-centre level.

#### **Assistance to senior citizens living below poverty line**

†3956. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of the scheme which provides assistance and life assisting devices to the senior citizens living below poverty line and the total budgetary allocations therefor;

(b) whether there is a lack of awareness among senior citizens about this scheme; and

(c) if so, the measures taken for increasing awareness about this scheme, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has recently launched the 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. Under the Scheme, assisted

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

living devices such as walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/crutches, tripods/quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles are distributed to the beneficiary senior citizens. The Scheme is entirely funded from the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF), established *vide* Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund Rules, 2016 notified on 18.03.2016. The expected outlay for the Scheme during the next three financial years is ₹ 483.6 crores.

(b) and (c) The Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana has been recently launched. The Scheme is being implemented in camp mode, after giving wide publicity before holding the camps.

### **Upliftment of SCs/STs in Punjab**

3957. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken, so far, for upliftment of SCs/STs in Punjab;
- (b) the status and details of schemes and works taken up for their upliftment; and
- (c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

### ***Statement***

#### ***Details regarding upliftment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Punjab***

(a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing various Schemes for educational and socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes in Punjab. The details are as follows:

#### **I.**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Release of funds in 2016-17 (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Post matric Scheme (SC)	28008.00	309468
2.	Pre-matric Scheme (SC)	2821.00	125161
3.	Boys Hostel under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana (BJRCY)	71.71	100
4.	Girls Hostel under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana (BJRCY)	571.78	200

**II.**

Sl. No.	Scheme implemented through Industrial Financial Corporation of India	Sanction of funds in 2016-17 (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiary
1.	Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes	174.13	01

**III.**

Sl. No.	Schemes implemented through National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC)	Release of funds in 2016-17 (₹ in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries
1.	Income Generating Scheme	6367.00	8734
2.	Skill Development Training Programme	214.49	3442

**IV.**

Sl. No.	Schemes implemented through National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)	Release of funds in 2016-17 (₹ in lakhs)	Number of beneficiaries
1.	Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)	6.14	244
2.	Micro Credit Finance	135.00	300
3.	Mahila Smridhi Yojana	90.00	200
4.	Mahila Adhikarita Yojana	135.00	200

Since no Scheduled Tribes category is notified by the Government of India in the State of Punjab, no scheme is in currency in respect of Scheduled Tribes.

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

**Enterprises supported by NBCFDC, NSCFDC and NSKFDC**

3958. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed reports on the functioning of micro enterprises development projects supported through various schemes run by National Backward Classes and Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC), National Scheduled Caste Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) are available;

- (b) if so, the details and current status of such projects implemented during the last three years;
- (c) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the performance of such enterprises;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether any of such projects/enterprises are currently under the ambit of Government procurement; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) The position, in respect of NBCFDC, NSCFDC and NSKFDC is given below:—

**I. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC)**

As far as National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) is concerned, it has been entrusted with the job of providing financial assistance at concessional rate of interest to the members of Backward Classes living below double the poverty line for income generating activities to generate self-employment opportunities through State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by respective State Governments/UTs and PSBs/RRBs.

Details of loan disbursed during last three years is as under:—

Year	Amount Disbursed	No. of beneficiaries
2013-14	₹ 285.27 crore	1,64,717
2014-15	₹ 196.80 crore	1,66,693
2015-16	₹ 315.12 crore	1,88,158
2016-17	₹ 387.36 crore	1,70,555

The Corporation gets the implementation of schemes evaluated through independent agencies to know the status of loan disbursed under various schemes from time to time. As per the evaluation reports during last three years, the outcome is as under:—

- (i) About 90.30% beneficiaries utilized the assistance for the intended purpose for which loan was taken.
- (ii) About 82.40% beneficiaries have created assets out of loan provided.

## II. National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC)

National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) is a CPSE under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MoSJ&E).

NSCFDC has been providing concessional financial assistance in the form of loans, through Channelizing Agencies (CAs), for educational and economic development of the persons belonging to Scheduled Caste living below Double the Poverty Line limit [Presently, annual family income of ₹ 98,000/- for rural areas and ₹ 1,20,000/- for urban areas] under its various Credit based Schemes costing upto ₹ 30.00 lakh under Agriculture and Allied, Service and Industry Sectors.

NSCFDC does not maintain the data on Industrial Units registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). Therefore, no detailed reports on functioning of Micro Enterprises Development Projects is available with NSFDC.

However, during last three years, NSCFDC has financed 2 micro enterprises (Project costing below ₹ 25.00 lakh) under Industry Sector. The details and status is as under:

- (i) 10 units of Brick Industry have been sanctioned to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation (DBRADC), the channelizing agency of NSCFDC in the State of Karnataka, under which the funds are yet to be disbursed; and

01 unit of Printing Press has been sanctioned to Uttarakhand Bahu-udeshiya Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam (UBVEVN), the channelizing agency of NSCFDC in the State of Uttarakhand, under which funds are already utilized.

## III. National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Maximum limit	Rate of interest to		Maximum repayment period
			NSKFDC to CAs	CAs to beneficiaries	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	General Term Loan (GTL)	Upto ₹ 15 lacs	3% p.a.	6% p.a.	10 years
2.	Mahila Adhikarita Yogana (MAY)	Upto ₹ 75000	2% p.a.	5% p.a.	5 years
3.	Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY)	Upto ₹ 50000	1% p.a.	4% p.a.	3 years



1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Micro Credit Finance (MCF)	Upto ₹ 50000	2% p.a.	5% p.a.	3 years
5.	Education loan (EL) (Maximum course cost)	Upto ₹ 10 lacs	1% p.a.	4% p.a.	5 years after co-termination of course with moratorium period of one year.
	-For study in India	Upto ₹ 20 lacs			
	-For study abroad				
	[The interest on Education Loan (for study in India) is reimbursable under the scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India to the beneficiaries whose family income is upto ₹ 4.50 lac per annum].				
6.	Swachhta Udyami Yojana—"Swachhta se Sampannta Ki Aur"				
(i)	Scheme for Pay and use toilets	Upto ₹ 25 lacs	4% p.a.	10 years	
(ii)	Scheme for procurement of sanitation related vehicles	Upto ₹ 15 lacs	4% p.a.	10 years	
7.	Sanitary Marts Scheme	Upto ₹ 15 lacs	4% p.a.	10 years	
8.	Green Business Scheme	Upto ₹ 2 lac	2%	4%	6 years

NSKFDC has so far disbursed ₹ 1414.52 crores for benefiting 326601 beneficiaries as on 28.02.2017.

NSKFDC has carried out Evaluation Study of its schemes and programmes from various reputed agencies and the main findings of the schemes are given as under:—

1. The schemes of NSKFDC are catering to the growing needs of the target group for their entrepreneurship development.
2. There is improvement in household income and overall standard of life of majority of beneficiaries and most of the beneficiaries are of the opinion that the schemes have been useful to them.
3. The schemes are useful particularly for the unemployed persons to encourage them to set up income generating activities.

4. Retail trading and transport sector emerged as the major activities selected by the beneficiaries which are more potential for generating of income.
5. There has been increase in the income of the beneficiaries after setting up their ventures/units under the schemes of NSKFDC.
6. The living conditions of the beneficiaries, in terms of condition of house, source of water, toilet facility, medical facilities, etc have been improved after availing the benefit of the schemes of NSKFDC.
7. The Schemes of NSKFDC have given them pride to live in a dignified manner by taking an alternative occupation and helped them to join in the main stream of the society.
8. Under the Skill Development Training Programme, the skills of the target group is increased which explore the possibilities for getting the job employment or run their units successfully.
9. Further, the educational standard of the children of the Safai Karamcharis have been improved to the some extent as they are taking the Education Loans for higher studies like M.B.B.S., B.Tech., M.B.A., Hotel Management, Nursing, B.C.A. and Law courses etc; and also acquiring the education from Abroad also.

The three Corporations have been evaluating their schemes on sample basis through external agencies and also inspecting the assisted units by field visits of their Officials with an objective to find out the impact of its schemes on the livelihood of its target group.

(e) No Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### **Post of Chairman in NSKFDC**

†3959. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of Chairman in National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) in New Delhi has been abolished;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, since when the above post is lying vacant;

(c) the reasons for keeping the above post vacant for so long;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether Government is currently considering to make appointment on the said post; and

(e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (e) No Sir, the post of Chairman in National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC) in new Delhi has not been abolished. The post of Managing Director has been vacant from 01.09.2016. The Public Enterprises Selection Board issued advertisement on 27.02.2017 inviting applications for the post of Managing Director, NSKFDC and the last date for receipt of applications is 20.04.2017. At present the additional charge of Managing Director, NSKFDC has been assigned to Managing Director, National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation.

#### **Disability camps under ALIMCO**

3960. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been organizing disabilities camps under the aegis of Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) all over the country to furnish artificial limbs to needy people;

(b) if so, the number of such camps organized during 2015-16, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(c) the number of people who got benefited in these two States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons (Divyangjan) in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard aids and appliances that can promote their physical, social and psychological rehabilitation by reducing the effects of disabilities and enhance their economic potential. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) is one of the implementing agencies under the Scheme.

(b) and (c) State-wise number of camps organised and beneficiaries benefited in these camps including in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States under the scheme during 2015-16 are as per given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise number of camps held and number of beneficiaries covered under Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) by various Implementing Agencies during the year 2015-16.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Camps	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	6328
2.	Bihar	5	1108
3.	Chhattisgarh	62	3772
4.	Goa	3	137
5.	Gujarat	31	1700
6.	Haryana	10	4942
7.	Himachal Pradesh	14	3295
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	994
9.	Jharkhand	4	182
10.	Karnataka	20	6421
11.	Kerala	8	4574
12.	Madhya Pradesh	189	17341
13.	Maharashtra	343	27065
14.	Odisha	179	13429
15.	Punjab	104	13373
16.	Rajasthan	44	9272
17.	Tamil Nadu	61	9243
18.	Uttar Pradesh	326	41309
19.	Uttarakhand	34	5184
20.	West Bengal	208	18783
21.	Telangana	4	982
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	353
23.	Assam	147	9129
24.	Manipur	5	348
25.	Meghalaya	3	120
26.	Mizoram	1	31

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Camps	No. of Beneficiaries
27.	Nagaland	1	19
28.	Sikkim	10	420
29.	Tripura	49	1888
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	58
33.	Daman and Diu	2	35
34.	Delhi	7	3779
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		1918	205614

#### **Facilities for persons with locomotor disability**

3961. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities provided to persons with locomotor disability confined in their houses to ensure that they live in community with full and effective participation and inclusion in society;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the accessibility requirements of such persons and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any scheme has been framed to modify houses of such persons to ensure barrier free housing and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of orders passed by the Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities concerning barrier free housing for such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Under the Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP) Scheme, funds are released to various Implementing Agencies to assist the needy disabled persons (Divyangjan) including locomotor disabled in procuring durable, sophisticated and scientifically manufactured, modern, standard 1 aids and appliances. Under the scheme, Motorized tricycles and wheelchairs are provided to severely disabled and for Quadriplegic (spinal cord injury), Muscular Dystrophy, Stroke, Cerebral Palsy, Hemiplegia and

any other person with similar conditions, where either three/four limbs or one half of the body are severely impaired.

(b) to (c) There is no study has been conducted to ascertain the accessibility requirements of such persons nor any scheme is framed to modify houses of such persons to ensure barrier free housing. However, under Section 5 of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, the persons with disabilities shall have the right to live in the community. The appropriate Government shall endeavor that the persons with disabilities are not obliged to live in any particular living arrangement and give access to a range of in-house, residential and other community support services, including personal assistance necessary to support living with due regard to age and gender.

(d) No order is passed by the Office of Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities concerning barrier free housing for disabled persons. However, Office of Chief Commissioner of Persons with Disabilities (CCPD) has passed orders concerning the barrier-free access in hostels at stadium and Campus Law Center, University of Delhi.

### **Special courts for trial of crimes against SCs and STs**

3962. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recorded cases of crime against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2013-16, State-wise; and

(b) the name of the States which have set up exclusive special courts to speed up the trial of cases under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 is an Act of Parliament to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs). The PoA Act extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and responsibility for its implementation rests with State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. At the Central level, as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, the subject matter of criminal offences under the PoA Act is allocated to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and the data in regard to the offences under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC is generated and provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB),

MHA, which is presently available for 2013, 2014 and 2015. Accordingly, the number of cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC during the years 2013, 2014 and 2015 is indicated in table below:—

Year	Number of cases registered under PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC		
	SCs	STs	Total
2013	39346	6768	46114
2014	40300	6824	47124
2015	38564	6275	44839

Details of State/Union Territory wise number of cases registered under the PoA Act in conjunction with the IPC during 2013, 2014 and 2015 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Towards a speedy trial of cases under the PoA Act, in 194 exclusive special courts have been set up by 14 States, the details of which are indicated as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Number of exclusive Special courts
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14
2.	Bihar	05
3.	Chhattisgarh	06
4.	Gujarat	26
5.	Karnataka	08
6.	Kerala	03
7.	Madhya Pradesh	43
8.	Maharashtra	03
9.	Odisha	03
10.	Rajasthan	25
11.	Tamil Nadu	06
12.	Telangana	10
13.	Uttar Pradesh	40
14.	Uttarakhand	02

**Statement**

*State/Union Territory-wise details of number of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (PoA) Act, 1989 in conjunction with the IPC during 2013, 2014 and 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, in conjunction with the IPC									
		2013			2014			2015			
		SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3264	672	3936	2104	389	2493	2263	362	2625	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
3.	Assam	8	0	8	2	1	3	5	0	5	
4.	Bihar	6721	91	6812	7874	77	7951	6293	5	6298	
5.	Chhattisgarh	242	331	573	359	475	834	216	373	589	
6.	Goa	11	9	20	12	6	18	13	8	21	
7.	Gujarat	1190	224	1414	1075	223	1298	1009	248	1257	
8.	Haryana	493	0	493	444	0	444	510	0	510	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	144	2	146	113	3	116	91	6	97	
10.	Jharkhand	978	396	1374	903	402	1305	736	266	1002	
11.	Karnataka	2555	521	3076	1865	397	2262	1841	386	2227	



12.	Kerala	756	135	891	712	120	832	695	165	860
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2945	1296	4241	3294	1577	4871	3546	1358	4904
14.	Maharashtra	1657	407	2064	1763	443	2206	1795	481	2276
15.	Manipur	1	2	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
16.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
17.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
18.	Nagaland	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Odisha	2592	790	3382	1657	533	2190	1821	691	2512
20.	Punjab	126	0	126	123	0	123	147	0	147
21.	Rajasthan	6475	1651	8126	6734	1681	8415	5911	1409	7320
22.	Sikkim	6	17	23	3	1	4	3	0	3
23.	Tamil Nadu	1844	23	1867	1486	18	1504	1735	25	1760
24.	Telangana	-	-	-	1427	333	1760	1292	386	1678
25.	Tripura	48	24	72	1	0	1	1	3	4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7078	25	7103	8066	24	8090	8357	6	8363
27.	Uttarakhand	34	2	36	60	1	61	80	6	86
28.	West Bengal	115	122	237	130	107	237	150	84	234
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	3	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30.	Chandigarh	4	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	1
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	7	7	0	3	3	0	3	3
32.	Daman and Diu	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
33.	Delhi	52	0	52	86	0	86	49	0	49
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	6	0	6	5	1	6	2	0	2
TOTAL		39346	6768	46114	40300	6824	47124	38564	6275	44839

*Note:-* The PoA Act does not extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Drug de-addiction campaign**

3963. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a lot of young people are becoming addicted to drugs in various States, especially in Delhi, Mizoram, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, etc.;

(b) if so, whether Government has any action plan to deal with this rising problem among youth and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken to launch de-addiction campaign to counsel affected youth with budgetary support; and

(d) the details of efforts made to curb illegal drug trade and to keep a vigil at transit points by using intelligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Ministry does not possess data to indicate state-wise prevalence of drug addiction amongst young people in the country. However, the Ministry has assigned the work of conducting a National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, New Delhi on 30.08.2016.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has issued an Advisory on 11.08.2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse which, *inter alia*, includes preparation of action plan by all States/UTs for strengthening action against the diversion of, and illicit traffic in, pharmaceutical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, identification and action against persons dealing in illicit drugs at different levels, curbing and restricting the sale and abuse of pharmaceutical drugs and other such substances including solvents to keep adolescents/young population away from the use of the drugs, conducting sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges throughout the year, ensuring facility of de-addiction centres in each district etc.

In addition, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing a Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse since 1985-86. Under this scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure is given to Voluntary Organizations and other eligible agencies for setting up/running

Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs). In the case of North-Eastern States, Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir, the quantum of assistance is 95% of the total admissible expenditure. Under the Scheme, during 2016-17, the Ministry has released an amount of ₹ 37 crore (approx.).

Besides, the Ministry conducts following awareness generation programmes against Drug abuse:—

- (i) Sensitization and preventive education programmes in collaboration with National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) in schools and colleges on regular basis.
- (ii) Awareness and outreach programmes involving organizations like Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), National Service Scheme (NSS) etc. The Ministry organized two Regional Workshops during the year 2015-16, in collaboration with NSS, at Shillong and Indore. The Coordinators of NSS from all the North Eastern States, Odisha and West Bengal attended the Workshop at Shillong and NSS Coordinators from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan attended the Workshop at Indore. The Programme was also attended by a large number of students.
- (iii) The Ministry has, in the year 2016, conducted an awareness generation programme, in collaboration with Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY), to create awareness in children and youth about the harmful effects of substance abuse at schools in 22 districts of Punjab.
- (iv) The Ministry also uses print, electronic and social media for creating awareness. Information regarding ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme “Sanwarti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen” and also through advertisements in newspapers.
- (v) The Ministry celebrates the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June every year by holding functions and organizing exhibitions to sensitize the people about the ill effects of drug abuse. National Awards are also conferred to individuals and institutions in order to recognize the efforts and encourage excellence in the field of prevention of substance abuse.
- (vi) Ministry has set up a National Toll Free drug de-addiction helpline Number 1800-11-0031 w.e.f. 07.01.2015 to help the victims of Drug abuse, their

family and society at large. The Helpline has been made functional 24x7 w.e.f. 01.03.2017.

In addition, Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB) also conducts awareness programmes to create awareness about drug abuse in different parts of the country.

(d) The NCB has informed that the following efforts have been taken by them and other law enforcement agencies to curb illegal drug trade and to keep a vigil at transit points by using intelligence:—

- (i) Coordination and sharing of intelligence with various law enforcement agencies of Centre like Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Excise and Customs and of state agencies like Police and State Excise.
- (ii) Intensive preventive and interdiction efforts are taken along known drug routes.
- (iii) Strict surveillance and enforcement at import and export points.
- (iv) Increased international cooperation for exchange of information and investigative assistance in administering control over the movement of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and Precursor Chemicals.
- (v) Training programmes are regularly conducted for law enforcement officials for upgrading their skills to combating drug menace.
- (vi) Sharing of real time information and coordination operation with Nodal agencies of neighboring countries.
- (vii) BSF, Sashastra Seema Bal and Coast Guards have been empowered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act for making interdiction of narcotic drugs.
- (viii) Financial assistance is provided to eligible States for strengthening their anti-narcotics units.
- (ix) An annual action plan is prepared for destruction of illicit poppy and cannabis cultivation in coordination with State agencies. NCB also provides satellite images of areas under illegal cultivation of cannabis and poppy to state agencies through the Zonal office of NCB to State Agencies for effective destruction.

For coordination between various Central and State Agencies, a new platform has been created called N-CORD, which conducts regular meeting with these agencies for effective Drug Law Enforcement.

**Rehabilitation of deserted mental illness patients**

3964. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project to rehabilitate those who recovered from mental disease but not taken back by the relatives;

(b) the number of persons retained in the mental hospital or sanatorium after fully recovered from disease; and

(c) whether there exists law to prosecute the legal heirs for not receiving back the persons recovered and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that there is no programme or scheme under the National Mental Health Programme for rehabilitation of those who have recovered from mental disease but have not been taken back by the relatives.

(b) The data regarding number of persons retained in the mental hospital or sanatorium after full recovery from disease is not maintained centrally.

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that there is no provision under the Mental Health Act, 1987 to prosecute the legal heirs for not receiving back the persons recovered.

**Reporting of nodal district authorities**

3965. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nodal District Authorities for MPLAD Scheme would report all those works, which are recommended in the districts other than Nodal Districts, as completed after transferring the funds to those districts, even before the works has been grounded;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether several Nodal District Authorities are showing the works recommended in other districts as completed after transferring funds;

(d) whether the guidelines stipulate such reporting in Monthly Progress Reports; and

(e) how the Nodal Districts are expected to know the progress of works recommended by Members of Parliament (MPs) in other Districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Transfer of funds by the Nodal District Authority to other districts does not imply completion of works.

Para 3.2 of the Guidelines on MPLADS covers such cases:—

“... MP wishes to recommend works in the district other than the Nodal District, in such cases the works list in the prescribed format shall be given to the District Authority of the Nodal District with copy to the District Authority in whose jurisdiction the proposed works are to be executed. The District Authority in whose jurisdiction, the proposed works are to be executed, will maintain proper accounts, follow proper procedure for sanction and implementation for timely completion of works. The District Authority will furnish monthly progress reports, work completion reports, and audit certificates for such works to the Nodal District Authority”.

### **Separate local bodies cadres**

3966. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted that a large number of urban local bodies are not in a position to utilise their budget allocations due to lack of proper technical support to complete their projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up separate local bodies cadre for smooth functioning of urban local bodies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Urban Development is a State subject and Government of India supports the efforts of State Governments by providing financial and technical assistance through various programmes and schemes. Lack of technical capacities and support at urban local body level is one of the important reasons for project delays. Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) provides financial assistance to States and cities to set up management units by taking experts on contract to assist them in implementation.

(c) and (d) Under AMRUT, constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre is one of the reforms and the Ministry of Urban Development provides capacity building support to the States in the implementation of this reform through technical

and financial assistance. No proposal is under consideration at Central Government level to set up a separate cadre for local bodies.

### **Quality of drinking water**

†3967. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quality of drinking water, being supplied to the bigger towns of the States, is not as per the prescribed criteria; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to provide clean drinking water in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the Status Report on Service Levels in Urban Water and Sanitation Sectors (2010-2011) published by Ministry of Urban Development in the year 2012, against the Service Level Benchmark on water quality of 100% treatment, the level reported are given below:—

Water Supply		Quality and treatment (Median values)
National		95.0
Class of city	Population	
IA	>5 Million	67.5
IB	1-5 Million	96.2
IC	100000-1 Million	95.0
II	50000-100000	95.0

Urban water supply is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute, operate and maintain water supply schemes. The Ministry of Urban Development supplements their efforts by way of framing broad policies and guidelines on water supply as well as by providing Central Assistance under programs launched by it from time to time.

### **Setting up of National Green Urban Mobility Fund**

3968. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up a National Green Urban Mobility Fund which would channelize 60 per cent of funds from the Central Government and other agencies to cities covered under this scheme;

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has started preparing a road map for constructing 8,000 km. of pavements and laying more cycle tracks in 106 cities during the next five years to promote walking and reduce carbon foot prints in urban areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) A green urban mobility scheme is being considered to promote urban mobility initiatives such as footpaths, cycle tracks, public bike sharing, bus rapid transit systems, intelligent transport systems, urban freight management and innovative financing for public transport systems; and encourage use of hybrid/electric and non-fossil fuels for public transport. The scheme, requires extensive stakeholders' consultations before firming up the details. The scheme tentatively proposes to cover all cities/towns with a population of 5 lakhs and above (Census 2011) and capital cities/towns of States/Union Territories.

#### **Assistance to Punjab under AMRUT**

3969. SHRI SHWAI MALIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds sanctioned by Government under AMRUT scheme for Punjab;

(b) whether the funds for Amritsar were also sanctioned under the scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government has approved the State Annual Action Plans of Punjab under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) with a total size of ₹ 2767 crore and Central Assistance of ₹ 1225 crore. This includes funds for Plans in respect of Amritsar. An amount of ₹ 153.24 crore has been released to the State. The Government does not sanction funds city-wise.

#### **BRT corridors**

3970. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is targeting to lay 1,300 km. Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) corridors with dedicated fast lanes for buses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to set up 500 new bus depots and promote the use of electric and hybrid vehicles under the Green Transport Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The JnNURM Scheme has come to an end on 31.3.2014. There were 22 BRTS projects sanctioned during the entire Mission period of JnNURM in various States. The details of all such projects are given in the Statement (*See below*). There is no such proposal of targeting 1300 Km. BRT corridor with dedicated fast lanes for buses as the JnNURM scheme itself has concluded on 31.3.2014.

(b) and (c) A green urban mobility scheme is being considered to promote urban mobility initiatives such as footpaths, cycle tracks, public bike sharing, bus rapid transit systems, intelligent transport systems, urban freight management and innovative financing for public transport systems; and progressively shift to usages of hybrid/electric and non-fossil fuels for public transport. The scheme requires extensive stakeholders' consultations before firming up the details. The scheme tentatively proposes to cover all cities/towns with a population of 5 lakhs and above (Census 2011) and capital cities/towns of States/Union Territories.

**Statement**

*(A) Details of JnNURM projects sanctioned pertaining to the Sector-“BRTS”*

Sl. No.	Sub-Scheme	Phase	Name of the State	Name of the City/Town	Project Title	Date of Project Sanction	Sector	Approved Cost	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	UIG	MP	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Bus Rapid Transport System for Vijayawada (i) MG Road (ii) Nujiveedu Road (iii) Eluru Road (iv) Route No.5 (v) S.N.Puram Road (vi) Loop Road-15.18Km	26-Mar-07	Mass Rapid Transport System	15,100.00	7,550.00
2.	UIG	MP	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Bus Rapid Transit System for Vishakhapatnam (i) Simhachalam Transit corridor including tunnel (ii) Pendurthi Transit Corridor-45.20 Km	18-May-07	Mass Rapid Transport System	45,170.00	22,585.00
3.	UIG	MP	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System- Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	11-Aug-06	Mass Rapid Transport System	8,760.00	3,066.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	UIG	MP	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transit System-46 Km	06-Oct-06	Mass Rapid Transport System	40,572.00	14,200.20
5.	UIG	MP	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	BRTS Phase-II for Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation- 30.50 Km	19-Aug-08	Mass Rapid Transport System	46,931.31	16,425.96
6.	UIG	MP	Gujarat	Rajkot	Bus Rapid Transit System Phase I (Development of Blue Corridor Part I) - 29.00 Km	20-Jul-07	Mass Rapid Transport System	11,000.00	5,500.00
7.	UIG	MP	Gujarat	Surat	Development of BRTS for Surat-29.90 Km	07-Mar-08	Mass Rapid Transport System	46,902.00	23,451.00
8.	UIG	MP	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot Corridor (New Market to University) for Bus Rapid Transit System (42.19 km long)	10-Nov-06	Mass Rapid Transport System	27,444.00	11,888.00
9.	UIG	TP	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	BRTS supplementary DPR, Bhopal	16-Sep-13	Mass Rapid Transport System	8,276.00	4,138.00
10.	UIG	MP	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Bus Rapid Transport System- Pilot Project-11.65 Km	11-Aug-06	Mass Rapid Transport System	9,845.00	4,922.50
11.	UIG	TP	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	ITS development for AB road pilot BRT corridor in Indore	16-Sep-13	Mass Rapid Transport System	5,717.00	2,858.50
12.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 17.00 Km)	11-Aug-06	Mass Rapid Transport System	10,313.50	5,156.75

13.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transit (Phase I) for Pune city-48.77 Km	25-Oct-06	Mass Rapid Transport System	47,662.20	23,831.10
14.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	Bus Rapid Transport system (Development of Infrastructure for Commonwealth Youth Games, 2008)-36.00 Km	05-Mar-07	Mass Rapid Transport System	43,422.00	21,711.00
15.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor for Mumbai Pune Highway (8.5 Kms) and Audh Rawet Road (14.5 Kms) Total (23 Kms)	28-Dec-07	Mass Rapid Transport System	31,214.00	15,607.00
16.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	Improvement and Strengthening of New Alandi Road as BRT corridor for Pune (13.9 Km. from Vikrantwadi to Dighi-Octroi Naka)	19-Aug-08	Mass Rapid Transport System	3,649.09	1,824.55
17.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Kalewadi-KSB Chowk to Dehu-Alandi Road (Trunk Route 7)-PCMC-11.20 Km	21-Nov-08	Mass Rapid Transport System	21,920.00	8,768.00
18.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	Pune	BRTS Corridor-Nashik Phata to Wakad (Trunk Route No.9)-PCMC-7.08 Km	21-Nov-08	Mass Rapid Transport System	20,682.00	8,272.80
19.	UIG	TP	Punjab	Amritsar	BRTS- Amritsar (31 KM)	21-Jan-14	Mass Rapid Transport System	49,554.00	24,777.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	UIG	MP	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass corssing to Panipech via Sikar Road - 39.45 Km (for all 3 projects)	20-Jul-07	Mass Rapid Transport System	7,519.00	3,759.50
21.	UIG	MP	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS (Package-III A and IIIB), Jaipur-39.45 Km (for all 3 projects)	14-Jan-09	Mass Rapid Transport System	26,035.94	13,017.96
22.	UIG	MP	West Bengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area- 15.50 Km	16-Jun-10	Mass Rapid Transport System	25,291.00	8,851.85
GRAND TOTAL (INR in lakh)								5,52,980.04	2,52,162.66
GRAND TOTAL (INR in crore)								5,529.80	2,521.63

*(B) Details of JnNURM projects sanctioned pertaining to the Sector- "BRTS"*

Sl. No.	Sub- Scheme	Phase	Name of the State	Revised ACA Commitment	ACA Released	Date of Last	Installment Numbers	ACA released till 2014	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	Total ACA released as of 31.03.2017
1	2	3	4	11	12	13	14	14	15	16	17	18
1.	UIG	MP	Andhra Pradesh	7,550.00	30-Mar-12	4	4	6,795.00	-	-	-	6,795.00
2.	UIG	MP	Andhra Pradesh	22,585.00	30-Mar-12	4	4	20,381.87	-	-	-	20,381.87
3.	UIG	MP	Gujarat	3,066.00	31-Mar-11	4	4	2,759.40	-	-	-	2,759.40
4.	UIG	MP	Gujarat	14,200.20	7-Jun-11	4	4	12,780.20	-	-	-	12,780.20

5.	UIG	MP	Gujarat	16,425.96	13-Feb-14	4	14,783.36	-	-	-	14,783.36
6.	UIG	MP	Gujarat	5,500.00	7-Jun-11	4	4,950.00	-	-	-	4,950.00
7.	UIG	MP	Gujarat	23,451.00	28-Feb-14	4	21,105.90	-	-	-	21,105.90
8.	UIG	MP	Madhya Pradesh	11,888.00	15-May-12	4	10,699.20	-	-	-	10,699.20
9.	UIG	TP	Madhya Pradesh	4,138.00	24-Mar-17	4	1,034.50	-	620.7	2,069.00	3,724.20
10.	UIG	MP	Madhya Pradesh	4,922.50	7-Sep-12	4	4,430.29	-	-	-	4,430.29
11.	UIG	TP	Madhya Pradesh	2,858.50	24-Mar-17	3	714.63	-	-	1,143.40	1,858.03
12.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	5,156.75	7-Jun-11	4	5,156.75	-	-	-	5,156.75
13.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	23,831.10	15-May-12	4	23,828.58	-	-	-	23,828.58
14.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	21,711.00	7-Jun-11	4	21,711.00	-	-	-	21,711.00
15.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	15,607.00	4-Dec-09	4	15,607.00	-	-	-	15,607.00
16.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	1,824.55	22-Mar-13	4	1,639.41	-	-	-	1,639.41
17.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	8,768.00	26-Mar-14	3	5,699.20	-	-	-	5,699.20
18.	UIG	MP	Maharashtra	8,272.80	13-Apr-16	4	6,204.60	-	-	432	6,636.60
19.	UIG	TP	Punjab	24,777.00	31-Mar-17	4	6,194.25	-	3,716.55	12,369.15	22,279.95
20.	UIG	MP	Rajasthan	3,759.50	1-Sep-11	4	3,383.57	-	-	-	3,383.57
21.	UIG	MP	Rajasthan	13,017.97	29-Nov-16	4	5,207.18	-	-	6,508.99	11,716.17
22.	UIG	MP	West Bengal	8,851.85	28-Jul-10	1	2,212.96	-	-	-	2,212.96
GRAND TOTAL (INR in lakh)				25,267.67			1,97,278.85		4337.25	22,522.54	2,24,138.64
GRAND TOTAL (INR in crore)				2,521.63	-	-	1,972.79	-	43.37	225.23	2,241.39

**Barrier free accommodation for person with the locomotor disability**

3971. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has framed Harmonized Guidelines and Space Standards for Barrier-Free Built Environment for persons with Disability to ensure equitable easy access to persons with disabilities;

(b) whether, according to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, persons with disabilities would have right to live in the community and the Government would endeavour that the persons with disabilities are not obliged to live in any particular living arrangement; and

(c) if so, the measures taken to provide barrier free access by DDA to persons with locomotive disability who are living in DDA flats situated on first floor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Unified Building By-laws (UBBL) for Delhi 2016 has a complete chapter dedicated for provision for Universal Design for differently abled, elderly and children. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) buildings are being constructed as per guidelines issued by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India and as per UBBL, 2016.

**Status of STPs**

3972. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), State-wise;

(b) the number of such plants currently functioning, State-wise, and

(c) whether there is any shortage of operation and maintenance staff in these STPs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) conducted an inventory of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the country during 2014 and based on the information received from State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees, 816 STPs are located in different States/UTs in the country and out of which 522 STPs are operational. The State-wise details of STPs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As per report of CPCB, there are shortage of skilled manpower for the running of STPs.



**Statement***State-wise details of STPs*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Capacity of Municipal STPs	No. of Municipal STPs	Operational Capacity (MLD)	No. of STPs Operational	Non-operational Capacity (MLD)	No. of STPs operational	Under Construction Capacity (MLD)	No. of STPs Under Construction	Proposed Capacity (MLD)	No. of STPs Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	247.27	12	156.27	9	-	-	91	3	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	0.21	1	0.21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Bihar	124.55	6	99.55	5	25	1	-	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	314.5	5	314.5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Delhi	2693.7	35	2671.2	34	22.5	1	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Goa	74.58	7	34.5	4	-	-	40.08	3	-	-
11.	Gujarat	3062.92	51	2111.64	32	498	4	359.5	8	93.78	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12.	Haryana	852.7	41	805	38	2.7	2	45	1	-	-
13.	Himachal Pradesh	114.72	66	79.51	36	35.21	30	-	-	-	-
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	264.74	19	145.74	15	2	1	117	3	-	-
15.	Jharkhand	117.24	15	117.24	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Karnataka	1304.16	57	1112.05	44	-	-	192.11	13	-	-
17.	Kerala	152.97	10	112.87	6	3	1	37.1	3	-	-
18.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Maharashtra	5160.36	76	4683.9	60	344.5	10	131.96	6	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	482.23	17	475.48	14	6.75	3	-	-	-	-
21.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Meghalaya	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
23.	Mizoram	10	1	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-
24.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25.	Odisha	385.54	13	158.04	7	-	-	227.5	6	-	-
26.	Puducherry	68.5	6	17.5	3	-	-	51	3	-	-
27.	Punjab	1245.45	86	921.45	38	15.2	4	276.7	31	32.1	13
28.	Rajasthan	865.92	63	384.5	16	-	-	149.3	11	332.12	36
29.	Sikkim	31.88	11	8	1	5	1	18.88	9	-	-

30.	Tamil Nadu	1799.72	73	1140.83	33	5.17	1	521.08	28	132.64	11
31.	Telangana	685.8	18	634.8	17	-	-	51	1	-	-
32.	Tripura	0.05	1	0.045	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2646.84	73	2372.25	62	89.59	7	170	3	15	1
34.	Uttarakhand	152.9	24	90.75	10	-	-	39.15	12	23	2
35.	West Bengal	416.9	28	235.36	16	181.54	12	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		23277.36	816	18883.2	522	1237.16	79	2528.36	145	628.64	70

Note: ‘-’ indicates that information not received from concerned SPCB/PCC.

**BRTS projects**

3973. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) projects in 12 cities are under different stages of construction and eight more cities are set to take up BRTS Projects

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has undertaken 380 km. length of Mass Rail Transit System in Delhi;

(c) whether the Transit Oriented Development (TOD) policy is being taken up in many cities in the country as on date; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) There are 22 BRTS projects sanctioned during the entire Mission period of JNNURM. The 4th and final installment in case of 19 projects have been released. The scheme has come to an end on 31.3.2014, even the extension of financial assistance for five eligible BRTS projects under AMRUT Mission has come to an end on 31.3.2017. The details of all BRTS projects are given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 3970 Part (a)].

(b) Central Government has sanctioned 339 Km. of Metro Rail System in Delhi and National Capital Region. Out of 339 km. approximately 224 Km. is in operation in Delhi and NCR.

(c) and (d) A national workshop to seek the views of States/Union Territories (UTs) on the proposed Transit Oriented Development (TOD) policy was held on 28.2.2017 in New Delhi. The concept paper was deliberated at length with the representatives of the States/UTs and other stakeholders including Urban Transport Planning experts. The suggestions/inputs received from different stakeholders will be taken into account while finalizing the policy.

**Demolition of store cum godowns in Lodhi Colony**

3974. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 3340 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 15 December, 2016 and state:

(a) the details of each store cum godowns built by contractors in Lodhi Colony, New Delhi area during the last one year, room/godown-wise;

(b) whether these store cum godowns have been converted into residential areas for labours working for contractors and if so, the details thereof, block-wise;

(c) the details of new contracts awarded by CPWD for that area during that period and those ended against purposes, contract, term and area of operation-wise; and

(d) the details of godowns cum stores demolished after completion of contracts period and the new godowns created after award for new contracts, godown, contractor and block-wise during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Details of stores/godowns constructed by various contractors during last one year are as under:—

1. Block 4, erected by M/s New Bharat Const. Co.
2. Block 7, erected by M/s Glass Centre
3. Block 12, erected by Shri Sant Ram
4. Block 15, erected by Shri Bhawani Shanker
5. Block 16, erected by M/s R.K. Bansal & Sons
6. Block 17, erected by Shri Sohan Lal Sharma
7. Block 20, erected by M/s Noor Hasan & Co.
8. Block 23, erected by M/s Hemant & Dipak Associates

(b) No, Sir. Only chowkidar is residing in the stores/godowns for watch and ward of the materials of respective contractors.

(c) (i) Details of new contracts awarded by CPWD for Lodhi Colony during last one year are as under:—

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1.	M/s New Bharat Const. Co.	Agreement No. 93/15-16
2.	M/s Glass Centre	Agreement No. 07/16-17
3.	Shri Sant Ram	Agreement No. 69/16-17
4.	Shri Bhawani Shanker	Agreement No. 66/16-17
5.	M/s R.K. Bansal and Sons	Agreement No. 46/16-17
6.	Shri Sohan Lal Sharma	Agreement No. 86/15-16
7.	M/s Noor Hasan and Co.	Agreement No. 38/16-17
8.	M/s Hemant and Dipak Associates	Agreement No. 37/16-17
9.	M/s Thakur Construction	Agreement No. 82/16-17
10.	M/s Neelam Construction	Agreement No. 83/16-17

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(ii) During the last one year, no contract term against the purpose has ended.

(d) Demolition of temporary stores/godowns and their creation (in respect of new contracts) by contractors is a continuous process based on requirements.

**New metro policy and green urban mobility scheme**

3975. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is incentivizing the Transit Oriented Development (TOD) under the New Metro Policy and the Green Urban Mobility Scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to create non-motorized transport infrastructure in cities like footpaths and cycle tracks;

(c) whether Government's initiative comes in the context of over 300 km. of metro lines being operational in seven cities, while another 600 km. metro line project are under construction in 12 cities and over 500 km. projects are under consideration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Transit Oriented Development (TOD) is envisaged as an essential component under the proposed new Metro Rail Policy and as a reform in the proposed Green Urban Mobility Scheme which are yet to be firmed up through extensive stakeholders consultation.

(b) Urban transport is intertwined with Urban Development, which is a State subject. The initiatives/steps including planning and execution of urban transport systems/facilities are, as such, taken up by the States/Union Territories/Urban Local bodies.

(c) and (d) In the light of the large scale development of metro and other modes of rapid transit like Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS), TOD is being envisaged in such urban areas.

**Schemes to support infrastructure development in cities**

3976. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has framed a number of schemes to support the infrastructure development of small and medium towns/cities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/allocated/released/utilized during the last three years and the current year, scheme/State/city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes Sir, the following schemes are being implemented for development of urban basic infrastructure *i.e.* water supply, sewerage, septage, storm water drainage, urban transport etc. in the cities/towns including backward regions:—

- (i) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT).
- (ii) Smart Cities Mission (SCM).
- (iii) National Heritage City Development Programmes (HRIDAY).
- (iv) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM).

(b) Details of the Missions/Schemes are given below:—

#### **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

AMRUT provides financial assistance to the States and Union Territories for development of basic urban infrastructure in 500 cities. The infrastructure supported by the Mission includes Water Supply, Sewerage, Septage management, Storm Water Drainage, Parks and green spaces and facilities for non-motorised transport. The Ministry of Urban Development approves the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of the States and releases the Central Assistance in accordance with the Guidelines of the Mission. The preparation of DPRs, their appraisal, award of tenders and their execution is carried out by the States/ULBs.

#### **Smart Cities Mission**

Smart Cities Mission to promote cities that provide core infrastructure and give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions. Some of the core infrastructure elements in a Smart City would include adequate water supply, assured electricity supply, sanitation, efficient urban mobility and public transport, affordable housing, especially for the poor and citizen participation, sustainable environment, safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and the elderly and health and education. It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme covering 100 cities. The selection process of Smart Cities is based on the idea of Competitive and Co-operative Federalism and follows a Challenge process to select cities.

#### **National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)**

HRIDAY focuses on development of heritage cities. The scheme aims to preserve and revitalize soul of the heritage city to reflect the city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative and secured environment.

The Scheme is being implemented in 12 cities viz Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal.

### **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)**

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban was launched on 2nd October, 2014, with the objective of making urban India clean and open defecation free by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission provide financial and technical assistance for construction of household toilets, community and public toilets and for scientific management of solid waste. The specific objectives are:—

- To make towns open defecation free.
- To ensure scientific disposal of municipal solid waste.

The details of the Central Assistance released under these Missions are given in Statement-I to Statement-IV respectively.

### ***Statement-I***

*Details of fund released under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total size of SAAP approved		Central Assistance released	
		2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662.86	877.05	60.08	70.32
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.18	3.6	0.64	0.72
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.94	46.68	7.37	8.40
4.	Assam	188.16	218.67	33.87	39.36
5.	Bihar	664.20	775.2	66.42	77.52
6.	Chandigarh	15.04	18	3.01	3.6
7.	Chhattisgarh	573.40	740.38	55.29	61.72
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.41	3.6	0.68	0.72
9.	Daman and Diu	4.56	5.75	0.91	1.15



1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Delhi	223.07	265.73	44.61	53.14
11.	Goa	59.44	69.6	5.94	6.96
12.	Gujarat	1204.42	1401	112.86	119.84
13.	Haryana	438.02	525.4	43.80	50.88
14.	Himachal Pradesh	88.23	101.33	15.88	18.24
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.00	197.33	30.77	35.52
16.	Jharkhand	313.36	376.8	27.59	33.16
17.	Karnataka	1258.54	1624.72	118.46	154.32
18.	Kerala	587.48	796.06	57.60	77.28
19.	Lakshadweep	0.68	1.2	0.14	0.24
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1655.81	2050.9	134.41	172.56
21.	Maharashtra	1989.41	2489.91	182.98	235.2
22.	Manipur	51.43	60	9.26	10.8
23.	Meghalaya	22.81	26.67	4.11	4.8
24.	Mizoram	40.56	46.67	7.30	8.4
25.	Nagaland	34.98	40	6.29	7.2
26.	Odisha	461.30	530.4	45.63	53.04
27.	Puducherry	18.97	21.6	3.79	4.32
28.	Punjab	709.66	857.02	63.77	80.16
29.	Rajasthan	919.00	1072.8	91.90	105.22
30.	Sikkim	13.43	13.33	2.42	2.40
31.	Tamil Nadu	3249.23	3834.49	274.48	316.56
32.	Telangana	408.51	554.77	40.85	55.44
33.	Tripura	36.62	49.33	6.59	8.88
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3287.27	3895.16	281.81	327.6
35.	Uttarakhand	148.53	197.33	26.74	35.52
36.	West Bengal	1104.86	1393.69	110.49	128.4
TOTAL		20652.37	25182.16	1978.74	2369.59

**Statement-II***Details of funds released under HRIDAY*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	City	Fund Allocated	Fund Released		
			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Amritsar	69.31	Nil	0.81	22.86
2.	Ajmer	40.04	Nil	1.14	18.13
3.	Mathura	40.04	Nil	2.11	9.12
4.	Gaya	40.04	Nil	1.17	11.52
5.	Kanchipuram	23.04	Nil	3.50	Nil
6.	Vellankanni	22.26	Nil	0.19	4.73
7.	Varanasi	89.31	Nil	6.33	30.94
8.	Badami	22.26	Nil	Nil	3.73
9.	Amaravati	22.26	Nil	3.74	7.40
10.	Warangal	40.54	Nil	3.93	14.25
11.	Puri	22.54	Nil	0.73	6.70
12.	Dwarka	22.26	Nil	Nil	5.78

**Statement-III***Details of funds released under Smart Cities Mission*

(₹ 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
		3. Biharsharif	2

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
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
		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
18.	Kerala	1. Kochi	196
19.	Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal	196
		2. Indore	196
		3. Jabalpur	196

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
		4. Gwalior	94
		5. Sagar	2
		6. Satna	2
		7. Ujjain	94
21.	Maharashtra	1. Navi Mumbai	2
		2. Nashik	94
		3. Thane	64
		4. Greater Mumbai	2
		5. Amravati	2
		6. Solapur	196
		7. Nagpur	94
		8. Kalyan-Dombivali	94
		9. Aurangabad	94
		10. 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. Rourkela	2
27.	Puducherry	1. Oulgaret	2
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

Sl. No.	State	Name of cities	Amount Released
		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
		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			5,961.70

**Statement-IV***(A) Details of Release of Central Assistance during 2014-15 under Swachh Bharat Mission*

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total (₹ in crore)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands						
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11.8900	1.8700	21.0200	4.1700	1.0500	40.0000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2400	0.0600	6.8400	0.9800	0.2400	9.3600
4.	Assam	0.2000			0.0200	0.0100	0.2300
5.	Bihar	6.0000	2.1400	24.6600	3.9400	0.9800	37.7200
6.	Chandigarh						
7.	Chhattisgarh	17.0300	9.7500		3.2100	0.8000	30.7900
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
9.	Daman and Diu						
10.	Delhi	2.0000	0.2600	4.3800	0.8400	0.0500	7.5300
11.	Goa	0.9600	0.1000	1.7000	0.3300	0.0800	3.1700
12.	Gujarat	51.9586			4.2700	1.0700	57.2986
13.	Haryana	2.3300	0.6800	12.5700	1.8700	0.4700	17.9200
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.5100	0.5100	3.0000			6.0200
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.8000	0.1300	10.9000	1.5400	0.3800	14.7500
16.	Jharkhand	3.7300	0.2200	9.3300	1.5900	0.4000	15.2700
17.	Karnataka	54.0300	15.5400		8.3500	2.0900	80.0100

18.	Kerala	16.6800			2.0000	0.5000	19.1800
19.	Madhya Pradesh	18.3458	0.2300		1.9600	0.4900	21.0258
20.	Maharashtra	84.0500	33.3400		14.0900	3.5200	135.0000
21.	Manipur	0.1400		9.6100	1.1700	0.2900	11.2100
22.	Meghalaya	0.5000	0.0400	2.9800	0.4200	0.1100	4.0500
23.	Mizoram	0.2200	0.0800	8.2100	1.0200	0.2600	9.7900
24.	Nagaland	1.8600	0.6100	6.6800	1.1000	0.2700	10.5200
25.	Odisha	0.5800	0.6500		0.1600	0.0400	1.4300
26.	Puducherry	0.6900	0.0130	1.0000	0.2000	0.0500	1.9530
27.	Punjab	13.0000		23.0000	4.3200	1.0800	41.4000
28.	Rajasthan	19.0300	0.1300	33.6500	6.3400	1.5800	60.7300
29.	Sikkim	0.1600	0.0056	2.5200	0.3200	0.0800	3.0856
30.	Tamil Nadu	1.5800	4.9100	13.1300	12.3600	3.0900	35.0700
31.	Telangana	8.6100	1.3400	15.2200	3.0200	0.7600	28.9500
32.	Tripura						
33.	Uttar Pradesh	28.1900	9.0900	37.5600	8.9900	2.2400	86.0700
34.	Uttarakhand	0.2500	0.2600	5.0000	0.3300	0.1000	5.9400
35.	West Bengal	18.0500	3.0700	34.5400	6.6800	1.6700	64.0100
	State/UT	367.6144	85.0286	287.5000	95.5900	23.7500	859.4830
	Moud						
	TOTAL						859.4830

*(B) Details of Release of Central Assistance during 2015-16 under Swachh Bharat Mission*

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
							(₹ in crore)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0230	0.0321	0.0648	0.0144	0.0036	0.1379
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65.4804	3.9546		3.0000	0.7500	73.1850
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.2104					1.2104
4.	Assam						
5.	Bihar	20.0000					20.0000
6.	Chandigarh	0.3700	0.1300	0.9800	0.1800	0.0400	1.7000
7.	Chhattisgarh	19.9974	7.0800	8.7941			35.8715
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0850	0.0468			0.0300	0.1618
9.	Daman and Diu	0.1344	0.0013			0.0600	0.1957
10.	Delhi	23.0800	4.8900	58.7300	10.3600	0.1600	97.2200
11.	Goa	1.4040	0.1184		1.4150	0.1092	3.0466
12.	Gujarat	81.2726			19.5000	5.8350	106.6076
13.	Haryana	11.6476					11.6476
14.	Himachal Pradesh				0.7200	0.1800	0.9000
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.5700					4.5700
16.	Jharkhand	18.9000			3.6350	1.4269	23.9619
17.	Karnataka	30.8600		39.1400			70.0000
18.	Kerala	14.9900					14.9900



19.	Madhya Pradesh	58.5142	15.5400	52.9300	7.0600	1.7600	135.8042
20.	Maharashtra	44.6000		42.4300			87.0300
21.	Manipur	1.6450					1.6450
22.	Meghalaya						
23.	Mizoram	1.0000			0.0700		1.0700
24.	Nagaland	3.2030					3.2030
25.	Odisha	21.9400		2.6732			24.6132
26.	Puducherry						
27.	Punjab	15.0000					15.0000
28.	Rajasthan	41.7500	3.2500				45.0000
29.	Sikkim					0.3796	0.3796
30.	Tamil Nadu	47.1074		83.3900			130.4974
31.	Telangana	29.1500					29.1500
32.	Tripura						
33.	Uttar Pradesh	82.2292					82.2292
34.	Uttarakhand	1.0000			0.3300	0.0700	1.4000
35.	West Bengal	53.5200					53.5200
	State/UT	694.6836	35.0432	286.4589	48.8876	10.8743	1,075.9476
	Moud				30.2693	2.2297	32.4991
	TOTAL						1108.4467

*(C) Details of Release of Central Assistance during 2016-17 under Swachh Bharat Mission*

Sl. No.	State/UT	IHHL	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total (₹ in crore)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0.2781		0.2781
2.	Andhra Pradesh			185.9700	11.8050	6.3300	204.1050
3.	Arunachal Pradesh				4.0161	1.7100	5.7261
4.	Assam	4.0000	0.5200		8.4238	1.4875	14.4313
5.	Bihar	40.0000	0.7330	71.9700			112.7030
6.	Chandigarh	1.2234		1.4917			2.7151
7.	Chhattisgarh	50.8274	6.5700		22.0300	5.3400	84.7674
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
9.	Daman and Diu						
10.	Delhi						
11.	Goa			2.0800			2.0800
12.	Gujarat	38.3200	13.9900	187.8998			240.2098
13.	Haryana			45.0850			45.0850
14.	Himachal Pradesh			6.1000	2.9522	0.9000	9.9522
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.4387	1.2532		9.6100		20.3019
16.	Jharkhand	48.6742	3.9434	37.3642	5.0484	3.1623	98.1925
17.	Karnataka			18.1150			18.1150
18.	Kerala				9.4500		9.4500

19.	Madhya Pradesh	163.3654	49.6000	50.7100	6.9900	270.6654
20.	Maharashtra	95.0600				95.0600
21.	Manipur			1.5922	0.8800	2.4722
22.	Meghalaya					
23.	Mizoram					
24.	Nagaland			0.9900		0.9900
25.	Odisha	37.9398	15.4882	18.9795	1.3766	79.0341
26.	Puducherry	3.8504	1.1016	0.6300	2.8200	9.5220
27.	Punjab			10.4600		10.4600
28.	Rajasthan	105.4704	10.0672	181.9500	1.2000	303.6876
29.	Sikkim	0.1310	0.0941	0.2536		0.4787
30.	Tamil Nadu	57.9384	48.3548	42.7300	1.3100	258.8232
31.	Telangana	29.1500		50.0800	3.9100	91.7308
32.	Tripura	7.6126	0.1646			7.7772
33.	Uttar Pradesh					
34.	Uttarakhand	2.2500	0.5200			2.7700
35.	West Bengal	3.8600	5.2000	17.3400	9.5200	35.9200
	State/UT	699.1117	157.6001	916.6952	46.9364	2,037.5036
	Moud			214.1977	10.2437	224.4414
	TOTAL					2,261.9450

IHHL-Individual Household Latrine; CT-Community Toilet; SWM-Solid Waste Management; IEC -Information Education and Communication; CB-Capacity Building

### **Developmental works in Chhattisgarh**

†3977. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Ministry for developmental works during the last three years from Government of Chhattisgarh and the amount involved therein, scheme-wise and the details of action taken thereon;

(b) the reasons for which those proposals are still pending;

(c) whether any time-limit has been stipulated for disposal of the proposals and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether long time taken in clearing the proposals hampers the developmental works and if so, how the cost escalation related to work is adjusted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The proposals approved/funds released under the Missions of the Ministry of Urban Development are given below:—

#### **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)**

Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the Ministry of Urban Development has already approved the State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) of the State for 2015-16 and 2016-17 envisaging an investment of ₹ 573 crore and ₹ 740 crore respectively. Central Assistance released against these Plans is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Instalment of Central Assistance
2015-16	55.29
2016-17	61.72

#### **Smart Cities Mission**

Raipur has been selected as a Smart City under the Smart Cities Mission. ₹ 94.5 crore has been released to the city towards first instalment of Central Assistance.

#### **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)**

Under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), the Ministry of Urban Development has released the following amounts during the 3 years.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Years	Amount released
2014-15	30.79 Cr
2015-16	35.8715 Cr
2016-17	84.7674 Cr

(b) to (d) The Central assistance for projects under different missions/schemes is considered and released in terms of the guidelines of the missions. No proposal of the State Government of Chhattisgarh is presently pending.

### **Treatment of sewage**

3978. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware of reports which state that most of the human excreta is not safely disposed;

(c) whether Government is aware that diseases spread because of untreated sewage; and

(d) while the current Government is busy trying to build toilets as a part of their Swachh Bharat Mission, what steps are being taken to ensure the sewage generated is treated properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) conducted an inventory of Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) in the country during 2014 and based on the information received from State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees, 816 STPs are located in different States/UTs in the country.

CPCB assessed the sewage generation and treatment capacity for Urban Population of India in the year 2015, as per which the sewage generation is estimated to be 61,948 MLD (approx.) and sewage treatment facility is developed for 23,277 MLD. The remaining 38,671 MLD of sewage is discharged with partial or no treatment.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments/ULBs by providing financial assistance through Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) where Additional Central Assistance

(ACA) is provided for creating sewerage facilities and septage management in the cities which includes the following components:—

- (i) Decentralised, networked underground sewerage systems including augmentation of existing sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants.
- (ii) Rehabilitation of old sewerage system and treatment plants.
- (iii) Recycling of water for beneficial purposes and reuse of wastewater.

Moreover, the Government of India provides guidelines and advisories for safe handling of human excreta through septage Management such as:—

- (i) Advisory Note on Septage Management in Indian Cities (January, 2013)
- (ii) National Policy on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) [February, 2017]

### **Infrastructure for disables in Smart Cities**

3979. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of smart cities identified till date and their status of completion, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has taken into consideration the people with special needs, disabilities, senior citizens, etc., to develop requisite accessible infrastructure in Smart Cities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) 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 into Smart Cities. The lists of these cities are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is on course. At the city level, it is done through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). Out of 60 Smart Cities, 58 cities except Mangaluru and New Town Kolkata have incorporated city level Special Purpose Vehicles.

20 cities selected in Round 1, have identified 702 projects amounting to ₹ 41,395.05 crore, out of which, 28 projects (worth ₹ 391 crore) have been completed, works in 75 Projects (worth ₹ 4,474.18 crore) have started, RfPs for 96 projects (worth ₹ 6824 crore) have been issued and remaining 503 projects (worth ₹ 29705.90 crore) are at pre-tendering stage or feasibility stage.

(b) and (c) The basic purpose of Smart Cities Mission is to drive economic growth and improve the quality of life of people. Among others, the core infrastructures elements in Smart Cities also includes affordable housing especially for poor, safety and security of citizens, particularly women, children and elderly. Provision for accessibility infrastructure has been made in many Smart City Proposals prepared by Smart Cities.

***Statement-I***

*List of Winning Cities in Round 1 for development into Smart Cities*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Name of City
1.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
2.	Maharashtra	Pune
3.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
4.	Gujarat	Surat
5.	Kerala	Kochi
6.	Gujarat	Ahmadabad
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****List of Winning Cities in Fast Track Round for development into Smart Cities*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Name of City
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
2.	Telangana	Warangal
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	West Bengal	Newtown Kolkata
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8.	Goa	Panaji
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
10.	Manipur	Imphal
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Tripura	Agartala
13.	Haryana	Faridabad

***Statement-III****List of Winning Cities Main Round 2 for development into Smart Cities*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	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



Sl. No.	State/UTs	Name of City
11.	Maharashtra	Nashik
12.	Odisha	Rourkela
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
14.	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
15.	Karnataka	Tumakuru
16.	Rajasthan	Kota
17.	Tamil Nadu	Thanjavur
18.	Sikkim	Namchi
19.	Punjab	Jalandhar
20.	Karnataka	Shivamogga
21.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
22.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
24.	Nagaland	Kohima
25.	Karnataka	Hubballi-Dharwad
26.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
27.	Gujarat	Vadodara

#### **Assistance to Odisha for municipal cadres**

3980. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether the Ministry would provide financial assistance to Government of Odisha for implementing the municipal cadres which have been the objectives of better urban governance, faster project implementation and efficient municipal service delivery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre is one of the reforms under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). The Ministry of Urban Development provides capacity building support to States in the implementation of the reforms through technical and financial assistance. Under AMRUT, an amount of ₹ 6.68 crores was released to Odisha during 2015-16 and 2016-17 for this purpose. Further, a reform incentive of ₹ 10.27 crores has also been released during 2015-16.

**Tod in master plans of cities**

3981. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State and Union Territory Governments would be required to incorporate Transit Oriented Development (TOD) in the master plans and development of cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that State/Union Territory Governments would identify influence zones from transit corridors for tapping revenue streams; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Sir. No such requirement has been mandated by the Government.

**Cases against contractors for poor quality of work**

3982. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cases registered during the last three years and the current year against contractors for poor quality work on the projects assigned by the Ministry, State-wise; and

(b) the details of cases in which the contractors and associated people have been convicted, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No cases have been registered against contractors for poor quality work, during the last three years and the current year, in respect of the projects assigned by the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

**Introduction of mono rail**

3983. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce mono rail in the country;

(b) if so, the details of routes and sections selected therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Urban transport intertwined with urban development is a State subject. Urban transport proposals including monorail are thus initiated by the State Government concerned. Such proposals are considered for central financial assistance based on the feasibility of the proposal and availability of funds as and when the proposal is posed by the State Government concerned. At present, there is no proposal for funding mono rail project by the Central Government. However, 'in principle' approval has been granted for monorail in Chennai from Poonamallee to Kathipara with a link from Porur to Vadapalani of a length of about 20.68 km. without any financial commitment of Government of India.

### **Devolution of power to local self Governments**

3984. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any authentic data pertaining to the implementation of 74th amendment to the Constitution asking for greater devolution of powers to the local self Governments;

(b) the details of States which have ensured almost hundred per cent implementation of the 74th amendment and the reasons given by other States for not ensuring the implementation of the amendment in their respective States; and

(c) what plans, if any, Government has drawn to ensure the implementation of the amendment by all the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the JnNURM Reform Appraisal Reports of January 2014, 7 States have ensured hundred percent implementation of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992. These are Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha and Punjab. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Financial constrains, lack of capacity to discharge functions etc. are the major reasons for incomplete devolution as per Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992.

(c) Urban Development is a State subject and ULBs function under the laws and rules made by State Government. The Government is seized of the various issues facing the urban sector in the country and is addressing them through policy, programme and capacity building initiatives. In order to improve the governance and service delivery of ULBs, the Ministry has advised States to implement the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 in letter and spirit so that there is proper devolution of powers *vis-à-vis*, functions, functionaries and funds.

Further, emphasis is on implementation of urban sector reforms including E-Governance, Constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre, Augmenting double entry accounting, Urban Planning and City level Plans, Devolution of funds and functions, Review of Building by-laws, Set-up financial intermediary at State level, Municipal tax and fees improvement, Improvement in levy and collection of user charges, Credit Rating, Energy and Water audit, Swachh Bharat Mission etc. through various schemes and programmes of the Ministry.

***Statement***

*Status of Implementation of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992\**

Sl. No.	State	Constitution of ULBs and Elections	Transfer of Functions under 12th Schedule	Constitution of District Planning Committee	Constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committee
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh (pre bifurcated)	Yes	No	Yes	No
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
3.	Assam	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
4.	Bihar	Yes	No	Yes	No
5.	Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
6.	Goa	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
7.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8.	Haryana	Yes	No	Yes	No
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
11.	Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
12.	Karnataka	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
13.	Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
15.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.	Manipur	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
17.	Meghalaya	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
18.	Mizoram	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
19.	Nagaland	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Odisha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
21.	Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.	Rajasthan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
23.	Sikkim	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
24.	Tamil Nadu	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
25.	Tripura	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	No	Yes	No
27.	Uttarakhand	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
28.	West Bengal	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

\*As on January, 2014.

### Market in Sector 9, R.K. Puram

3985. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there exists hundreds of shops in the market on Government land in Sector 9, R.K. Puram, New Delhi;

(b) whether the market is legal or illegal;

(c) if it is legal, the name of the agency dealing with the allotment of land to various shops and the criteria for allotment of land to such shops; and

(d) if it is illegal, the measures Government is taking to remove the encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC) has informed that there are only 08 shops and 04 commercial flats, which were allotted by Land and Development Office (L&DO), Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, and subsequently transferred to erstwhile Municipal Corporation Delhi (MCD) (now SDMC).

(b) Yes, Sir. Market is legal.

(c) All the 08 shops and 04 commercial flats, which were in built-up form, were transferred to erstwhile MCD (now SDMC) in 2006 by L&DO, Ministry of Urban Development in compliance of Cabinet decision.

(d) The removal of encroachment, if any, is taken by the concerned zonal authority of SDMC on regular basis.

**Subletting of garages in Sector-9, R.K. Puram**

3986. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether request to take action against subletting of garages by allottees of Government quarters in R.K. Puram, Sector-9, New Delhi has been received in the Directorate of Estates; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A request dated 27.03.2017 has been received from the Secretary, Resident Welfare Association, Sector-9, R. K. Puram. Action on the request is under process.

**Barrier free accommodation for person with the locomotor disability**

3987. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal to construct barrier-free houses exclusively for persons with locomotor disability in Delhi and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of facilities provided to such persons residing in DDA flats on second and third floors;

(d) the measures taken to protect the rights of such persons to live in the community with full and effective participation and inclusion in society;

(e) the details of schemes framed for allotment of land to such persons for construction of houses etc; and

(f) the details of representations received from such persons concerning modification of houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No housing scheme has been launched exclusively for persons with disabilities.

(c) In new flats being constructed by Delhi Development Authority (DDA), the facilities like ramps, tactile tiles, grab rails and lift with opening not less than 90 mm are being provided to make them locomotive disabled friendly.

(d) Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India notified The Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPWD Act) on 28.12.2016 which envisages framing of rules, laying down the standards of accessibility for the physical environment, transport, information and communication, including appropriate technologies and systems and other facilities and services provided to the public in urban and rural areas.

(e) Land and Colonization are State subjects, therefore it is the responsibility of States to ensure housing for all citizens.

The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 advocates for special efforts for catering to the needs, among others of Disabled Persons and other vulnerable sections of the society in relation to housing and access to basic services.

The Guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) mention that slum rehabilitation component should be handed over to the implementing agency to make allotments to eligible slum dwellers through a transparent process. While making allotments, families with physically handicapped persons and senior citizens should be given priority for allotment on ground floor or lower floors.

(f) No such representations have been received.

### **Implementation of environmental standards in construction**

3988. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing the environment related standards in cities of the country; and

(b) if so, whether environment related rules have been followed in constructed and under construction buildings in different areas in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Development has released the Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 in March, 2016 which is an advisory document for the State Governments. The MBBL, 2016 have incorporated a chapter on Climate Resilient construction: Integration with environmental clearance with sanction which provide for power to urban local bodies to impose and monitor various environmental standards and steps for the projects with built up area between 5,000 sq mt to 1,50,000 sq mt based on adherence to environmental conditions. The compliance to the environment related rules in constructed and under construction

buildings in different areas in the country comes within the purview of concerned Urban Local Body/State Government which is responsible for approving the building plans and issuance of completion certificate.

### **Child sexual abuse**

3989. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of incidences of child sexual abuse in the country;
- (b) the number of people tried and convicted under the POCSO Act during the last three years, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether Government is aware that many NGOs have raised the issue of rehabilitation of victims of abuse after the trial;
- (d) whether Government is planning to provide assistance to the minors after the conclusion of the trial; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As reported by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the details of incidences of child sexual abuse in the country are as under:—

Cases	2014	2015
Cases registered under child rape (section 376 IPC)	13766	10854
Cases registered under Assault on Women (girl children) with intent to outrage her modesty (section 354 IPC)	11335	8390
Cases registered under Insult to the Modesty of Women (girl children) (section 509 IPC)	444	348
Cases registered under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012	8904	14913

- (b) The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (c) This Ministry has not received any such representation/reference.
- (d) to (e) Under Rule 7 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Rules, 2012, grant of compensation to the victim is required to be made under the victim compensation scheme by the State/UT Government as ordered by the Special Courts within 30 days of receipt of such order.



**Statement**

*State/UT-wise cases registered, persons arrested, persons whose trials completed during the year and person convicted under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2014-2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014				2015			
		Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Persons whose trial completed during the year	Persons Convicted	Cases Registered	Persons Arrested	Persons whose trial completed during the year	Persons Convicted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	106	113	41	1	237	270	106	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	6	0	0	12	14	0	0
3.	Assam	311	308	5	5	731	716	37	13
4.	Bihar	57	72	12	6	60	57	9	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	417	415	71	22	1164	1444	423	159
6.	Goa	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	118	117	0	0	1416	1635	16	3
8.	Haryana	3	2	0	0	440	466	95	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	19	0	0	3	2	2	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	31	33	6	4	141	128	27	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	620	667	39	7	1480	1644	124	11
13.	Kerala	439	433	17	8	516	478	58	25
14.	Madhya Pradesh	126	141	28	11	1687	1869	398	141
15.	Maharashtra	190	174	11	0	26	39	8	3
16.	Manipur	7	7	0	0	25	12	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	48	44	0	0	118	113	5	2
18.	Mizoram	42	17	0	0	114	114	27	27
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	1
20.	Odisha	109	100	1	0	19	49	0	0
21.	Punjab	25	32	1	1	18	25	5	1
22.	Rajasthan	191	177	1	0	222	169	29	18
23.	Sikkim	23	23	3	1	54	54	29	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1055	1141	36	5	1544	1841	301	113
25.	Telangana	25	35	0	0	264	267	8	0
26.	Tripura	32	31	4	3	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3637	6018	25	14	3078	5275	614	429
28.	Uttarakhand	74	70	11	4	99	130	48	27

29.	West Bengal	1058	864	217	12	1289	1701	112	21
TOTAL STATES		8775	11061	529	104	14762	18517	2482	1066
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	13	11	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	107	93	19	5	86	76	17	4
35.	Lakshadweep	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	21	15	0	0	45	38	2	2
TOTAL UTs		129	111	19	5	151	134	19	6
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8904	11172	548	109	14913	18651	2501	1072

Note: Persons disposed may include previous year persons under trial.

Source: Crime in India.

**Road map to tackle malnutrition**

3990. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government/NITI Aayog has prepared any road map to tackle malnutrition in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether proper consultation has been done with the States/UTs/social organisations before formulation of the said road map and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to constitute any State/district level committees to monitor the implementation of the said road map and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether public representatives and experts are also proposed to be included in these monitoring committees and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) An Inter-Ministerial Group was constituted by NITI Aayog to examine the emerging data on undernutrition and prepare a specific strategy for poor performing States/Districts. The recommendation of the Inter-Ministerial Group has been finalized in a report entitled "Toward Kuposhan Mukht Bharat: National Nutrition Strategy". For this, consultations were held with the States/UTs, Central Government Ministries and a clutch of institutions and experts and the suggestions/recommendations received from Members of the Inter-Ministerial Group have been incorporated in the report.

Some of the core strategies to address the issue of undernutrition in the country as envisaged in the report are convergence of States/District Implementation plans; reaching the most vulnerable communities in the districts/blocks with highest levels of child undernutrition; counselling to reach the critical age group through skilled counsellors; continuum of care that includes preventive, promotive and curative care; innovative service delivery models with evidence of impact; community based monitoring; implementing innovative components of ICDS and strengthening nutrition within the health system.

**Regulation of privately operated child care protection homes**

3991. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of child care protection homes in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of privately-operated such homes, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking necessary steps to regulate such privately operated homes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments /UT Administrations for setting up and managing Child Care Institutions (CCIs) by themselves or in association with Voluntary Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). The State/UT-wise details of Government and NGO run Child Care Institutions (CCIs) supported under ICPS is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The primary responsibility of maintaining the CCIs vests with the States/UT Administration. The Ministry has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all Child Care Institutions under the provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015, (JJ Act) so as to ensure that minimum standards of care can be maintained. Under Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015 registration of CCIs has been made mandatory with penalty in case of non-compliance. Under Section 54, of the JJ Act, 2015 the State Governments are required to appoint inspection Committees for the State and district for mandatory inspection of all facilities housing children, at least once in three months.

### ***Statement***

*Details of the Child Care Institutions including Homes of various types being funded under ICPS, as on date, State/UT-wise.*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Institutional Care [Homes]	Open Shelters	Specialised Adoption Agencies
		No. Assisted	No. Assisted	No. Assisted
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73	12	14
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	1
3.	Assam	36	3	14
4.	Bihar	54	14	28
5.	Chhattisgarh	76	19	14
6.	Goa	21	8	2
7.	Gujarat	54	0	9
8.	Haryana	33	25	7

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27	3	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	0	2
11.	Jharkhand	27	0	9
12.	Karnataka	81	40	27
13.	Kerala	31	4	17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	61	6	22
15.	Maharashtra	77	3	17
16.	Manipur	34	12	5
17.	Meghalaya	62	1	1
18.	Mizoram	45	0	7
19.	Nagaland	39	3	4
20.	Odisha	110	13	17
21.	Punjab	17	1	5
22.	Rajasthan	78	21	35
23.	Sikkim	18	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	193	14	15
25.	Tripura	15	2	6
26.	Uttar Pradesh	116	15	15
27.	Uttarakhand	15	2	7
28.	West Bengal	64	54	26
29.	Telangana	56	12	11
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	8	0	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	2	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	29	13	3
36.	Puducherry	29	2	2
TOTAL		1626	306	351

**Upgradation of AWCs**

†3992. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two lakh Aanganwadi Centres (AWCs) of the country were approved for upgradation and if so, the number of AWCs sanctioned for upgradation, State and UT-wise including Chhattisgarh and the amount allocated for the same;

(b) the details of the steps taken to provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to these AWCs; and

(c) the details of incentives being given to Aanganwadi Workers by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) During the 12th Five Year Plan 87293 AWC were sanctioned for upgradation across the country. State/UT-wise unit sanctioned for upgradation and funds released for AWC building including Chhattisgarh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) At present water and toilet facilities are available in 70% and 60% AWCs respectively. Joint guidelines have been issued in February 2016 by Ministry of Women & Child Development, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj for construction of 4 lakh Anganwadi Centres with toilet and drinking water facilities under MGNREGS in convergence with ICDS by 2019.

(c) In addition to the honorarium paid from Government of India, State Governments/UT Administrations are also giving additional amount to the AWW/AWHs for the work assigned to them.

- (1) **Leave:** Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers are allowed 20 days annual leave.
- (2) Paid leave on maternity for a period of 135 days for a maximum of two occasions.
- (3) 45 days paid absence on abortion/miscarriage and would be admissible only on one occasion.
- (4) **Award:** In order to motivate the Anganwadi Workers and give recognition to good voluntary work, a Scheme of Award for AWWs has been introduced, both at the National and State level. The Award comprises ₹ 25,000/- cash and a Citation at Central level and ₹ 5000/- cash and a Citation at State level.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (5) **Uniform:** Government has made a provision for a set of two Uniform (saree/suit @ ₹ 300/- per saree per annum) and a name badge to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers.
- (6) Reservation in recruitment of 50% of vacant posts of Supervisors from Anganwadi Workers who have completed 10 years of service, recruitment of 25% of AWWs from AWHs etc.
- (7) **Insurance cover:** The Government of India introduced 'Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana' to Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers w.e.f. 01.04.2004 under Life Insurance Corporation's Social Security Scheme.

The benefits given under AKBY are as under:—

- (i) In case of Natural death : ₹ 30000/-
- (ii) In case of Accident:
- Death/total permanent disability : ₹ 75000
  - Partial permanent disability : ₹ 37500
- (iii) Female Critical Illness (FCI) Benefits : An amount of ₹ 20000/- is payable on the diagnosis of invasive cancers (malignant tumour) manifest in the specified organs.
- (iv) Shiksha Sahyog Yojana
- (v) A free add-on scholarship benefits is available for the children of AWWs and AWHs. Scholarship of ₹ 300/- per quarter for students of 9th to 12th Standard (including ITI courses) is available but it is limited to two children per family.

### **Statement**

*Details of Number of AWC Buildings approved/funds released for upgradation of AWC buildings under ICDS Scheme*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Upgradation of AWCs (Unit Approved in APIP)- 2013-14	Funds released for upgradation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9050	6280.48
2.	Bihar	4405	1839.38



1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	4644	3483.00
4.	Gujarat	8650	6487.50
5.	Haryana	75	56.25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	216	162.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	766	574.50
8.	Jharkhand	5459	3480.38
9.	Karnataka	4383	2256.75
10.	Kerala	1370	513.75
11.	Madhya Pradesh	11929	8946.75
12.	Maharashtra	5000	2014.88
13.	Odisha	6497	3733.88
14.	Rajasthan	916	572.63
15.	Tamil Nadu	5565	4173.75
16.	Uttarakhand	160	86.68
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2000	1125.00
18.	West Bengal	5988	2616.00
19.	Puducherry	75	30.00
20.	Chandigarh	116	87.00
21.	Lakshadweep	5	3.75
22.	Assam	5147	1191.15
23.	Manipur	498	224.10
24.	Meghalaya	426	253.80
25.	Mizoram	60	54.00
26.	Nagaland	1653	1261.80
27.	Sikkim	1740	1435.50
28.	Tripura	500	450.00
TOTAL		87293	53394.62

**Making Aadhaar mandatory for welfare schemes**

3993. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Aadhaar has been made mandatory for enrolling in welfare schemes run by the Ministry like Ujjwala scheme, training and employment schemes, etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the Supreme Court ruling against making Aadhaar mandatory for welfare schemes of Government; and

(d) if so, whether the Ministry would take steps to ensure that Aadhaar is not made mandatory for any welfare schemes offered by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, the Ministry is aware of the Supreme Court ruling against making Aadhaar mandatory for welfare schemes of the Government.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has identified 15 Schemes/ Scheme components for implementation of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through Aadhaar including Ujjawala and Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) schemes in pursuance of directions of the Government for implementation of DBT in the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Ministries and Departments for delivery of services or benefits or subsidies to individuals as well as to groups where money is spent from the Consolidated Fund of India.

To enable use of Aadhaar as the identifier of beneficiaries, Government of India has promulgated the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 with effect from 12th September, 2016. Pursuant to Section-7 of Aadhaar Act, 2016, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has published Notifications vetted by UIDAI and Department of Legal Affairs in the Gazette of India Extraordinary in respect of all the 15 DBT on-boarded Schemes of the Ministry.

(d) While possession of Aadhaar is a condition precedent to availing services and benefits of DBT on-boarded schemes and the beneficiaries are required to submit proof of possession of Aadhaar or undergo Aadhaar authentication at the

time of enrolment for services and benefits, adequate provisions have been made in the notifications to ensure that no beneficiary is denied the benefits and services merely due to non possession of Aadhaar. In case authentication using Aadhaar or submission of proof of possession of Aadhaar is not possible, the beneficiaries shall continue to avail the benefits on production of certain alternative and viable proof of identity documents and will have to apply/enrol for Aadhaar. In case of children below 5 years, Aadhaar enrolment process as prescribed in Section-5 of Aadhaar Act, 2016 shall be followed.

**Construction of hostels for working women**

3994. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 934 hostels sanctioned, so far, for working women are sufficient, in view of the fact that a large number of young women are forced to live in cities away from their home towns for employment;

(b) whether the Central Government would continue to solely depend upon the State/Union Territory Governments to forward proposals for construction of hostels specially in metro cities in view of their safety; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to give a push to this scheme, considering the acute necessity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Since its inception in 1972-73, 938 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme of Working Women Hostel all over the country for benefitting about 70,500 working women and 9800 Children.

(b) As per the Scheme guidelines, the proposals received through all the State Governments/UT Administrations and Corporate or associations like Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHEM), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) etc. are considered.

(c) The Government of India is aware of the acute necessity for construction of Working Women Hostels. The new proposals which are recommended by the State Governments/UTs are placed before the Project Sanctioning Committee (PSC) for approval at regular intervals of time.

**Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund**

3995. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and released under Nirbhaya Fund since its inception, year-wise;

(b) the details of funds utilised since its inception, as on date, year-wise; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for creation of special fund for payment of compensation to victims of sexual abuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance, Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund. The details of the fund allocated to Nirbhaya fund since inception is as under:—

2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
₹ 1000 crore	₹ 1000 crore	-	₹ 550 crore	₹ 550 crore

Ministry of Finance (DEA) has issued guidelines by which an Empowered Committee of Officers was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD for appraising and recommending various schemes/projects proposed by the Ministries/ Departments to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund. The Empowered Committee of Officers, which is an inter-ministerial committee appraises and recommends various proposals/projects proposed by different Ministries/Departments/States. The concerned Ministries then take up the sanction and implementation of the schemes/proposals so appraised as they do for their other schemes/projects. This Committee regularly reviews the implementation of projects from time to time with the concerned Ministries.

Under Nirbhaya fund, 16 proposals amounting to ₹ 2348.85 crores have been received so far, out of which 15 proposals amounting to ₹ 2047.85 crores have been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee. The proposals so appraised are at different stages of implementation and fund is utilized as per the requirement of the project. A list of projects appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee of Officers under Nirbhaya Fund is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) No, Sir.

**Statement***List of proposals appraised and recommended under Nirbhaya Fund*

Sl. No.	Name of the proposal and Ministry	Cost of proposal
1.	Emergency Response Support system, MHA	₹ 321.69 crore
2.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF), MHA	₹ 200.00 crore
3.	Creation of Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW), MHA	₹ 324.00 crore
4.	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA), MHA	₹ 83.20 crore
5.	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC), MHA	₹ 244.32 crore
6.	Proposal for providing facility of Social Workers/ Counsellors at the District and Sub- Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi, Delhi Police/MHA	₹ 6.20 crore
7.	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura, Delhi Police/MHA	₹ 23.53 crore
8.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IEMRS), Ministry of Railways	₹ 500.00 crore
9.	Development and Field Testing of panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety, MeITY	₹ 3.50 crore
10.	Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child, Government of Andhra Pradesh	₹ 138.49 crore
11.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate, Government of Rajasthan	₹ 10.20 crore
12.	One Stop Centre, MWCD	₹ 119.69 crore
13.	Universalisation of Women Helpline, MWCD	₹ 69.49 crore
14.(a)	Mahila Police Volunteers for Karnal and Mohindergarh District, Haryana	₹1.29 crore

Sl. No.	Name of the proposal and Ministry	Cost of proposal
14.(b)	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh's proposal for implementation of Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) at Village level in 2 districts of Anantapur and Kadapa on pilot basis.	₹ 2.25 crore

#### **Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund for CCTV cameras at railway stations**

3996. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress report received from the Ministry of Railways on utilising the Nirbhaya Fund for installing CCTV cameras at railway stations for the safety of women;

(b) the number of CCTV cameras installed at railway stations; and

(c) the details of utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund therefor, State-wise and the progress made since announcement of fund allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance, Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. Proposal of Ministry of Railways was appraised and recommend to be funded Under Nirbhaya Fund. The whole project "Integrated Emergency Response Management System (Video Surveillance Systems) at 983 A1, A, B & C category stations" has been divided into four parts as each in North, [East, West and South region to cover all 983 stations. Bids have been opened on 31st March-2017. The CCTV cameras have not been installed at railway stations as the project is at nascent stage of implementation.

(c) ₹ 50 crores (Lump sum) have been released by Ministry of Railways from Nirbhaya Fund upto 31.3.2017.

#### **STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): Sir, with your permission, I rise to lay on the Table of the House, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 2073 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 4th August, 2016 regarding 'Violation of rules of registration'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one minute past one of the clock.*

*The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### **The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017**

### **The Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017**

### **The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017**

### **The Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017 — Contd\*.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will now continue with the discussion on the GST Bills. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar.

**श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से जीएसटी बिल पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बिल यूपीए रिजिम में आया था। मेरा मानना है कि यह बिल वैल थॉट बिल है, देश की जरूरत है और जिस तरीके का स्टेटमेंट मैंने कांग्रेस के डिप्टी लीडर आनन्द शर्मा जी का "इंडियन एक्सप्रेस" में पढ़ा, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि कांग्रेस भी इस बिल को पास करने में सहयोग देगी, कुछ इसी तरीके से कहा है, इसलिए मुझे उम्मीद है कि जिस तरह की सरकार की सोच है कि पूरे देश में जीएसटी 1 जुलाई, 2017 लागू हो जाए, वह लागू होगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई भी देना चाहता हूँ कि यूपीए रिजिम में यह बिल आया था, इधर के लोग आपको नहीं समझा पाए, लेकिन आपने कम से कम इन लोगों को समझा लिया और इस जीएसटी बिल को पास करने का रास्ता बना लिया। इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री जयराम रमेश** (कर्णाटक): यहां बैठने की कुछ बीमारी होती है।

**श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर**: मैं इसे बीमारी तो नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन हो सकता है कि इधर के कुछ लोग उससे सहमत न हों।

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): बीमारी होती है या मजबूरी होती है?

**श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर**: महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल का हमारे जीडीपी पर क्या फर्क पड़ेगा? चूंकि मेरे पास बोलने के लिए बहुत लंबा समय नहीं है, इसलिए सीधे-सीधे चार-पांच प्रश्न माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा। एक प्रश्न के जवाब में जिस तरीके के आंकड़े सरकार ने दिए, उसमें बताया गया है कि जीडीपी की जो ग्रोथ है, अगर सैक्टरवाइज ले लें, तो माइनिंग में 11 परसेंट डाउन है, मैनुफैक्चरिंग में 29.5 परसेंट डाउन है, होटल, ट्रांसपोर्ट, कम्युनिकेशंस, इनमें अगर देखें तो इनमें भी ग्रोथ रेट डाऊन है, रियल एस्टेट

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\* Further discussion continued from 5th April 2017.

[श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर]

में भी ग्रोथ रेट डाउन है। इनके इंप्लीमेंटेशन के बाद इन्फ्लेशन ऊपर-नीचे जाएगा। पूरी दुनिया में जहां भी GST लागू हुआ है, वहां इस तरीके से inflation ऊपर-नीचे होता है, ऐसा देखा गया है। इसलिए मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि इस stage पर हमारा जो GDP है, यह GST लागू होने से उस पर क्या फर्क पड़ेगा? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न FDI को लेकर है कि GST लागू होने के बाद FDI पर इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा? जब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगे, तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे इसे स्पष्ट करेंगे।

महोदय, इसमें दूसरी बड़ी परेशानी यह है कि यह GST इसलिए बनाया गया कि इसकी मुख्य बात थी — "one country, one tax", लेकिन अगर आप इसके registration और compliance को देखें, तो इसमें कम से कम 36 registrations कराने पड़ेंगे। अगर आपको पूरे देश में व्यापार करना है, तो आपको हर स्टेट में अपना registration कराना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इस बिल की जो मूल भावना थी कि हम इसको simplify करेंगे, इसकी वह मूल भावना खत्म हो गई। यह सरकार के सामने एक बड़ी चुनौती है। वह इसको कैसे simplify करेगी और इसमें कैसे सुधार करेगी, माननीय मंत्री जी जब अपना जवाब देंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से इसे बताने का काम करेंगे।

महोदय, इसमें स्टेट्स को लेकर एक अन्य परेशानी है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं एक ऐसे स्टेट से आता हूँ, जो आबादी की दृष्टि से एक बड़ा स्टेट है। यहां बुंदेलखंड की चर्चा हुई, वहां सूखा पड़ता है। जहां से हमारे प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, योगी जी, आते हैं, वहां हर वर्ष बाढ़ आती है। जब ऐसी स्थिति आएगी और स्टेट्स मुआवजा मांगेंगे, उस स्थिति में और उसके साथ-साथ कल भी Municipal Corporations की बात उठी थी, उनके लिए आप कैसे स्टेट्स की मदद करेंगे, इसके लिए आपकी क्या योजना है, यह मेरा आपसे प्रश्न है।

इसके अलावा, जब GST लागू होगा, तो crores of data generate होंगे। उसकी privacy का किस तरीके से ध्यान रखा जाएगा, ताकि वह leak न हो, उसके लिए आपने इस बिल के अन्दर कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह leak नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन अगर यह leak होगा, तो यह कितना बड़ा data है, इसमें करोड़ों data प्रतिदिन generate होंगे, उसके लिए आपने इसमें कुछ नहीं कहा है।

इसके अलावा, अगर इसे लागू करने की बात करें, तो आज तक यह पता नहीं है कि इसमें tax के rates क्या होंगे। पूरे देश के व्यापारी, industry वाले, सब लोग इस इंतजार में हैं कि वे जो सामान बना रहे हैं, उनके rates क्या होंगे। अगर आप इसका implementation part देखेंगे, तो आप उनको कैसे educate करेंगे? आपने कहा है कि हम इसे 15 दिन के अन्दर कर देंगे, लेकिन आप वहां, लोक सभा में जो बिल लेकर आए, उसके बाद काउंसिल की मीटिंग हुई, उसने कुछ और नए सुधार कर दिए, इस तरह की बात आई है। आपने जो tax लगाए हैं, वे अभी तक public domain में नहीं हैं। इसके अलावा, जो 6 करोड़ छोटे व्यापारी हैं, उन 6 करोड़ छोटे व्यापारियों में 70 परसेंट ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास कम्प्यूटर नहीं है। वे अपना काम कैसे करेंगे, अपनी returns कैसे भरेंगे? सरकार उनको किस तरीके से सहयोग करेगी, किस तरीके से एजुकेट करेगी? माननीय मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में इसके बारे में बताने का कष्ट करें।



आपने input credit की बात की है, लेकिन input credit को payment से जोड़ दिया है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मेरा अनुरोध है कि आप इसे invoice से जुड़ा रहने दें, इसको आप payment से न जोड़ें। आप किसानों की बात करते हैं। आपने GST के माध्यम से 'one country, one tax' की पिरकल्पना की है। जो farm agri-produce होते हैं, गेहूं से लेकर, आटे से लेकर जो भी products बनते हैं, उन पर मंडी के नाम पर पूरे देश में ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं आपका बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। Just one more minute, please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Instead of one, you can take two minutes.

**श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर:** थैंक यू, सर। जो agri-produce होते हैं, उन पर मंडी भी टैक्स लगाती है, इस तरह उस पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा multiple tax लगाया जाता है। क्या आप जीएसटी काउंसिल में, agri-produce को लेकर किसानों की जो समस्या है, उसके लिए प्रस्ताव करेंगे, जिससे agri-produce के ऊपर एक ही टैक्स हो? क्या आप इस पर कोई विचार करेंगे?

इसके अलावा जब सर्विसेज पर टैक्स लगेगा, तो निश्चित रूप से महंगाई बढ़ेगी और आम नागरिक भी उससे प्रभावित होगा। यह एक सच्चाई है। आप दो से तीन साल का settling down period मानते हैं, लेकिन इस settling down period के तीन वर्षों में कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा न बढ़ें, इसके लिए आपकी क्या योजना है, इसके बारे में आपने कहीं नहीं बताया है।

महोदय, यह बात सही है कि मुनाफाखोरी रोकने के लिए आपने प्रोविजन किया है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ आपने यह नहीं बताया है कि जब चीजों पर टैक्स कम होगा, तो उस मुनाफे को आप कंज्यूमर तक कैसे पहुंचाएंगे, इसको कैसे एश्योर करेंगे? आपने इसका जिफ्र नहीं किया है। मेरा मानना है कि जो प्रॉफिट हो, वह प्रॉफिट कंज्यूमर तक pass-on होना चाहिए, लेकिन आपने इसके लिए इसमें कुछ नहीं बताया है।

महोदय, जब यह कानून बनेगा, तो इसमें बहुत सारी परेशानियां भी आएंगी, क्योंकि यह एक नया कानून होगा, साथ ही अधिकारियों को भी इसमें मौका मिल जाएगा। वे करते क्या हैं कि tax लगा देते हैं, उसके बाद आप अदालत घूमते रहिए या दूसरी जगह घूमते रहिए।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि यह एक नया कानून है और लोगों को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है। जब तक लोगों को इसकी जानकारी होगी, तब तक अधिकारी लोगों के ऊपर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ा देंगे और इसका misuse करने लगेंगे। मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालें, जहां वह व्यापारी उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ अपना पक्ष रखने के लिए भी जा सके और जल्दी ही उसकी सुनवाई भी हो जाए। इसके लिए चाहे आप कोई tribunal बना दें, कोई fast track court बना दें अथवा कुछ इस तरीके की व्यवस्था कर दें, जिससे ऊपर वाले जो अधिकारी हैं, वे उनका फायदा न उठा सकें और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ने से रोका जा सके।

**श्री उपसभापति:** अब समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर:** अंत में पुनः आपका धन्यवाद करते हुए मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह एक नई उम्मीद और एक नये विकास की राह इस देश की प्रगति में लेकर आएगा। इसी के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर जी, धन्यवाद। श्री शरद यादव जी, नहीं हैं। श्री टी. के. रंगराजन जी, नहीं हैं। श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा।

**श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक ऐतिहासिक बिल है। मेरा सौभाग्य है कि मैं इसकी Select Committee में Member रहा था, इसलिए जिस तरीके से इसे develop किया गया और इसका जो पूरा process था, उसमें मैं एक part रहा हूँ। हमने देखा है कि यह बिल किस तरीके से बनकर आया है।

महोदय, हमारी पार्टी और हमारी पार्टी की नेता, बहन सुश्री मायावती जी ने GST के support में पहले भी बोला, आज भी कहा और आज भी हमारी पार्टी इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ी हुई है। लेकिन समर्थन करते समय, कुछ बातें हैं, जिन्हें माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के सामने हम लाना चाहेंगे। इसके बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही जा चुकी हैं, उन्हें हम repeat नहीं करेंगे— जैसे कि multiplicity of accounts, कैसे छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी अगर Net की facility नहीं है, अगर internet available नहीं है, तो किस तरह से अपने accounts बनाएंगे। उन्हें chartered accountants की जरूरत पड़ेगी, उन्हें accountants की भी जरूरत पड़ेगी और इन सब चीजों में शायद जितनी कमाई नहीं होगी, उससे ज्यादा उनका खर्चा हो जाएगा।

महोदय, चूंकि यह पहला वर्ष है, इसलिए यह जुलाई से start होगा। जब जुलाई से स्टार्ट होगा, तो यह तय है कि लोगों को इससे acclimatize होने में भी टाइम लगेगा। जब वे acclimatize होंगे, तो उसमें वक्त लगेगा और उस वक्त को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें हैं, जिनके बारे में आज हम apprehensions में कह रहे हैं, लेकिन अगले वर्ष, जब एक वर्ष इसका बीत चुका होगा, तब इस पर एक बार चर्चा जरूर होनी चाहिए, जिससे यह पता लग सके कि इसके क्या repercussions निकले हैं, क्या दिक्कतें आई हैं और क्या समस्याएं आई हैं। ये सब चीजें तभी सामने आएंगी, जब इस पर actual implementation हो चुका होगा।

महोदय, implementation के समय भी कुछ चीजें हैं, जिन्हें हम माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी की नज़र में लाना चाहेंगे और हम यह निवेदन भी करना चाहेंगे कि वे जरा इनके ऊपर ध्यान दें। I will request the hon. Finance Minister to take note of a few important things, which I am trying to bring to his knowledge for consideration.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): If Mr. Rangarajan allows? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, you are standing in the way between the Minister and the Member who is speaking.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Between me and the hon. Minister. What I am trying to convey is what you conveyed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is trying to prevent that.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sorry, sorry.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Now, Sir, through you, I would like to highlight one issue before the hon. Minister. I would like him to consider this while

giving his reply. There is an apprehension, which I am raising. How can it be cleared? Sir, my apprehension is about the persons, who are involved in the businesses, on whom the GST would be applying. Here, I would like to refer to Clause 69 of the Bill. Clause 69 of the Bill is about the power to arrest. Under Clause 69, the power to arrest has been given to the Commissioner. He can arrest if an offence has been committed under Clause 132 (a) onwards. You read Clause 132 (a) with Clause 138 (1). Clause 132 (a) to (f) makes it compoundable. It is compoundable, but it is cognizable. It is cognizable; other offences are bailable. If a person is arrested for the offences referred to under Clause 132 (a) to (f), he will be granted bail under sub-Clause (v) which provides for that, as it will be a bailable offence under Clause 132 (v); it says so. But, it also says that the offences specified in Clause (a), or, Clause (b), or, Clause (c), or, Clause (d) of sub-Clause (1), and punishable under the sub-Clause shall be cognizable and non-bailable. Now, once it is non-bailable, simultaneously, the very same offences under Clause 138 (1) are compoundable. If the offence for which he is going to be arrested is compoundable, and we are in the first year of the implementation — Clause 138 (1) says which offences would be compoundable; the offences between (a) to (f) are covered — then, why do you arrest him? You are arresting him but not giving bail. For other offences, he will be getting bail, but in this, he will not be getting bail.

So, my only submission for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister is that he has to keep in view that this is a new Act. Power of seizure is also there. Power of seizure is already there under Clause 130. Now, the material can be seized. Not only can it be seized but under Clause 129, it says that it can be detained as well — the truck in which the material is going will be detained — and it will be released only after paying a minimum twenty-five thousand rupees or paying hundred per cent of the fine. Now, these penalties which have been imposed, especially of ‘arrest’ and ‘compoundable’, are self-contradictory. Now, if we want that the persons who are entering into this business should come into this and learn about this, at least, in the first year, there should be a relaxation, and it may be considered that an offence which is compoundable may also be bailable. There can be genuine mistakes. There can be some difficulties in the very first year in understanding the law, in its implementation. It is a new law and, therefore, if it is compoundable, it should not be non-bailable. That is the submission which I wanted to make and especially when there is a provision for seizure.

While saying this, as I said, we are supporting the Bill. We only have the same apprehensions which we had raised before the Committee also and those apprehensions are regarding the multiplicity of the accounting system, multiplicity at various levels and difficulties where CGST is to be applicable and the State GST is also to be

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

applicable. Now maintaining two accounts may result into some flaw and then landing into penalty. Therefore, for these penal provisions, for the first year, at least, if not for the future, in the beginning, there should be some relaxation. Because it is in the Statute, therefore, the officers will apply it. They will not say that 'Since it is first year, so we are not enforcing it.' Now, what method can be adopted is that there should be some relaxation in the very first year. I am not saying that 'relaxation' means that the person may commit offence. अगर वे offence करते हैं, तो punishable होना चाहिए। लेकिन अगर एक नया प्रोविजन आ रहा है, जोकि इतने वर्षों में पहली बार आ रहा है, जिसको समझने में समय लगेगा, तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि ये जो छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी हैं और जो छोटे-छोटे काम करने वाले लोग हैं, इसमें वे लोग, जोकि ज्यादातर अनपढ़ लोग भी हैं, ऐसे लोग इसमें उलझकर arrest भी हो जाएँ, detain भी हो जाएँ और जब compounding भी हो सकती है, उसकी compounding न करा सकें। इसके साथ ही, मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh; not present. Shri Praful Patel. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री शरद यादव (बिहार):** सर..

**श्री उपसभापति:** क्या आपको अभी बोलना है?

**श्री शरद यादव:** जी, सर। आप मुझे अभी बोलने दें।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैंने पहले आपको बुलाया था, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, आप बोलिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री शरद यादव:** सर, प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी इसमें ज्यादा अच्छा बोलेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं तो अपना नम्बर ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र):** नहीं, नहीं। सर ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** उन्होंने एग्री कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी ने एग्री कर दिया। कोई बात नहीं, आप बोलिए।

**श्री शरद यादव:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, बहुत अरसे से इस GST Bill के लिए इतनी बहस, इतनी डिबेट हुई है और मैं मानता हूँ कि पूरे देश के जितने भी सूबे हैं, जितने भी उनके फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर्स हों, सुशील मोदी से लेकर मिश्रा साहब तक, इतने विस्तार से इस मामले में चर्चा हुई है और हम लोग तो इसके हक में लगातार लगे रहे। आज भी मैं इस बिल के हक में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इसमें सिर्फ दो-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। चूँकि इस मामले में इतने विस्तार से बहस हो चुकी है कि इस पर मैं बहुत ज्यादा समय लेना और इस पर बहुत ज्यादा बोलना वाजिब नहीं मानता।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक-दो बातें ही कहना चाहता हूँ। जो MSMEs हैं, उनके लोग

मुझसे मिले थे। लगभग 35 तरह के पेपर्स उनको सबमिट करने पड़ेंगे। वैसे तो बहुत से देशों में जीएसटी लगा हुआ है, यह लगना चाहिए, लेकिन जब हमारे यहां यह लग रहा है, तो इसको जितना सरल किया जाए, उतना ही बेहतर होगा।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि हमारे यहां इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। आप इस मामले में क्या करेंगे? आपने बहुत सी चीजों को जीएसटी से बाहर भी रखा है। यह आपकी और सभी राज्यों की सहमति के बाद हुआ है। यह एक जरूरी चीज है, क्योंकि इतने बड़े देश में सहमति बनाने में बहुत समय लगता है और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी इसमें बहुत लगन के साथ, बहुत ताकत के साथ वक्त लगाया है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि उनको एमएसएमई के लोगों से बात करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि अगर कहीं सबसे ज्यादा employment है, तो वह एमएसएमई सेक्टर में है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस मामले में जो नेटवर्क है जीएसटी-एन, उसको आपने एक कंपनी को दे दिया है और मुझे इसकी जानकारी है तथा जब यहां पर पूर्व वक्ता बोल रहे थे, तब उन्होंने भी कहा कि भारत सरकार के जो बैंक्स हैं, वे 70 फीसदी हैं, लेकिन ये सारे शेयर्स और सारी चीजें प्राइवेट बैंक्स के ही हाथ में हैं और इस आदमी के लिए यह भी कहा जाता है कि इस पर चार्ज हैं, अब वह कितना सही है, कितना सही नहीं है, उसको आप जवाब देते समय बताएं, लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे पास 70 फीसदी बैंक्स हैं, जो भारत सरकार के हैं, उनके हाथ में ये सारी चीजें होनी चाहिए। जब बाजार गिरा था, तब भी हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स ने हमारी बहुत मदद की थी। इस मामले में इतनी बहस हो चुकी है और एक तरह से दुनिया भर में... पाकिस्तान तक में जीएसटी लग गया है। हमारा देश बड़ा देश है, जब सतीश मिश्रा जी बोल रहे थे तथा और लोग बोल रहे थे कि इसमें सजा के जो कड़े प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनसे छोटे व्यापारी को ऐसा लगता है, हमें भी ऐसा महसूस होता है कि इससे इंस्पेक्टरों और अफसरों का रोल बहुत बढ़ेगा। आप इस तरह की चीजों को कैसे कम कर पाएंगे? आप अभी शुरू में हैं, नए साल में हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि इन सब पर सहमति बनाने में बहुत सी चीजें रह गई हैं। आपने बहुत-सी चीजों पर tax लगाने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में भी दिया है। कुल मिला कर इस पर बहुत लंबी बहस हो चुकी है और मैं मानता हूँ कि मैंने जो एक-दो बातें कही हैं, उन पर ध्यान दिया जाएगा। खास करके small scale industry के लोग इससे बहुत दिक्कत में हैं। बिस्कुट वाले लोग भी आजकल बिस्कुट पहुंचा रहे हैं। उन लोगों का भी सोचना है कि जीएसटी से उनको बहुत दिक्कत आएगी। ऐसा वे बताते हैं। मुझे उसके बारे में जानकारी नहीं है, क्योंकि फाइनेंस के मामले में हम जरा कमजोर आदमी हैं, जब भी फाइनेंस की बात आती है, तो हम अक्सर नहीं बोलते हैं, लेकिन यह बड़ा मामला है, इसलिए नए मौके पर नई चीज हो रही है, तो बिस्कुट वालों का भी क्या है, क्या नहीं है, मैं चाहूंगा कि उस पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ध्यान देंगे। यह जरूर है कि यह जो आपका जीएसटी है, इसमें हमें कई तरह के बिस्कुट देखने को मिले हैं। बिस्कुट वालों की जो समस्या है, वह सही है, वाजिब है या गैर-वाजिब है, मैं उसको नहीं जानता हूँ, उसको आप देख लें। मैं जीएसटी के मामले में ifs and buts नहीं लगाता हूँ, बल्कि मैं इसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। हम तो कंज्यूमर स्टेट हैं, हमारी सरकार ने भी, हमारे मित्र, नीतीश कुमार जी ने भी कई बार मुझसे कहा कि यह बहुत अच्छा काम है, इसको आगे बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी पूछ रहे हैं कि क्या वह सोने का बिस्कुट है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: अगर हमें सोने के बिस्कुट मिले होते, तो हम जरूर बता देते, मगर अफसोस है कि हमें वे मिले नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Sharad Yadavji. Now, Shri Sitaram Yechury. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, it is my turn. I gave up my turn for Mr. Sharad Yadav. Let me be given... ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, सीताराम येचुरी जी बाद में बोल लेंगे, पहले आप श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल को बोलने का मौका दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, let him speak. I would speak after him. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen. I have no problem. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is his birthday today. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: No; it is not my birthday. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, it is his birthday today. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am happy if you celebrate my birthday. ...(Interruptions).. Sir, why should I give up my turn? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I never asked you to give your turn to ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: My name was called, but I gave it to Mr. Sharad Yadav. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Okay; now my name was called and I gave it to you as your birthday present. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Then birthday presents have to be 'good biscuits' ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Not the 'gold biscuits'!

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Not the biscuits he is talking about. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think the entire House has been one on the passage of the GST Bill. As others have spoken, there is not much to disagree with the current Bill which we are discussing. Unanimity has already been built in the country and, as Mr. Misra said, I was also part of the Select Committee. Therefore, it was dwelt at length and every virtual stakeholder was consulted. There were lots of deliberations and, post that also, Parliament discussed and debated it. Then, it went to the GST Council and then the entire country's unanimity has been built. So, we should not really be discussing and debating all the aspects except some concerns which others have raised and I also associate. Mr. Satish Misra just mentioned about penal provisions. Sir, I think, in any economic matter, it goes into arrest and seizure. I think somewhere we need to correct this impression. I remember the good old days when I was one of the Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance. In those days, FERA was in vogue and FERA was sought to be replaced by FEMA because in everchanging economic scenario we needed to have lesser pressures on people doing business. This seizure and arrest was very common during the FERA days and that is why we eventually moved to FEMA. But after moving to FEMA, we also passed another legislation called PMLA, which today has become like almost the order of the day. You do any smallest of thing, the Enforcement Directorate comes into play and PMLA is automatically put. Once PMLA is put against you, then God save you because you end up only in jail and no court in this country is willing even to give you bail. What I am trying to say is that all these penal provisions, the harsh penal provisions, destroy the economic climate of the country and as a consequence of which comes the slowdown, which you sometimes attribute to business and industry in our country. I think some of these issues need to be addressed while we go forward. I think the Finance Minister is very well-aware of this. I am sure the former Finance Minister is also wellaware of what is happening. Therefore, somewhere down the line, I think as a nation and as Parliament, we need to build unanimity that every economic offence should not be ending up in jail. Yes, there are people who defraud banks or other things. But that is not the issue here. Those are different kinds of matters. This GST, as Mr. Misra rightly pointed out, is going to lead to a lot of initial issues because of interpretation. Income Tax is a clearly-defined law and all other laws in this country are clearly defined. But the adjudicating authority do come up with various interpretations and then you are left to your fate because the adjudicating authority has taken a decision, and then you go and fight for your rights and fight for getting justice at whatever level you can. So, this is something which needs to be looked at. The infrastructure for such a massive exercise may be good in some States, but I still would be hesitant to acknowledge that every State of the country has got proper infrastructure for adjudicating all these issues. Therefore, I think, this needs

[Shri Praful Patel]

to be dealt with caution and, I think, the GST Council also needs to be apprised of these issues. There are so many slabs. Again, the slabs will come into interpretation. I think, what Sharad Yadavji meant, इन्होंने बिस्कुट वालों का जो उदाहरण दिया, वह उसी का आधार है कि अलग-अलग slabs हैं, अलग-अलग interpretations हैं और यह पता नहीं है कि किस पर क्या लगेगा। This also needs to be addressed as we move forward.

Then, one of the issues, which was mentioned even by me earlier, is the issue of compensation to the States and especially to the municipalities. We had mentioned at that time the case of Mumbai Municipal Corporation. The Mumbai Municipal Corporation, with a revenue bigger than most States, only for octroi, will have to be compensated on time. Otherwise, most municipalities and large corporations will find it difficult to meet the resources because ultimately the money has to flow from the States. We have different political alignments for municipalities and for the State Governments. That can also lead to all kinds of complications, which I hope the GST Council, in its wisdom, would have found solutions to, and, if not, I would urge that the Government — the Government has a large veto the way the GST Council has been structured and rightly so — must exercise its powers to ensure that the local bodies and others, and even the States, are compensated in a very judicious and a timely manner. This is very important, Sir.

Ultimately, Sir, the major chunk of the products like petroleum, electricity, tobacco and alcohol are anyway kept out of the whole purview of the GST at the moment. The States will decide. About tobacco and alcohol, one can understand, but why have you not included electricity in this? Now, we have 'one-nation-one-grid'. As we are talking of 'one-nation-one-tax', regarding electricity, you also have 'one-nation-one-grid'. Today, the flow of electricity is from one State to the other. The States are selling electricity to each other. So, I think, ultimately, it is a major item which needs to be resolved in the due course. It should not be left for five years, as the Council has decided for all these things. And, even petroleum for that matter should be resolved. As we go along, petroleum should also needs to be rationalized because all States have taken this as a easy cherry to pluck. They think it is a low-hanging fruit; take as much revenue as you can. Even in States like Maharashtra, where I come from, I see that petroleum products are taxed highest. We have refineries there, we have the ports there, but the petrol or diesel is cheaper in Delhi than in Mumbai and the cost difference is almost 8 to 10 rupees a litre, which is not small. So, we must look at all these aspects very genuinely because this will also affect the economic development of the country, and if we are looking at 'one-nation-one-tax' and an equitable growth in the country, I think, these issues have yet not been dealt with adequately by the GST Council.



So, without going into too much of other issues, the fact is that we have all come to a conclusion that yes, this is the best way forward. It is good for the country. So, we all support it. There is no doubt about it, but there will be initial difficulties. There will be initial inflationary pressures also because the taxation of some products is really going to go up steeply. For some other products, it may come down, but in the net effect, there is certainly going to be, at least, a two to two-and-a-half per cent increase in taxes across the board in the country. That will also have to be handled very carefully because these pressures should also not lead to loss of demand or consumption because that would ultimately affect economic activity in the country.

Having said so, Sir, in totality, I think this is a good Bill. We have all, in this House, dealt at length, in our previous discussions, on this issue. So, I don't want to go further on this issue except to say that these certain issues need to be handled, especially the arbitrariness of deciding the tax slabs which would be most important as we go forward, and different States have different infrastructures. The ability of officers in one State to deal with one set of issues will be different from that of officers in other States. So, I think, this is something where the Central Government especially will have to handhold the States and to make sure that GST becomes a success and the whole concept of 'one-nation-one-tax' finally becomes something which we can be proud of. Thank you, Sir, and I associate and support the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Yechuryji, as Mr. Rangarajan told me, you are in a hurry. So, I am calling you. Mr. Raja will be after that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this discussion. ....(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): राजा पहले होना चाहिए, वे राजा हैं, ये प्रजा हैं।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: यथा प्रजा तथा राजा। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने उलटा कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, we have travelled a long way on this discussion on the GST. We went through the amendment to the Constitution which was a very, very big debate that we had here. I am not going to cover those areas. But, Sir, the fundamental problem with the GST, as was discussed when we were amending the Constitution, was that it concerns the federal structure of our Constitution.

Again, Sir, one has to recollect that Article 1 of our Constitution defines India, that is, Bharat, as a Union of States. The federal principle is one of the fundamental features of our Constitution, and, any regime that today takes any position that actually transgresses that federal principle of our Constitution is something that we have to be very, very cautious about. That is why, we had pleaded with the Government and

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

said, when you bring the GST Bill, do not bring it as a Money Bill; bring it as a Bill whereby we, the Council of States, because it concerns the federal structure of our Constitution, will also have its say, and, its wisdom will also be taken into account by the Government before it brings in any sort of legislation. For that reason, I am very, very dismayed at the outset that the Government refused to heed our request, our suggestion, and, insisted and brought this as a Money Bill. Sir, this is a specious argument that...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But tax bills...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, please.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tax bills; that you have to consider.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you did not follow the first part of what I was saying. You are presiding over the Council of States. Federalism is a fundamental feature of our Constitution. Any regime that incurs or restricts the federal structure of our Constitution is of concern to this House. As the Chair, you must protect that concern. Now, if that concern is going to be, in my opinion, trampled upon, I have a right to take that opinion...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. No problem.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is from that point of view; it is not only a tax point of view. Sir, you are much more senior to me, and, you have also served as a Minister. Any Bill that is proposed in the Parliament has a financial statement at the end. Even if you want to add or subtract names from the Scheduled Caste List, even that Bill will have a financial statement. Will that be a Money Bill? So, do not extend the logic to very, very specious levels. Therefore, my first objection is that by doing so, you have robbed us of a right, about which I am seriously concerned with, apart from many other things. It is connected to a larger issue. My friend, Mr. Praful Patel, spoke just now. I think, he has gone to celebrate his birthday.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am here, I am listening to you from here.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Oh, there you are. So, you are celebrating your birthday in the last row. Sir, he referred to 'one country, one grid'. ...(Interruptions)... Now, you have a situation where you are talking about 'one country, one tax'. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, it is not my birthday. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it really your birthday? ...(Interruptions)... In that case ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: It is not, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* But I am happy that they are celebrating it. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You inform us when your birthday is. We will... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: It has gone. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, it has gone *...(Interruptions)...*

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): He is maintaining a distance from you.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I know. *...(Interruptions)...* Not only is he maintaining a distance from me, as the Leader of the House said, but he is also maintaining a proximity to somebody else. *...(Interruptions)...* That is also very clear. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Proximity to this side!

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Not at all; proximity to his neighbour right now, who is also a very good friend of mine. *...(Interruptions)...* That is a different matter. *...(Interruptions)...*

Sir, I have very, very serious concern about the whole concept of 'one nation, one tax'; 'one nation, one grid'. This is what my friend, Praful Patel, talked about. Now, we have 'one nation, one election'; 'one nation, one language'; 'one nation, one religion'; 'one nation, one culture'. Sir, is that the federalism that we are talking of? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: 'One nation, one food'. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: 'One nation, one food'. Please understand that in India we have multiple identities. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You forgot one thing. In communist countries, they have 'one nation, one political party'. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, no. Listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* But, in that political party, unlike yours, Mr. Jaitley, there are always differences of opinion; and we don't go by one leader and again, 'one nation-one leader'. Sir, these are very ominous developments, in the background of which the GST Bill has come. Therefore, I want this caution to be exercised. That is why I am saying anything of this nature which restricts the revenues or the powers of the States is something that concerns this House, the Council of States, and, therefore, that cannot be approved by any other body than our concern and our consideration. So, if the GST Council

[Shri Sitaram Yechury]

takes a decision, if we think in our wisdom that that is something that is affecting the powers of the States or the rights of the States according to our Constitution, it has to come for Parliamentary approval. And that is something which is a very serious lacuna in this Bill, which has to be corrected. Without Parliamentary approval, leaving it to some other body, is a very serious matter. And what is this body, Sir? No decision in the GST Council can be taken without the concurrence of the Central Government. You are required to take a decision with three-fourths of the majority, and the Central Government holds onethird of the votes. So, it is clear. No decision can be taken without the concurrence of the Central Government. So, what are the rights of the States you are talking of, Sir? Are you realizing the gravity of this issue? And this is something which we cannot allow to happen where the rights of the States cannot be protected and we, as the Council of States, declare ourselves impotent. I cannot be a party to declaration of such impotence. And I think any of such decisions which have an impact on the federal principles of our Constitution on the question of sharing of these resources will have to come for Parliamentary consideration and approval. That is a major requirement that needs to be made here.

Secondly, Sir, if you have a GST Council, what about accounting? We have heard it in the papers. I think proper incorporation must be done in the legislation that the accounting, the auditing, of that would be done by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The C&AG must be the one that will be the competent auditor for this GST Council and all the things connected with it, and not any private agency. That is the second point I would like to mention.

The third thing, Sir, is that whatever rights of the States are, as I said earlier, they have no independent power for indirect taxes except for, I think, alcohol and petrol. Am I right? So, no other access if they have to raise their resources. Remember our own history, Sir. Your own State, Kerala. How you developed the Human Development Indices to such high levels as to meet the standards of Western Europe? What were the expenditures that you incurred there on the basis of resource mobilization that you have done there? Take the State of Tamil Nadu. When they introduced the Mid Day Meal Scheme, when the literacy jumped dramatically from 56 per cent to 83 per cent, that was done through imposition of certain indirect taxes in the States so that resources could be collected by the then MGR Government. Now, all that is gone. So, what is the autonomy that the States are left with? Yes, you will have a State GST; some mercy. That was done when we amended the Constitution. Therefore, this entire principle of the federal structure, I am beseeching this House not to ignore this aspect. This will have to be taken care of and the GST Council decisions will have to come for our consideration and approval.

The next thing is the clear understanding that 'one nation, one tax', an indirect tax. An indirect tax, by definition, is a burden on the consumer. A direct tax is a burden on the rich, the earner, and the trend in our country has been to reduce direct taxes and to increase indirect taxes. A higher level of indirect tax means greater burden on the consumer. And, inevitably, it has happened in all the countries which introduced the GST, that immediately there is an inflationary spiral. If you want to contain this thing, the consideration of the tax structure is extremely important. And that has to be done properly. Now we have the revenue neutral rates between 12 per cent and 24 per cent. The Economic Adviser, Mr. Arvind Subramanian, put them between 12 per cent and 18 per cent. What I would argue is this. Last time when we were discussing the Constitution Amendment Bill, Mr. Chidambaram said we should peg it at 18 per cent. I presume he was arguing from the point of view of the consumer at that point in time. But what I would like to argue is that we should have a four-tier rate structure instead of a two-tier rate structure. That is something the Parliament would have to recommend to the Government to consider in the GST Council. That you will have a range of 35 per cent-40 per cent for luxury products and the low rate must be between 4 per cent and 6 per cent for products like edible oil, sugar, etc. The intermediate rates would be from 12 per cent-14 per cent and 18 per cent-20 per cent for the majority of the consumables. This is something which will have to be done in order to ensure that luxury goods do not get tax exemptions. If they get tax exemptions, their prices will fall while the prices of essential goods will rise and that would be imposing a greater burden on the people. So, we will have to be ensured on the consideration of a four-tier rate structure.

The other thing is the Centre-State financial relations. You have the Central GST, the Integrated GST and the State GST. Greater flexibility will have to be given for the State GST. I don't think this will interfere with a larger GST regime. This can be done to correct the imbalances that are there between the Centre and the States as far as the revenue distribution is concerned. I would like the Leader of the House and Finance Minister to consider a 20 per cent intermediate rate that can be translated into a 12 per cent State GST rate and an 8 per cent Central GST rate. That will give the States a greater avenue and a greater leeway for mobilisation of resources. I notice a smile on the face of the Leader of the House. So, I hope he will consider this seriously. Whoever is in power in the State Government, I think such things are necessary to protect our federal structure. Whatever little autonomy the States need should be given to them.

All tax exemptions and tax concessions are going to be removed. Sir, you come from a State, which has a lot of traditional products, where we also have a

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certain interest. If you don't have tax concessions or exemptions, how will you, say, promote or encourage or protect the handlooms, the khadi products, the coir products and the traditional crops? The general understanding now is that you do it through the budgetary support. What budgetary support can you give for the production of pepper in Kerala except a tax exemption or a tax concession? What is the budgetary support that you will give for your coir industry in Kerala? This is a serious problem that is going to emerge from the producers of these traditional products. With the introduction of new regime, this protection will be removed. Because any turnover beyond ₹ 20 lakh is part of your tax net now. At least that limit will have to be raised in order to allow concessions for such traditional producers. Turnover of ₹ 20 lakh is too little to protect any of the traditional producers that you have in a State like Kerala. This is something that needs to be seriously taken up by the Government.

Sir, a dispute has been going on for the last two years on who should collect the tax directly for a turnover of ₹ 1.5 core or below. The States have so far been doing it. But, now with GST, that right of the State Government, I think, doesn't exist any further. So, this is a matter of serious concern which is going to affect the interests of the States. Therefore, looking into all these considerations – I am just summing up – I would say that one, Parliament cannot be ignored and bypassed. The Council of States has a responsibility. Two, the auditing will be done by C&AG. Third, the rate structure should be four-tier and the entire question of protection for traditional produces must be ensured. In that sense, all the other issues that have to be dealt with can be worked out the moment the proposals of the GST Council also come for our consideration and our approval. Therefore, Sir, I am urging this thing. In the urge to go towards one nation of everything – 'one nation, one election'; 'one nation, one tax'; 'one nation, etc. etc.' – let us not forget that the essence of our Constitution is our federal structure. It is one of the essences. So, keep that in mind. Keeping that in mind, we have moved certain amendments. When the time for amendments comes, then, of course, I will take them up. But, we want the House to seriously consider the amendments that we have moved and understand the merits of the points that are being made here. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Shri Sitaram Yechury. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy; not here. Then, Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I was a Member of the Select Committee which scrutinised the entire legislation. I did raise many issues during the work of the Select Committee. In fact, I had given a Dissent Note and it forms part of the Report. I reiterate those points once again when the Parliament is finally considering the GST Bills.

**3.00 P.M.**

Sir, there are two parts of the whole issue. One is the philosophy behind the GST Bill. The other one is about certain practical questions. I begin with practical questions. Collection of taxes is the primary exercise by any Government to mobilise resources and to generate revenue for nation-building and for building of economy. Sir, when we move towards GST regime, we should keep in mind that India is a country where we have tremendous unequal economic development and unequal regional development. How are we going to create a pan-Indian economic zone, a single market, in such a situation? That should be kept in mind. I don't think any political party or the Government is clear about the consequences. In fact, I said it. I repeat it. We are entering into a new terrain. The consequences are to be understood and are to be known. So, here, I stress one point, which has been stressed by my colleagues also. When the Government talks about cooperative federalism, I think it includes fiscal federalism and financial federalism. How is the Government going to ensure fiscal federalism? There are certain issues. In the GST Council, the Centre has more weightage. It is one-third. This question was discussed in the Select Committee. We argued. But, finally, the Government sticks to its position. This is going to be a real problem, a challenge. It can adversely impact the financial powers of the State Governments because the States should have financial autonomy, to an extent, in a country like ours.

There is always a demand for devolution of powers. When we say devolution of powers or decentralization of powers, it means the financial powers also. The State must have financial autonomy to an extent in a federal structure, as we have today. This GST regime can adversely impact that financial autonomy of State Governments. For instance, I was given a memorandum by trade unions. In the context of GST Bill in the Parliament, the trade unions are demanding that building and other construction workers' welfare cess and *beedi* workers' welfare cess must be protected and given exemptions. Welfare levies collected from Construction and Automobile Workers Welfare Association and the Tamil Nadu Manual Workers Act must be protected. Who can assure them? This is a demand from several trade unions. This concerns millions of workforce, millions of workers. When we move towards GST regime, who is going to ensure all these things? That is why, I am asking the Central Government: How are you going to assure the State Governments to protect their interests?

Then, again, Sir, what is the protection to MSME products? What is the protection to agro-based products? What is the protection to the farmers, promotion of farmers and their products? This needs to be understood. India is not just a small country or a simple country. It is a vast country with tremendous diversities and difficulties.



[Shri D. Raja]

How are you going to address that when you move towards GST regime? Here, I express my doubt. I did in the past also. The corporates can take advantage. They want free flow of goods, free flow of services. They want to be assured of their profit and everything. But can we protect the interests of the people? It was discussed in the Select Committee. What would be its impact on prices? What would be its impact on inflation? Nobody could answer that. Even now, we cannot answer what would be the impact on prices and inflation. Will the people, at large, the consumers, benefit out of it? That is also a big problem. Here comes the other question. I fight with Mr. Subramanian Swamy on many issues but I tend to agree with him on one issue, that is, GST Network. It was discussed. Why can you not involve public sector banks? Now, the State Bank of India is emerging as the single largest Central Bank in the country. But you are involving IDBI and other private sector banks. Now, it has come out in the public domain, that is there, that the CAG will not have access to the database. How are you going to address this question? Some private agencies will have your data and they will not be in the public domain. The CAG cannot have access. This is a very serious issue. Mr. Subramanian Swamy from your side raised that issue. What is the response of the Government? We will have to think over these things. These are some of the real issues that we will have to face at this point of time. After all, it is Parliament. We pass the legislations. Tomorrow, Parliament will be held responsible for all consequences. People will ask the Parliament. This Parliament, when it passes such a legislation, a serious legislation, which has got farreaching implications on the future, we should be very cautious. We should tread cautiously before finally disposing of this legislation.

Sir, here, I would like to touch upon certain philosophical issues which BJP's spokesperson, Shri Bhupender Yadav, touched. He tried to give a philosophical background for GST. He said that the cultural ethos of India will not allow for some kind of socialistic pattern of society or economic development. I wonder what is the cultural ethos he understands. He was referring to Swami Vivekananda. I would really want him to read what Swami Vivekananda spoke about Buddha. The Buddhist philosophy is the Indian cultural ethos, if you ask me. Buddhism believes in compassion and concern for fellow citizens. ...(*Interruptions*)... I can quote Dr. Ambedkar when he spoke in a Conference in Colombo, he did say, "Buddhism stood for democracy and socialistic pattern of society." That is a different thing. Why Dr. Ambedkar compared Buddha and Karl Marx! If Karl Marx said, "Exploitation is the root cause of the miseries of the people", Buddha said, '*Dukkha*'. Marx used the term 'exploitation' while Buddha used the term, '*Dukkha*'. Why Ambedkar had to compare Buddha and Marx, let us try to understand. It should not become poverty



of philosophy. We should discuss philosophy as philosophy. If we talk of Indian ethos, it is the Buddhist philosophy which lays the foundation for the Indian cultural ethos; it is the Buddhist philosophy which talked about compassion, consent for fellow citizens. Do you believe in that? That is what I am asking. You can try to appropriate Dr. Ambedkar. I don't mind. You appropriate what Dr. Ambedkar said, but try to follow Ambedkar's legacy. Try to follow the ideals of Dr. Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar said many things. When the matter of cow protection comes, Dr. Subramanian Swamy says, "It is part of the Constitution." Yes, there are many other things which are part of the Constitution. Let them read the Directive Principles as to what Dr. Ambedkar had said in the Directive Principles. So, why am I referring to all these things is because when we move to GST finally, then, it is people who are going to pay taxes mainly the indirect tax. The other day Shri Chidambaram was referring that the indirect taxes continue to increase and it is going to be a burden on the common people. Today, also, who takes the burden- it is the common people. It is really the toiling people who pay taxes and who honestly conduct themselves. But, who evades taxes; who cheats the Government; who deceives the Government? We are not talking seriously, honestly, on those defaulters, on those cheaters of the country and of the people. We should not question the honesty of our people. Our people are honest and hard working people. They build the wealth and they build the nation and they pay taxes. So, when we move towards a common tax system, how are you going to address certain complex issues which, as a nation, we have got? It is a diverse country and a reference to Tamil Nadu was made. Tamil Nadu has got the largest number of welfare schemes. How are you going to allow the Government to continue with those welfare schemes, social security schemes for the people if you move towards this Common Tax System? Then, the other question is about the Finance Commission. What is the Finance Commission going to do? Now, it is about the Central tax collection. Earlier, there was a demand to give 50 per cent to States and 50 per cent with the Centre. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... The Finance Commission gave a different formula and now the GST will give another formula. So, there are a whole lot of complex problems and the Centre will have to tread consciously. The Centre should take all the State Governments into confidence. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Centre should take Parliament into confidence. The Centre cannot conduct itself as a totalitarian regime. It is after all democracy. Have respect for democracy; have respect for multi-party democracy, parliamentary democracy and Parliament should be taken into confidence. Accordingly, the Government will have to move. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P. Chidambaram. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, now, Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya.

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे बहुत ही प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि पिछले दो दिन से जीएसटी जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर सदन में बहुत ही सारगर्भित और सकारात्मक चर्चा हो रही है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि इस देश में कर व्यवस्था लागू हुई और उसमें कुछ मूलभूत परिवर्तन हुए। आज देश में दो तरह के कर, प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष कर, लिए जाते हैं। किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक देश के लिए आवश्यक है कि आम जनता को करों के बोझ से मुक्ति मिले, मुद्रास्फीति नियंत्रित हो तथा जन कल्याणकारी विकास कार्यों हेतु राजकोष में पर्याप्त धन का आगमन हो। मेरी राय में जीएसटी इस दिशा में निश्चित रूप से एक प्रगतिशील कदम है।

महोदय, हम सभी जानते हैं कि जीएसटी की बुनियाद आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के प्रधानमंत्रित्व काल में रखी गई थी। आजादी के इतने वर्षों बाद देश में एक कर-प्रणाली लागू हो, ऐसा निर्णय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की हमारी सरकार ने लिया था। साल 2004 में यूपीए की सरकार बन गई और उधर विराजमान मेरे साथी इस तरफ आ गए, निश्चित तौर पर उन्होंने भी जीएसटी के कार्य को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया, लेकिन उसमें पूर्णता हासिल नहीं की, उन्हें सफलता नहीं मिली, क्योंकि जीएसटी के बारे में न तो उनकी कोई स्पष्ट नीति थी और न ही वे सब को साथ लेकर बाधाओं से संघर्ष करके कोई रास्ता आगे बढ़ने का निकाल पाए।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा हमारे प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी को और वित्त मंत्री आदरणीय अरुण जेटली जी सहित उनकी पूरी टीम को, जिन्होंने परिश्रम की पराकाष्ठा और बाधाओं की छाती पर पांव रखकर जीएसटी को पूर्णता की ओर लाने का काम किया और लोक सभा में इसे पारित करवाया।

महोदय, देश को आजाद हुए सत्तर वर्ष हो गए और आज तक देश में अंग्रेजों के समय की कर-प्रणाली चल रही है, यानी आज तक आर्थिक रूप से देश गुलाम रहा। हम सभी, पूरे सदन के सांसद बड़े ही सौभाग्यशाली हैं और सौभाग्यशाली इस बात के लिए हैं कि अंग्रेजों की कर-प्रणाली से मुक्ति दिलाने का कार्य आज हम सभी मिलकर पूर्ण करने जा रहे हैं। अब भारतवर्ष अंग्रेजों की कर-प्रणाली से नहीं चलेगा। अब इस देश में कर-प्रणाली, आचार्य चाणक्य की स्वदेशी प्रणाली जीएसटी के रूप में इस देश में चलेगी। चाणक्य का नाम लेते ही एक संस्मरण मेरे मस्तिष्क में आया है, जो मैं आपकी अनुमति से शेयर करना चाहूंगा। एक बार की घटना है, सम्राट चंद्रगुप्त और आचार्य चाणक्य के बीच एक बात को लेकर बड़ा भारी विमत हो गया। वह बात यह थी कि चंद्रगुप्त चाह रहे थे कि टैक्स बढ़े और आचार्य चाणक्य जी चाहते थे कि नहीं, टैक्स नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए। उस समय आचार्य जी ने चंद्रगुप्त से पूछा कि आप टैक्स क्यों बढ़ाना चाहते हैं? चंद्रगुप्त का साफ जवाब था कि टैक्स बढ़ेगा, तो राजस्व की आमदनी होगी, जिससे मैं जनता के विकास के काम करूंगा और इससे जनसेवा भी अच्छी तरह से कर पाऊंगा। आचार्य चाणक्य जी ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में उस समय कहा था कि टैक्स बढ़ाने से राजस्व नहीं बढ़ेगा, राजस्व निश्चित तौर से घटेगा। अगर कुछ बढ़ेगा, तो मात्र भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ेगा। चंद्रगुप्त ने बात मान ली। एक वर्ष के बाद जब राजस्व की समीक्षा की गई, तो यह बताया गया है, यह इतिहास में लिखा है कि उस समय राजस्व 400 गुणा बढ़ गया।

सर, हमारे देश में अंग्रेजों की कर प्रणाली के चलते धन की परिभाषा ही बदल गई। अब

धन काला धन हो गया, हमारा कुछ धन सफेद धन हो गया। यह बात सही है कि काले धन की जननी भ्रष्टाचार है। अभी हमारे देश में विभिन्न प्रकार के टैक्स के लिए अलग-अलग स्थानों पर अलग-अलग विभागों की बहुत बड़ी फौज द्वारा देश और पूरे प्रदेशों में कर संग्रह का कार्य चल रहा है। हमें यह भी पता है कि जब हम हाईवे पर चलते हैं, तो जैसे ही एक स्टेट की सीमा खत्म हुई और हम दूसरे स्टेट में प्रवेश करते हैं, तो वहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी चेक पोस्ट्स लगी रहती हैं, कर संग्रह के ऑफिस बने रहते हैं। और तो और, हम यहां तक देखते हैं कि दोनों तरफ ट्रकों की बहुत बड़ी लाइन लगी रहती है। आपने और हम सबने बॉर्डर पर ऐसा दृश्य देखा है। चेक पोस्ट्स पर चपरासी से लेकर सबसे बड़े इंस्पेक्टर और जो अधिकारी हैं, उन सबको अभी तक पोस्टिंग पाने के लिए भी कई तरह के रास्ते अपनाने पड़ते रहे हैं। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि ये चेक पोस्ट्स भ्रष्टाचार रूपी राक्षस का जन्म स्थल बन चुकी हैं। सर, GST लागू होने से इन सभी स्थानों पर पैदा होने वाला भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त होगा और काले धन पर रोक लगेगी। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि सभी के सहयोग से GST लागू होने के पश्चात् जनता स्वयं इतना राजस्व देगी कि भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार का सालाना राजस्व कई गुणा ज्यादा बढ़ जाएगा। और तो और, धन की परिभाषा से काले और सफेद धन की समाप्ति होगी और धन केवल धन ही रहेगा।

सर, कर संग्रह में भ्रष्टाचार न हो, इसके लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री, आदरणीय अरुण जेटली जी ने बहुत ही अच्छा निर्णय किया है। उन्होंने GST के अन्दर एक प्रावधान किया है। GST के अन्दर शामिल सभी चीजें, चाहे वह registration हो, चाहे tax payment हो, चाहे return file करना हो, चाहे input tax credit लेना हो, उन्होंने सारे का सारा सिस्टम online करने की व्यवस्था कर रखी है। इससे व्यापारियों को जगह-जगह पर ऑफिसों के चक्कर नहीं लगाने पड़ेंगे। अभी देश में सत्यता यह है कि ऑफिसों में जब लोग टैक्स का भुगतान करने जाते हैं, तो ऊपर का भुगतान और नीचे का भुगतान, इस तरह की बातें आम चर्चा का विषय होती हैं और इस देश के अन्दर इस तरह की चीजें चल रही हैं। मैं सोचता हूँ कि GST लागू होने के बाद कर संग्रह में पारदर्शिता आएगी, सभी कार्य निश्चित रूप से समय-सीमा के अन्दर पूर्ण होंगे और सरकारों का राजकोष भी निश्चित ही बढ़ने वाला है।

सर, मेरे एक साथी ने एक शंका व्यक्त की। उन्होंने कहा कि GST के आने के बाद देश में महंगाई बढ़ जाएगी। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि अगर वे किसी राजनीतिक कारण से ऐसा बोल रहे हैं, तो इस पर मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं, लेकिन GST एक ऐसा विषय है, जिससे गाँव, गरीब और किसान को, चाहे वह दलित हो, चाहे युवा हो, सबको इससे बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलने वाला है। इसलिए मैं सोचता हूँ कि सत्यता को स्वीकार कर लेना ही अच्छा रहेगा। इससे महंगाई बढ़ेगी नहीं, बल्कि महंगाई कम होगी, क्योंकि GST में आवश्यक चीजों को, food items को जीरो प्रतिशत slab के अन्दर रखा गया है। इसके साथ ही हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने पूर्णतया यह आश्वासन भी दिया है कि सरकार GST लागू होने के पश्चात् महंगाई पर पूर्णतया नजर रखेगी, साथ ही GST Council भी यह देखेगी कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ने नहीं चाहिए। सर, हम सबका मत यही रहा है और रहेगा कि एक भारत हो और श्रेष्ठ भारत हो। देश की एकता और अखंडता का सपना हम सभी का है।

सर, जीएसटी लागू होने से पूरे देश में एक समान राष्ट्रीय बाजार उपलब्ध हो जाएगा और साथ ही स्थानीय निकायों का वित्तीय सशक्तिकरण भी होगा। जीएसटी, टीम भारत द्वारा लिया

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

गया एक पारदर्शी एवं परिवर्तनशाली कदम है। इसमें छोटे उत्पादकों को और छोटे व्यापारियों को सुरक्षा की गारंटी भी दी गई है।

सर, भारत में अभी कर अनुपात का स्तर काफी नीचे है। जीएसटी लागू होने से कर वसूली भी बढ़ेगी और कर के ऊपर कर लगने की जो प्रथा है, वह भी पूर्णतया समाप्त हो जाएगी। इससे बहुत बड़ी सुविधा होने वाली है। हमारे यहां ऐसे बहुत से राज्य हैं, जो आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं, वहां भी इससे राजस्व की वृद्धि होने वाली है।

सर, हमारी जीएसटी, दुनिया में सबसे सरल प्रणाली होगी। इसमें व्यवस्था संचालन की लागत कम होगी, जिससे बचत बढ़ेगी और उस बचत से विकास के कार्य, जनकल्याण के कार्य किए जा सकेंगे। अभी हमें जीएसटी के सुखद परिणामों के बारे में पता नहीं है, लेकिन आने वाले समय में हमें इसके बहुत बड़े और सुखद परिणाम मिलने लगेंगे। भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्ति मिलने के साथ ही इससे काले धन पर भी रोक लगेगी, साथ ही जीएसटी देश के निर्यात को भी बढ़ाएगी। अगर हम विश्व के स्तर पर देखें, तो अभी हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत ही कमजोर है। जीएसटी लागू होने के पश्चात् निश्चित ही हम भी उन विकसित देशों के साथ पहुंच जाएंगे, जो तीसरे, चौथे और पांचवें नम्बर पर हैं। सर, जीएसटी से बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिला है। मैं आदरणीय अरुण जेटली जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने इसमें किसानों का खयाल किया है। क्लॉज 23 में यह स्पष्ट प्रावधान कर दिया गया है कि किसानों की आय चाहे कितनी भी क्यों न हो, वे जीएसटी रिजस्ट्रेशन से मुक्त रहेंगे। किसानों को जीएसटी से मुक्त रखा गया है।

सर, मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की हिम्मत और हौसले को नमन करना चाहूंगा कि आर्थिक मोर्चे पर उन्होंने कठोर व सुधारात्मक निर्णय लिए हैं। जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है, जीएसटी परिषद, देश का पहला संघीय संस्थान है, जो सर्वसम्मति से गठित किया गया है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री, श्री अरुण जेटली जी के कुशल नेतृत्व और सभी दलों के नेताओं के सकारात्मक सहयोग से ही यह असम्भव सा लगने वाला कार्य सम्भव होता नज़र आ रहा है।

सर, अंत में एक बात और कह कर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करूंगा। जुलाई, 2017 में हमारे देश में नई अप्रत्यक्ष कर प्रणाली व्यवस्था लागू होने वाली है, जो, मैं समझता हूं कि व्यापारियों, उपभोक्ताओं और सरकार, तीनों के लिए बहुत लाभकारी व्यवस्था होगी। इससे व्यापारियों को एक सरल, पारदर्शी और भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त व्यवस्था मिलने वाली है।

जहां तक उपभोक्ताओं का प्रश्न है, इससे उपभोक्ताओं के ऊपर से अप्रत्यक्ष कर का बोझ घटेगा, जिससे आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दाम कम होंगे, साथ ही महंगाई भी कम होगी। इसके बेहतर अनुपालन से सरकार के राजस्व में वृद्धि होगी और देश का विकास भी होगा।

श्रीमन्, मुझे पूरी आशा है कि इस ऐतिहासिक और लोकतांत्रिक विषय पर सभी सहयोगी दल सहयोग देंगे और सम्पूर्ण सदन इस बिल को एकमत से पारित करेगा। इसी के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Thank you. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, how many minutes would you allow me?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): दस मिनट।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for the opportunity that you have given me. On behalf of the YSR Congress Party and its President, Shri Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddygaru, I thank you.

Sir, I would address just three issues here because of the paucity of time, which my Party considers very important, so far as GST is concerned. The first issue is multiple tax rates. The GST Council has recommended a four tier GST structure, of five per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent and 28 per cent.

In fact, if we go back to the history, in December, 2015, the Expert Committee that had been constituted on Revenue Neutrality Rate on GST had suggested three different structures for GST. While giving the recommendations, the Committee noted that 90 per cent of the countries which have adopted the GST have opted only for a single rate structure. However, the GST Council has recommended four-tier tax structure. Further, the Thirteenth Finance Commission in 2009 has recommended that GST should be levied at a single rate of 12 per cent. Sir, there is no problem with the multiple tax structure. But, there is only one difficulty which I request the Government of India to take cognizance of. The difficulty in having the multiple tax rates is with regard to the classification of goods. While classifying the goods, I am afraid, there will be an intense lobbying from various industries to accommodate them at the lower tax structure. This is going to be a genuine difficulty which the Government of India would be facing. For example, in Kerala, the coconut oil is taxed at five per cent whereas in Uttar Pradesh, it is taxed at 12.5 per cent. How are we going to classify these? Do we intend to bring them under five per cent or 12 per cent? In the light of the fact that there are different tax structures, the difficulty is on how to accommodate and classify each of the products into a slot of different tax slabs.

The next point which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is the cascading effect. Under Clause 9(2) of Central GST or CGST, on four products—crude oil, diesel, petrol and aviation turbine fuel—though the GST is applicable not with immediate effect but it will be with effect from the date that will be announced in the future. This is what Clause 9(2) of Central GST says. All products other than these four—crude oil, diesel, petrol and aviation turbine fuel—kerosene, naphtha and all other petroleum products and petrochemical products, are covered under the GST with effect from the date that is after the passage of this

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Bill by both Houses of Parliament. Here is the difficulty. Currently, the petroleum refineries are allowed to avail the input credit against the Central taxes—Central Excise Duty and Service Tax. The petroleum companies, on an average, claim about 59.48 per cent, according to the figures available from the Ministry of Petroleum itself. The input tax credit that is being availed by the petroleum companies as of today is only 59.48 per cent. The question that arises is: What will happen to the remaining 40 per cent? The 40 per cent which can't be availed of now is treated as a stranded cost. That is the input tax benefit which is not being utilized by the petroleum companies. This is the position right now. According to a report by the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, keeping the petroleum products out of the purview of the GST will lead to cascading of taxes worth ₹ 1.99 lakh crore. This is what they have estimated. In fact, I have made a brief working as to what will be the cascading effect and how to calculate it. According to the formula that is available, the cascading effect can be calculated like this: Total tax incidence minus direct tax incidence divided by final demand of the sector is equivalent to the degree of the cascading of taxes. In fact, when we worked out, the degree of the cascading of taxes in respect of various sectors, for example, in the case of metallic minerals, it is 1.4. It means 1 is to 1.4 is the cascading effect. Right now the cost of one rupee of metallic minerals after introduction of GST, will be one rupee forty paise. For every one rupee, incremental effect of the cost would be 1.4 hereinafter the GST comes into force. In respect of textiles, it is 1 is to 2.9. It means for every one rupee, the increase would be another 1.9. It means 2.9. But for petroleum products, the increase is really significant, the cascading effect is really significant. It is 8.7 which is very high. It will have a tremendous impact on the petroleum products. Sir, in the case of machinery and machinery tools, it is 2.6. When I refer to 2.6, it is 1 is to 2.6. So, it will be 2.6 times. Sir, this is my last point. I will not take much time. The third point which I would like to bring to your notice is about Anti-Profitteering Committee. Sir, the objective of the Anti-Profitteering Committee is this. At every stage, when the GST is levied, it is only levied on the value addition. The objective of Anti-Profitteering Committee is to ensure that the taxes are levied only on value addition and when it comes to the end use, the seller of the product will charge the GST only on the value addition at the end, value addition at the last stage. Therefore, what will happen if the seller, who finally sells the product, even though he avails the input tax credit, charges the full GST? What will be the impact of that? The impact of that would be that there would be some manufacturers, there could be some traders who have got the intention of jacking up their profits by making more money. They may charge this full GST even though they avail the input tax credit. They will claim in the books of accounts as if they have not

utilized this input tax rate credit and thereby the profits of the company would go up. Ultimately, what is the objective of the GST? The objective of the GST is that the benefits under GST would be passed on to the consumer. This is the objective. Why this Anti-Profitteering Committee is constituted is only for this reason, to ensure that the benefits are being passed on to the end user. But, Sir, in reality, what is happening is this. Sir, in Malaysia in 2015, when it was introduced, even there also, Anti-Profitteering Committee was constituted. But, in reality, what happened was that there was multiple-litigation and there were some administrative difficulties to implement the Anti-Profitteering Committee. Therefore, it has been abandoned. So, my point here is this. My humble submission to the hon. Finance Minister is that the guidelines for this Committee should be carefully drafted, guidelines should be carefully framed and the powers that are vested with the Committee should not be misused and the Committee should perform its duties for which it is constituted. I am thankful to you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Dr. Subhash Chandra.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: It is his maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA (Haryana): Yes, Sir. ... *(Interruptions)*... If you don't mind. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: It is being televised. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA: Is it being televised? You know more than me, I think. ...*(Interruptions)*... I thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak. First of all, I think, I would congratulate the Government, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister who have brought this historic Bill. मैं खास करके वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने अपनी मेहनत से इस बिल को राजनीति की बिल नहीं चढ़ने दिया और उसे इस क्रियान्वयन की स्थिति पर ले आए। मैं सभी राज्यों को भी बधाई देना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने इसमें cooperate किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल से इस debate को सुन रहा था, तब treasury benches credit अपने ऊपर ले रही थीं और opposition parties स्वाभाविक रूप से उसका विरोध कर रही थीं, फिर भी grudgingly विपक्ष ने यह जरूर माना कि यह एक unique experiment है जो GST Council के through हुआ है। इतना उन्होंने जरूर माना। उसके लिए मैं विपक्ष का आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, जब से मैं इस सदन में आया हूँ, पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ और इन दो दिनों में GST Bill पर मैंने अनेक सदस्यों द्वारा कही गई बहुत सी बातें सुनीं। सभी ने इस प्रकार की बातें कहीं कि गरीब आदमी का भला हो, आम आदमी की बात हो, tax पैसे वालों पर लगे, इत्यादि-इत्यादि। ये बातें हम लोग, यदि मैं अपनी बात कहूँ तो 50 वर्षों से, और यह देश पिछले 70 वर्षों से सुनता आ रहा है। इन 70 वर्षों में इस देश की economy के साथ क्या हुआ, इस देश के साथ क्या हुआ, इस बारे में मैं कुछ आंकड़े इस सदन में पेश करना चाहूंगा।



[Dr. Subhash Chandra]

महोदय, 2,000 वर्ष पहले, जब से यह सदी शुरू हुई, जिसकी recorded history हमारे पास है, तब Global GDP में हमारी भागीदारी 32 थी, जो वर्ष 1950 में, आजादी मिलने के समय 4.2 प्रतिशत रह गई। उसी प्रकार से हमारी global उत्पादन की स्थिति हो या global trade की, अंग्रेजों के समय में, उस स्वर्णिम समय से घटकर, कम होती चली गई। वर्ष 1950 में हमारा manufacturing का हिस्सा पूरे विश्व के मुकाबले केवल 1.7 प्रतिशत रह गया। अंग्रेजों के समय में international trade में जो हमारी भागीदारी 20 प्रतिशत थी, वह घटकर 1.4 प्रतिशत रह गई।

महोदय, यह समझ में आता है कि अंग्रेजों का एक धर्म था, क्योंकि उन्हें इस देश पर लम्बे समय तक राज करना था और उन्हें इस देश की सम्पदा को यहां से अपने देश में ले जाना था। इसलिए उन्होंने हमारी उत्पादन की क्षमता खत्म की, हमारे ऊपर taxes का बोझ बढ़ाया, परन्तु मुझे आश्चर्य इस बात पर होता है कि स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद ऐसा क्या हुआ कि हमारा उत्पादन गिरता चला गया?

महोदय, मैं कुछ आंकड़े आगे जाकर सदन के सामने पेश करूंगा, लेकिन आजादी के समय जब पूरा देश इस प्रकार के गाने गा रहा था—

"छोड़ो कल की बातें, कल की बात पुरानी,  
नए दौर में लिखेंगे, हम मिलकर नई कहानी,  
हम हिन्दुस्तानी।"

महोदय, वह सब कहा गया? आंकड़े बताते हैं कि हमारी GDP जो वर्ष 1950 में 4.2 प्रतिशत थी, वह वर्ष 1980 में घटकर 3.2 प्रतिशत रही और वर्ष 2015 में बढ़कर 7.5 प्रतिशत से 8.00 प्रतिशत हुई है।

वर्ष 1950 में, हमारी manufacturing growth 1.7 प्रतिशत थी, जो 1980 में 2.3 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ी और 2015 में 4.00 प्रतिशत तक पहुंची। Global trade में जो हमारा हिस्सा 1950 में 1.3 प्रतिशत था, 1980 में वह घटकर 0.5 प्रतिशत, यानी एक प्रतिशत से भी कम, आधा प्रतिशत रह गया, जो अब वापस केवल 1.7 प्रतिशत तक आया है। इन आंकड़ों को अगर, जितनी हमारी आबादी 1950 से आज तक बढ़ी है, उससे तुलना करके देखें, तो 1950 से लेकर अब तक हमारे देश की growth negative रही है, न कि positive रही है। ये आंकड़े मेरे नहीं हैं, ..(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

**डा. सुभाष चंद्रा:** ये आंकड़े Angus Maddison की studies से लिए गए हैं, जिन्हें देखा जा सकता है। मैं सदन से कहना चाहूंगा कि जिन आंकड़ों का जिक्र अभी कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने किया, 2000 से लेकर 2015 तक, इस देश ने 2.23 Trillion Dollars, अर्थात् 154 लाख करोड़ रुपए की सम्पदा अर्जित की, अर्थात् 15 वर्षों में देश में 154 लाख करोड़ रुपए की wealth बढ़ी। अगर आप इसका बंटवारा देखें, तो एक प्रतिशत लोगों के पास 58 प्रतिशत उस सम्पदा का भाग गया, 9 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास उस सम्पदा का 23 प्रतिशत भाग गया और 90 प्रतिशत लोगों की केवल 19 प्रतिशत wealth बढ़ी। इससे साफ ज़ाहिर होता है कि देश का गरीब और गरीब होता गया, अमीर और अमीर होता गया। मेरे ख्याल से केवल 10 प्रतिशत लोग देश के कानूनों की वजह से और ज्यादा अमीर होते जा रहे हैं। जब हम सोचते हैं कि पैसे वालों पर tax लगाया



जाए, जिसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि साथ-साथ बहुत सी उन्हें छूट भी मिलती हैं, tax avoidance के साधन भी मिल जाते हैं। इस कारण disproportionate रूप से चलने वाली जो growth है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आगे चलकर इसे ठीक करने की आवश्यकता है और GST इस दिशा में उठाया गया पहला कदम है। यह कोई आखिरी कदम नहीं है, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। यदि हमें इस देश से गरीबी कम करनी हो और सबको साथ लेकर चलना हो तो आगे आने वाले समय में ऐसे बहुत से कदम हमें उठाने पड़ेंगे।

कल कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने स्वामी विवेकानन्द का जिक्र किया, जिस पर हमारे मित्र श्री डी. राजा ने objection भी किया, लेकिन मैं उस तरह की बात न करके, स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की बात करना चाहूंगा, जो उन्होंने पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, स्व. श्री राजीव गांधी जी से कहीं, जब वे पार्टी के General Secretary थे। उन्होंने इसका जिक्र 28 दिसम्बर, 1985 में कांग्रेस के 100 वर्ष पूरे होने के अवसर पर मुंबई में दिए अपने भाषण में किया था। उनका लगभग 100 मिनट से अधिक का भाषण था, परन्तु दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश के media ने उस समय कुछ दूसरी headlines देकर इस मामले को आया-गया कर दिया कि Rajiv Gandhi speaks against the powerbrokers. लेकिन राजीव जी ने जो बातें उस समय कही थीं, अगर हम थोड़ा उन पर विचार करें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो स्थिति आज है, देश में गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है, ऐसा न होता। मैं उनके कुछ excerpts को quote करता हूँ। "I was exhilarated by what had been achieved in the short period since Independence. I was also saddened by what might have been but was not, because of weaknesses in Government and in the party. I kept my counsel to myself, as I was an apprentice in the great school of politics." यदि सदन कहे तो मैं इसका ट्रांसलेशन हिन्दी में भी कर सकता हूँ या केवल quote करूँ?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** ट्रांसलेशन की सुविधा है, इसलिए आप चिन्ता न करें। आप जैसा बोल रहे हैं, वैसा बोलते जाइए।

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** आप जीएसटी पर आइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. सुभाष चंद्रा:** जीएसटी पर ही आते हैं, ये बातें पूरी तरह से जीएसटी पर लागू होती हैं।

उन्होंने कहा कि जब मैं किसी घटना के कारण राजनीति में आया, तो उस समय मुझे लगा था कि भारत ने और हमारी कांग्रेस ने थोड़े ही समय में बहुत प्रोग्रेस की है, लेकिन मैंने पाया कि हम सरकार और पार्टी की कमजोरियों के कारण काफी कुछ नहीं कर पाए, इसके कारण मुझे उदासीनता हुई। फिर भी, मैंने अपनी भावनाओं को अपने तक सीमित रखा और अपने आपको समझाया कि मैं तो अभी इस खेल में नौसिखिया हूँ या आज की भाषा में कहें, तो apprentice हूँ। इसके आगे उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने देश में दो वर्ष बहुत भ्रमण किया, बहुत लोगों से मिला, काफी अध्ययन किया, तब मुझे लगा कि मैं अब प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को अपना अनुभव बता सकता हूँ। उन्होंने मुझे सुना और कहा कि अब मैं अपने मन की बातें, अच्छी और बुरी, सब तुम्हें बता सकती हूँ। राजीव, मुझे लगता है कि तुम अब तैयार हो गए हो, मैं तुमको सब बता सकती हूँ। वे आगे कहते हैं कि इंदिरा जी ने मुझे अपने भारत की बहुत प्रकार की क्षमताओं और अच्छाइयों का जिक्र करते हुए भारत के उज्ज्वल भविष्य में आशावान होने की बातें बताईं, पर साथ में उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी भी चिन्ताएँ जताईं....

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** सर, प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर। सर, इसका जीएसटी से क्या नाता है?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप बैठकर बात मत कीजिए, ये आपको yield भी नहीं कर रहे हैं। चंद्रा जी, आप अपना भाषण जारी रखें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, are they objecting to good words about Shri Rajiv Gandhi?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** स्वामी जी, आपकी मदद की भी जरूरत नहीं है। वे सीधा बोल रहे हैं, अच्छा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** स्वामी जी, आप भी जीएसटी के बारे में बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप बैठकर बात न करें। आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, थोड़ा ध्यान रखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. सुभाष चंद्रा:** उन्होंने बहुत गहराई से इस देश का सटीक विश्लेषण किया हुआ था। उन्होंने बताया कि किस कारण ने हमारे पूरे सिस्टम को अंदर ही अंदर कमजोर किया हुआ है। उन्होंने बताया कि किस प्रकार से पार्टी में स्वार्थी तत्वों ने घुसपैठ की है और ये तत्व हमें प्रोग्रेसिव कार्य नहीं करने दे रहे हैं। ऐसे तत्वों को भ्रष्टाचार का संरक्षण होने के कारण भारत के सभी महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिष्ठानों की कार्य-प्रणाली में भी कमजोरी आई है। यह उस समय का उनका भाषण है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, आज तो मुझे बोलने दीजिए, आज मेरा पहला दिन है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आपके 15 मिनट्स हो गए हैं।

**डा. सुभाष चंद्रा:** मैं अब थोड़ी देर ही बोलूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** ठीक है, पूरा कीजिए।

**डा. सुभाष चंद्रा:** उन्होंने कहा कि राष्ट्रवाद और राष्ट्रभक्ति की महत्ता में कमी आई है। 'Diminish' is the exact word used by her.

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे लिए बहुत आश्चर्यजनक जानकारी इस समवाद में जानने को मिली और मेरी श्रद्धा उन दोनों महानुभावों के प्रति और भी बढ़ी है। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि किस प्रकार से pettiness या कहें ओछापन तथा स्वार्थी प्रवृत्ति के राजनीतिज्ञों ने एक सामाजिक सौहार्द के मूल ढांचे में भी दरार डाल दी। इन्दिरा जी ने आगे कहा, हमारे देश के बहुत से महान प्रतिष्ठानों यानी इंस्टीट्यूशंस के अंदर जाकर आप देखोगे तो पाओगे कि उनके बाहर से बहुत भव्य और पावन उद्देश्य वाली संस्थाएं दिखती हैं, बावजूद उनकी आत्मा और मूल्यों में कोई तेज नहीं रहा है, कोई तरारपन नहीं रहा है। कभी ऐसा लगता है कि वे जो कार्य कर रहे हैं ये सारे इंस्टीट्यूशंस, वे आम जनता की बड़ी संख्या के विषयों के लिए हैं ही नहीं, देश के लिए आवश्यक एवं निर्णायक विषय किसी व्यक्तिगत या क्षेत्रीय स्वार्थों के नीचे दब गए हैं। हमारे कानून बनाने और कानून बदलने वाले लोग दूसरों के सामने गुणवत्ता का परिचय नहीं रख रहे हैं, ताकि लोग उनका अनुसरण कर सकें। उन्हें देखकर लगता है कि सामाजिक, नैतिकता का अभाव हो गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो इस प्रकार से अगर इसको मैं लम्बा नहीं करूंगा....

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** बस हो गया।

**डा. सुभाष चंद्रा:** लेकिन उन्होंने इंस्टीट्यूशंस के बारे में कहा, पोलिटिक्स के बारे में कहा, अपनी पार्टी के बारे में कहा, देश के सिस्टम के बारे में कहा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** डा. सुभाष चंद्रा जी, आपका समय पूरा हो गया है।

**डा. सुभाष चंद्रा:** सर, मैं खत्म करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी):** सर, अभी बोलने दीजिए, अगर आवश्यकता होगी तो हमारी पार्टी का समय ले लीजिए, बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. सुभाष चंद्रा:** देश को ऐसी राजनीति चाहिए जो इन गरीबों की मदद करे, केवल भाषण में नहीं, जनसाधारण के लिए विचारधारा और कार्यक्रमों पर चलें। इसके लिए हमें राजनीतिक पार्टी, स्वार्थी तत्वों की सांठ-गांठ को तोड़ना होगा, हमें चुनावी नियमों को बदलना होगा। उन्होंने इस प्रकार की बातें कहीं। जब 1971 में उन्होंने बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम दिया गरीबी हटाने का, उस समय भी यह जी.एस.टी. जैसी स्थिति थी। उनके बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में किसी प्रकार की कमी नहीं थी, लेकिन हमारे देश के तंत्र ने न तो उस बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लागू होने दिया, न वह गरीबी हटी, आज भी हम बार-बार उस गरीबी की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर को और भी simplify करें।

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subhash Chandra, listen to me.

DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA: Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not correct. You gave your name very late. You came and requested me for two, three minutes.

DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA: No; I didn't say, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you came inside and told me that you want only two to three minutes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct. You need not say that. So, I inserted your name. Now, even after 15 minutes, you have not concluded. This is not the way. This is not the way a maiden speech should be made. I am sorry; you conclude.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So what? He did not give the name on time. He came to me and requested me; so, I allowed him. And, then, you are taking so much of time, when so many Members who gave their names on time are waiting! I am sorry.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, give him five minutes; he will conclude.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has already taken 20 minutes. No. Not possible.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, this is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maiden speech is maximum for 15 minutes. He has already taken 20 minutes. Nobody can hold the House for a ransom.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, he will conclude in five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; it is concluded. ट्वेंटी मिनट्स हो गए।

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Give him five more minutes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The Minister is requesting; so, you can speak for five more minutes. I have no problem.

DR. SUBHASH CHANDRA: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right.

**डा. सुभाष चंद्रा:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपने conclusion की तरफ ही बढ़ रहा हूँ। आज भी यही स्थिति है, जैसी श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के समय में थी। आज भी मेरे कई मित्र opposition में रहते हुए भी जब one to one मिलते हैं तो जरूर कहते हैं कि "यार, यह मोदी काम तो ठीक कर रहा है और अगर यह कामयाब नहीं हुआ तो आगे कोई भी कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगा।" मेरे विचार से GST पहला कदम है, इस देश में बहुत सी चीजें करने की आवश्यकता है, जिनकी वजह से इस देश में टैक्स देने वाले को भी तकलीफ न हो। सर, ultimately उपभोक्ता, consumer टैक्स देता है। मेरे मित्र सीताराम येचुरी ने कहा कि direct taxes पैसे वालों पर लगते हैं — मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूँ। मेरे ख्याल से चाहे direct tax हो या indirect tax हो, ultimately पब्लिक के ऊपर लगता है, उपभोक्ता के ऊपर लगता है। हमें टैक्स का structure कम करना चाहिए, टैक्स कम होगा तो लोग देंगे भी और आपको इस प्रकार के penal provisions नहीं करने पड़ेंगे, जिनके अंतर्गत आपको लोगों को arrest करना पड़े और इस तरह की चीजें करनी पड़ें। इस देश में ease of doing business न होने के कारण indirect tax बहुत अधिक है, जो corruption की वजह से है, उसको भी ठीक किए बिना आगे का ढांचा ठीक नहीं हो पाएगा, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। मेरी सदन से यह प्रार्थना है कि आगे आने वाले समय में GST से आगे बढ़कर out of box thinking करें कि किस प्रकार की नयी टैक्स प्रणाली लाएं, चाहे वह बिल्कुल ही अलग प्रकार की हो। आज हम GST पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं, हम कहते हैं कि बहुत से देशों में यह लागू हो चुका है। हम क्यों उसकी नकल करें? हम क्यों न अपना एक ऐसा टैक्स का स्ट्रक्चर खड़ा करें, ढांचा खड़ा करें जो पूरे विश्व में unique हो, अलग हो, जिसके कारण टैक्स देने वालों की भी वृद्धि हो और राजस्व की भी वृद्धि हो, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। सर, मैंने समय ज्यादा लिया, उसके लिए मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the GST. Sir, there are moments in the

**4.00 P.M.**

history of a nation where opportunities come and we seize those opportunities to catapult the nation forward. That opportunity came to us. It came to us when we, in Government, initiated this historic legislation. But, unfortunately, because of the consistent opposition of those who are now in the Treasury Benches, that opportunity slipped out of our hands. I wish this moment had come earlier and we had given to this country a GST which truly represents what we wanted to do. We have, on the other hand, cooperated with this Government because we want a GST for the people of India. But, Sir, I do believe that the kind of GST that we have given to the people of this country is not the kind of ideal GST that we wanted. This is an emasculated legislation. This is not a legislation which will achieve the objectives that we set out to achieve. This is not a GST where we were looking for one market and one rate. That would have been a dream-GST. Your Government, of course, Sir, has mastered the art of selling dreams, but has never earned the credit of realizing them. That is the unfortunate story of the last two and-a-half years.

I would, Sir, make just seven preliminary points and, then, touch upon some specific issues. The first point I wish to make is, what we have got today is not a one market one rate GST, but we have four market rates, a 5 per cent rate, a 12 per cent rate, an 18 per cent rate and a 25 per cent rate. But, even worse than that is the fact that both in the Central GST and the State GST, the tax rate can up to a maximum of 20 per cent, which means, theoretically speaking, for any good or service, you can have a maximum rate of 40 per cent. And, on top of that, you can have a cess of a maximum of 15 per cent. So, we are talking about a 55 per cent tax rate in respect of a particular commodity or service. Sir, is this what you want for the people of this country? Is this the kind of legislation that we had dreamed of? You have, in fact, made a mockery of this legislation. The purpose of one market one rate was the ease of doing business, not that people should cease doing business. And, the kind of provisions that you have incorporated in this GST might actually result in people ceasing doing business, because it does not take forward the cause of 'ease of doing business'.

Sir, the third point that I wish to make is something very important, which perhaps has not been raised, and that is that this whole GST Network structure is under the control of a private entity. So, I want to know from the Finance Minister, who is absent at this point, as to how you are going to secure the data that is part of the GSTN structure. Data security is at the heart of doing business. What law have you put in place to ensure that there is going to be security of that data? What assurance have you given to the people of this country and to the business community, in particular, that the data which would travel on the GST system is

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going to be secure? And what if competitors get access to that data? Can you imagine the kind of havoc that access of that data by competitors can cause? How do you trust a private entity to ensure complete security of data?

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, may I make a small point here? May I tell you that this GSTN was set up in 2013? Why don't you ask your colleagues? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, the point I am making is, you are in Government. You are responsible for the security of that data. The Finance Minister is responsible for the security of data. And, it just won't satisfy us by him saying, 'No, no; it is secure.' He must inform the House how it is secure, what is the legislation that is going to be put in place to ensure that it is secure and what proceedings will be initiated in the event that it is found that that data of mine has been stolen by somebody, by a competitor or otherwise? This, of course, touches upon a larger debate, about security of Aadhaar and security of data when you are going digital in this country. It is sort of good atmospherics to tell the world that we are going digital, but it would be better if you work hard to ensure that the basic network for going digital is in place. And, I am afraid it is not going to be in place because you want to implement this by July, 2017.

The fourth point that I wish to make is that you have again jettisoned the Rajya Sabha. The issue of whether the tax rate can go up to 55 per cent is a matter that should have been discussed in this House. But by including it in the GST legislation and getting it passed in the Lok Sabha, we have had no opportunity to actually discuss it. You have it sent to the Standing Committee to raise the issues that are in our mind and then, of course, at that point in time come to a consensus as to how we should go forward. And again, you are committing that mistake because actually you are not just hurting the sentiments of this House but you are jettisoning the important function of this House. As we move forward, in a sense, because you have been a Member of this House right from the beginning, this is something that you should be thinking of much more than thinking of being Finance Minister in the Government and jettisoning the rights of this House. The fifth point I wish to make, Sir, is the following. This GST excludes petroleum and petroleum products; it excludes electricity; it excludes tobacco and tobacco products; it excludes real estate; it excludes Aviation Turbine Fuel. In terms of value, it excludes 40 per cent of the GDP. What kind of GST is this that 40 per cent of the GDP in terms of value is outside the GST system? The sixth point I wish to make is related to some of the provisions, and I will come to that a bit later, are anti-consumer, anti-kisan, anti-agriculture and anti-industry. I will refer to some of those provisions when I

come to those specific issues. The seventh point is, Sir, that, in fact, in my interaction with industry I am informed that industry didn't have a chance to have a complete consultation process with you. What you did was, you asked the industry to send representations which they sent you, but you didn't have an open dialogue with industry, and industry has complained about it. I have had an interaction with industry whether it is the Chamber of Commerce, or ASSOCHAM, or FICCI, or Confederation of Industry. They all told me that at no point they had a dialogue with you so that they could explain to you their concerns in respect of the GST. And, Sir, you have set the dates. In May, you are going to set out the rules in respect of the GST and rates in respect of particular commodities and services. That is going to happen sometimes between the 16th and 18th of May. Thereafter, you will finalise it at the end of May. Then the people of this country and industry and business will get to know, and they only have the month of June to get themselves ready for the GST that is going to be rolled out from the 1st of July. Is this how you treat your industry? Is this how you treat the business community? Sir, most of the business is done by the small and medium sector in this country. They are the backbone of this country in terms of commerce. And where do they have experience in digital, in organizing themselves digitally? And the last point that I wish to make is this. While this GST is going to be implemented, taxes would have been paid under the old regime and industry is going through a transition provision to actually embrace this GST, what happens in the interim is going to be a very, very difficult situation to handle? How are you going to give credit to those who have already paid taxes under the present regime? These, Sir, are the eight broad points that I wanted to mention at the outset. Now, Sir, one of the issues that I wish to raise, and that is a matter of great concern, is that definitionally you must be sure and the industry must be sure that at what stage are they liable to pay their taxes. If you look at clauses 2(14) and 2(15) of the IGST, which provide the definition of location of the recipient of the services and location of the supplier of services respectively, you will find that there are four kinds of definitions in respect of place of business. One is the place of business itself where the registration of industry takes place. Second is the fixed establishment which need not necessarily be the place where the registration of the industry is. Third is the location of the establishment, most directly concerned with the provisions of the supply. And, fourth is the usual place of residence. These are four separate concepts used in the IGST, and at each stage, whenever a transaction takes place, the supplier will have to figure out at what stage will he have to pay the GST. And, this will be a heaven for us, and when you are not in Government, for you as well, because the kind of litigation that is going to take place in the process is going to bedevil us. Anywhere else in the world, the place, where the main business is, where the business is established, where the registration is, is the



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place of supply. If you look at the GST in Europe, the place, where the registration of the business is located, is the place of supply. So, the supplier knows where the return has to be filed and what data has to be kept by him. Here, every time, there is going to be a dispute. You take, for example, the insurance sector. As you know, in the insurance sector, you will have an insurance company located somewhere in Mumbai, but they will have branch offices all over the country. Activities will take place in the branch offices, and then the place, where the supply, where the credit is to be taken, it will have to be calculated, and in each transaction, you will have to look at different States in the country and register yourself in those States. What kind of mechanism is this? What kind of GST is this? Is this 'ease of doing business' that you envisioned when you took forward this law? For example, take the case of agriculture, and I mentioned the fact that this is anti-agriculture. मैं किसानों की बात करता हूँ। आपको मालूम है कि GST में जहां तक किसान का सवाल है, agriculturist का सवाल है, उसको GST नहीं देना पड़ता। वह exempted है और उसका produce भी exempted है, लेकिन देहात में जो आम किसान है, वह अपनी गाय का दूध भी बेचता है और अपने ट्रैक्टर को भी रेंट पर देता है। वहां से वह exempt नहीं है। जब उसका turnover 20 लाख से ऊपर हो जाए, यहां सालाना की बात कर रहे हैं, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में 10 लाख, तो उसको अपने आपको रजिस्टर करना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि जो उसका produce है, turnover के लिए, अगर वह दूध भी बेचता है और ट्रैक्टर को रेंट भी करता है, उसको साथ में जोड़कर, उसको यह तय करना होगा कि उसको रजिस्टर करना है या नहीं, क्योंकि किसान के लिए तो आफत आ गई। पहले तो वह अपने दूध का हिसाब रखेगा कि मैंने कितना दूध खरीदा और कितना दूध बेचा और क्या उसका हिसाब-किताब है। फिर वह उसका invoice रखेगा। फिर उसके बाद वह जो ट्रैक्टर दिहाड़ी पर देता है, उसकी rent receipt लेगा, यह काम हिन्दुस्तान का किसान करेगा। This is 'ease of doing business' for India. मुझे तो समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि आपके मन में क्या था? मैं आपको agriculture की definition बता देता हूँ। And this is clause 2(7) of the CGST Bill. It says, "Agriculturist" means an individual or a Hindu Undivided Family who undertakes cultivation of land- (a) by own labour, or (b) by the labour of family, or (c) by servants on wages payable in cash or kind or by hired labour." यह definition of 'agriculturist' है। साथ ही साथ आपने clause 2(112) of CGST में कहा है, "supply from cultivation of land is exempted." That's all. Only supply from cultivation of land is exempted. Nothing else is exempted. तो इसमें तो किसान को दिक्कत आ जाएगी। आजकल तो आप गरीबों की बहुत बात करने लगे हो। अगर उस बेचारे किसान ने अपने आपको रजिस्टर नहीं किया, तो Chapter 14 के अंतर्गत Tax Inspector उनके पीछे लग जाएगा। एक तरफ गो रक्षा और दूसरी तरफ टैक्स रक्षक। लगता है कि ये दोनों चीजें साथ-साथ चल रही हैं। आप जरा इसमें किसान के बारे में सोचिए और उसको इस दिक्कत में मत डालिए। आपको यह करना पड़ेगा, आपको इसमें एक प्रावधान लाना पड़ेगा, संशोधन लाना पड़ेगा कि जहां भी किसान के साथ कोई ancillary activity हो, उसको भी exempt किया जाए। यह हमारी मांग है, आप इस पर सोचिए। This is just one example. क्योंकि वक्त ज्यादा नहीं है, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूंगा।



This is just one example how this GST is anti-agriculture.

Now, let us see, how it is anti-business. मैं आपको उसका उदाहरण देता हूँ। Under the present system, अगर कोई भी एयरलाइन, सुभाष जी बैठे हुए हैं, अभी तो वे मीडिया में काम करते हैं, थोड़े दिनों में हवाई जहाज भी खरीद लेंगे। People who are in the business of leasing planes know that under the old taxation environment, leasing of planes was exempt from customs duty under the Customs Tariff Act, and also the Sales Tax and VAT under section 5 of the CST Act, and, leasing of aircraft on a long term or lease from overseas lessors, which was deemed to be a deemed sale, was exempted from CST. अब क्या हुआ है? Now, under the present CGST and IGST Bills, leasing of goods including aircraft is considered supply of service, and, in case of lease from overseas, lessors' service tax will be payable under reverse charge by the lessee.

हमारी एयरलाइन्स को नुकसान हो जाएगा। क्योंकि इसमें उनको leasing के लिए, जो पहले कभी exempt थे, अब सर्विस टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। शायद आप इसको 28 तक परसेंट लगा दो। मुझे यह तो मालूम नहीं है कि आप कितना परसेंट लगाओगे, लेकिन जब उसमें उन पर सर्विस टैक्स लग जाएगा, तो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर they will not be competitive anymore. This is how this particular legislation is anti-business, and, anti-aircraft industry.

अब मैं उपभोक्ता की बात करता हूँ, कंज्यूमर की बात करता हूँ। पहले, जब हम एयरलाइन्स की टिकट खरीदते थे, तो जो सर्विस टैक्स होता था, वह केवल 40 प्रतिशत, जो टिकट की वैल्यू थी, उस पर लगता था। अगर सौ रुपये की टिकट है तो आप 40 रुपये पर सर्विस टैक्स देते थे, क्योंकि 60 रुपये का अबेकमेंट होता था, क्योंकि वह CENVAT credit था, वह उनको मिलता था। अब क्या हो गया है? Through this GST Bill, वह क्रेडिट खत्म हो गया, क्योंकि एविंएशन, ATF is outside the GST system. अब जो उपभोक्ता है, जो टिकट खरीदेगा, उसको टैक्स ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा। पहले वह 5 प्रतिशत लागू था, लेकिन अब 20, 22 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा। आपने बिना सोचे-समझे यह पास करवा लिया, क्योंकि आपके पास लोक सभा में बहुमत है, लेकिन यहां आपने हमें चर्चा करने का मौका ही नहीं दिया। क्योंकि आपने मौका नहीं दिया, इसीलिए मैं आपके सामने ये सारी गलतियां पेश कर रहा हूँ।

तीसरी बात, जो बहुत ही serious issue है, वह MSME sector का है। आपको लगभग मालूम है कि इस देश में 70-80 प्रतिशत लोग उस सेक्टर से बिलॉग करते हैं। आपने इसमें क्या किया है? आपने इसमें यह किया है कि MSME sector से जो इंडस्ट्री किसी से माल खरीदती है, यानी job work, यदि वह unregistered है और अगर वह MSME sector unregistered से माल खरीदेगा, तो उसको purchase tax देना पड़ेगा। Under your present system, उसको टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। अगर उसको टैक्स देना पड़ेगा, तो वह कभी un-registered आदमी से माल खरीदेगा ही नहीं। क्योंकि वह उसको पास-ऑन नहीं कर सकता, उसको अपने आप देना पड़ेगा। इसका मतलब है कि जो unregistered dealers हैं, जिनकी आमदनी 20 लाख से नीचे है, जो register नहीं करते, उनसे कोई माल खरीदेगा ही नहीं, क्योंकि वे purchase tax क्यों दें? वह तो उन लोगों से माल खरीदेगा, जिसका input credit उसको मिल सके और वह आगे बेच दे। वह परचेज टैक्स क्यों देगा? So, this legislation is against the MSME sector also. So, Sir,

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

it is anti-agriculture, anti-consumer, anti-MSME sector, and, anti-industry. What kind of GST is this? टैक्सटाइल सेक्टर की मैं बात करूँ, तो लाखों लोगों का रोजगार टैक्सटाइल सेक्टर से जुड़ा हुआ है। आज टैक्सटाइल सेक्टर का क्या हाल है, वह मैं आपको बता दूँ। जहाँ तक कॉटन टैक्सटाइल का सवाल है, वहाँ जो टैक्स रेट है, वह आज के दिन 39.3 परसेंट है। For synthetic and MMF textiles, it is 18.7 per cent; readymade garments and miscellaneous textile products, 32.9 per cent; woollen, 4.3 per cent. It aggregates to 95.4 per cent. For remaining categories, khadi and handloom, it is 1.2 per cent; silk, 1.6 per cent; jute and hemp, 0.8 per cent and carpet weaving, 1 per cent. अब आप इसको कैसे रेशनलाइज करेंगे? किसी को मालूम ही नहीं है, कोई चर्चा ही नहीं है। जब तक आप इसको सही तरीके से रेशनलाइज नहीं करेंगे, तब तक टैक्सटाइल सेक्टर, जहाँ रोजगार सबसे ज्यादा है, वह बरबाद हो जाएगा। मंत्री जी यहाँ बैठी हुई थीं, वे चली गईं। So, my request to you is when you actually set out the rates on May 16th and 18th, make sure that you look into these anomalies and make sure that the rate of tax in this sector is 5 per cent and less because this is what ordinary people in this country go and buy and wear on a daily basis. If you make this expensive, they will be in a great difficulty. I hope, Sir, you take that into account.

Now, Sir, I come to the telecom sector. In the telecom sector, you have done a very curious thing for which I need an explanation. You have now said that you will disallow credit for anybody who purchases telecom tower. You will not give any credit to him. There is no rationale for this. You know very well that the telecom sector cannot work without telecom towers. And if you are not going to allow credit on telecom towers, you are going to make the entire service more expensive. Ultimately, it is the consumer who will suffer. And the industry already, as you know, is reeling under a debt of rupees three lakh fifty thousand crores. That is the debt of the industry today. For every hundred rupees of revenue they earn, and these are the official data, their outgoing expenses are hundred-and-fifteen rupees. That is the state of the industry today. What are you going to do about it? If you don't even address these issues, which affect industry, which affect agriculture, which affect consumers, what kind of GST are you giving to this country? That is why I said it is a mockery to the kind of the GST that we wanted. That is why my colleague and my friend, the then Finance Minister, kept on saying the Revenue Neutral Rate is 18 per cent. Do not go above the Revenue Neutral Rate. But, Sir, you believe in telling the world that you are doing something revolutionary. But the fact of the matter is that this is not a rational piece of legislation.

The two sectors that I want to touch upon are the banking sector and the financial services sector. This is, Sir, a very, very serious issue. As you know, Sir, in the digital world, now banking transactions take place over the net. Now, when

banking transactions take place over the net, say, a head office in Delhi dealing with a branch outside and there is transfer of money, that transfer of money is also subject to service tax and bank branches will have to keep accounts; financial services will have to keep accounts all over the country. Multiple registrations will be there, and then your tax people will come and start snooping into those transactions. This is true of insurance companies as well. Is this the way to deal with taxation? Taxation must be simple so that the business can comply with taxation provisions easily, that they are understandable, that they don't result in unnecessary disputes. That is the whole purpose of the GST — avoid disputes, make it simple, the definition should be clear, people should understand and the consumer should be protected, industry should be given a low rate of tax so that they can compete in the international community. But, Sir, none of that is there. You have thrown all that out of the window.

Sir, I am going to finish it. I don't want to take more time. I am just trying to place issues which perhaps have not been placed before this House.

Sir, do you know how transport sector works in this country? एक ट्रक वाला गुड़गांव होते हुए कहीं मुम्बई जाता है, वह रास्ते में कई चीजें करता है। वह हर जगह कुछ खरीदता है, कुछ लेता है, कुछ नहीं लेता है। वह अपने आपको कहां से register करेगा, कहां से value दिखाएगा? उसका टायर खराब हो जाता है, उसका इंजन खराब हो जाता है, वह workshop चला जाता है। उसकी हर चीज पर सर्विस टैक्स लगेगा। उसके पास कौन सा साधन है, सर, आप बताइए? वह कहां जाएगा? वह कौन सा एकाउंट रखेगा? जब ट्रक यहां से चलता है और मुम्बई जाता है, तो जो खरीदने वाला होता है, वह तो केवल यह कहता है कि freight के साथ-साथ जो भी ट्रक में रखा है, वह value आप ले लीजिए। उससे अलग जो खर्च होता है, वह कहां जाएगा? उसका टैक्स कौन देगा, कैसे देगा, कोई कैसे एकाउंट रखेगा? यह सारा informal sector है। बेचारे ड्राइवर को क्या मालूम कि क्या करना है और क्या नहीं करना है! साथ-साथ, आपको मालूम है कि आपके लोग वहां बाउंड्री पर भी उसको रोकेंगे, फिर उसको तंग करेंगे। मुझे याद है कि जेटली जी जब इस तरफ थे, तो वे हमें बड़े अच्छे भाषण देते थे। मुझे लगता था कि ऐसा ही होना चाहिए। अब मुश्किल यह है कि वे हमें जो भाषण देते थे, वे बिल्कुल उसका उलट करते हैं। कोई अमल नहीं। यह उल्टा-पुल्टा GST है। यह कौन सा GST है? सर, उस transport sector का क्या होगा? Transport हो गया, aviation हो गया, agriculture हो गया, financial services हो गईं, फिर उसके बाद Chapter XIV. यह आपका सबसे important chapter है, जहां extortion होने वाला है, क्योंकि वहां ऐसा होगा कि वहां आपका tax inspector जाएगा और उसमें arrest का provision है, search का provision है, attachment का provision है, ये सब provisions हैं। तो क्या होगा? आपका inspector जाएगा और फिर आप कहते हैं कि हमें तो black money से बड़ी लड़ाई करनी है, हमें black मुक्त भारत बनाना है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ये तो आपके भाषण रहते हैं और जिस तरह से नीचे काम हो रहे हैं, वह तो हम देख ही रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप इतनी जल्दबाजी मत कीजिए, सितम्बर का इंतजार कीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** सर, आखिर में, Clause 171 is very important. Subclause (1) of Clause 171 says, "Any reduction in rate of tax on any supply of goods or services or the benefit of input tax credit shall be passed on to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices."

I believe originally when it was drafted it was only an enabling provision. Now you have made it mandatory. What is going to happen? You will set up a Council. That Council will constitute an Authority. And that Authority will examine whether input tax credits availed by any registered person or the reduction in the tax rate have actually resulted in a commensurate reduction in the price of the goods or services or both supplied by him.

Sir, how is that possible? You tell me this. How is that possible? And I will tell you, Sir, how it is not possible. Just give me a minute. I will tell you why it is not possible. It is not possible because there are several other factors that are in play. हर चीज, जो बिकती है, वह टैक्स के आधार पर नहीं बिकती है कि कितना rate of tax है। The price of any product or service is determined on the basis of various factors such as market conditions, input cost, competitive behaviour, labour cost, etc. It is not merely dependent on tax changes. Then you will tell him, "Look, you have not passed on the input credit to the consumer because the ultimate price of the goods or the services is not commensurate with the benefit that he got for the inputs." And who is going to decide that? Your Tax Inspector! Again, it is a source of exploitation and extortion. This is the kind of liberal tax regime that you want. I am sorry, Sir, that I have to say this. I, personally, as a Member of this House hesitantly support the Bill because something is better than nothing. Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा** (राजस्थान): रिस्पेक्टेड डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय और प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, क्योंकि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास', उनकी ही अवधारणा और संकल्प है। जीएसटी के इस बिल के द्वारा उनके उस संकल्प की पुष्टि होती है, क्योंकि राजनैतिक वातावरण में, सभी दलों की आम सहमति के आधार पर, आज यह एक हिस्टॉरिकल बिल पास होने जा रहा है। मैं भारत सरकार, समस्त सांसदों और राज्य विधान मंडलों को भी बधाई और धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर, सभी ने इस बिल को एक आम सहमति प्रदान की है।

जीएसटी का संविधान संशोधन विधेयक पारित हुआ और उसी के साथ आज जीएसटी से संबंधित जो चारों बिल हैं, उन पर यहां चर्चा हो रही है, इससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि भारतीय संविधान एक अनूठा संविधान है। हमारे यहां पर federal system है, संघीय शासन प्रणाली है। जीएसटी बिल के इन चार विधेयकों के माध्यम से केंद्र और राज्य, दोनों की शक्ति का समावेश हुआ है, जिससे भारतीय संविधान की मूल भावना, अनेकता में एकता की भावना परिपुष्ट हो रही है। यह अपने आप में, संघीय शासन प्रणाली के साथ, आर्थिक संघीय प्रणाली को भी पुष्ट करता

है। इसमें सबसे अनूठी बात है, एक जीएसटी परिषद का गठन होना, जिसके माध्यम से इसके संबंध में जो व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां आएंगी, उनको किस तरह से दूर किया जाए और किस तरह से जीएसटी सुचारु रूप से लागू हो सके, यह देखा जाएगा। इस परिषद के द्वारा जो नियम बनाए जाएंगे, 'एक कर, एक देश' अथवा 'one rate, one nation' की बात सार्थक होगी। भारत सरकार और वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इसके निर्माण में पारदर्शिता, स्पष्टता और स्वतंत्र अभिव्यक्ति का ध्यान रखा है, क्योंकि इसे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के माध्यम से, सभी की आम सहमति और सुझाव लेते हुए तैयार किया गया है। सदन में इसके नियमों पर भी चर्चा होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके माध्यम से केंद्र और राज्य, दोनों मिलकर आर्थिक विकास करेंगे।

इसमें एक अनूठी और अच्छी विशेषता और भी है कि अगर किसी राज्य को पांच वर्ष तक कोई नुकसान होता है, तो उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति केंद्रीय सरकार के बजट के द्वारा की जाएगी। जीएसटी का, सत्ता पक्ष ने, हमारे पक्ष ने और सभी अन्य सम्माननीय राजनैतिक दलों ने समर्थन किया है, इसलिए इसमें दो राय नहीं है कि यह एक historical bill है।

जीएसटी के लागू होने से अनेक लाभ हैं, लेकिन चूंकि मुझे समय कम मिलेगा, इसलिए मैं संक्षेप में अपनी बात को कहूंगा। जीएसटी लागू होने से internal trade and external trade, दोनों में सकारात्मक रिजल्ट आएंगे। जिस देश के अंदर टैक्सेशन प्रणाली जितनी अधिक complicated होगी, जितने अधिक multiple taxes होंगे, तो निश्चित है कि उस देश के व्यापारी, चाहे छोटे व्यापारी हों या बड़े व्यापारी हों, वे प्रभावित होंगे। लेकिन जीएसटी के आने से सभी प्रकार के व्यापारियों को, उनकी उद्यमिता को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा। इससे उनको एक स्वतंत्रता और निश्चितता मिलेगी कि मुझे एक ही टैक्स देना है। महोदय, इसी प्रकार से मैं यदि FDI या foreign investors की बात करूं या जो foreign companies देश के अंदर आएंगी, उनकी बात करूं, तो उन्हें जहां देश का राजनीतिक वातावरण अच्छा मिलेगा, वहीं उन्हें देश का आर्थिक वातावरण, वह भी देश की taxation प्रणाली के माध्यम से अच्छा मिलेगा। उससे हमारे देश को लाभ होगा। इससे हमारे देश की GDP Growth भी बढ़ेगी, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ।

महोदय, देश की इस one taxation प्रणाली से भ्रष्टाचार पर भी नकेल कसी जाएगी। इसमें बिचौलिए होते थे। Various taxation प्रणालियों के साथ ऐसा होता था, जिसके कारण छोटे और बड़े व्यापारी वर्ग में tax चोरी की आदत पड़ जाती थी, उससे मुक्ति मिलेगी। इससे भारत सरकार का जो मकसद है कि भारत को भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त करे, उसे मजबूती मिलेगी और इससे उसमें हमें बड़ा भारी सहयोग मिलेगा। इससे स्वच्छ प्रतिस्पर्धा होगी। Businessman tension में काम नहीं करेगा। उसके सामने स्पष्ट दिखाई देगा कि मुझे किस commodity का कितना tax देना है और मैं किस commodity का production कर रहा हूँ। इससे उसे प्रतीत होगा कि अब मुझे विभिन्न प्रकार के करों में न जाकर केवल एक प्रकार का ही कर चुकाना है। इससे उसे निश्चित रूप से एक बड़ी राहत मिलेगी।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तिरुची शिवा) पीठासीन हुए]**

महोदय, इससे आर्थिक वातावरण में परिवर्तन तो होगा ही, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ सामाजिक परिवर्तन भी होगा। सामाजिक परिवर्तन की बात मैं इसलिए कहता हूँ कि जब tax का सरलीकरण होगा और इसमें taxation के rates भी सीमित हो गए हैं। इसके बारे में अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि जहां एक तरह के tax की बात है, लेकिन इसमें चार तरह के

tax के rates होंगे। हमारा इतना बड़ा देश है, भौगोलिक दृष्टि से विभिन्नताएं हैं, उन्हें देखते हुए इस संघीय ढांचे में, यह बहुत कम है और यह देश के हित में होगा। उसे देखते हुए taxation से पैसा आएगा। कर चोरी नहीं होगी। इससे भारत सरकार की जनकल्याणकारी योजनाओं को फंड मिलेगा। भारत सरकार गरीबों और निर्धनों के विकास के लिए जिस प्रकार से पूर्ण रूप से वचनबद्ध है, उनकी योजनाओं को चलाने के लिए धन मिलेगा और उनका विकास होगा। इससे गरीबों को सबसे ज्यादा फायदा होगा।

महोदय, सरकार देश में पारदर्शी शासन-व्यवस्था के साथ, आर्थिक अनुशासन के लिए भी प्रतिबद्ध है। GST के इन चार Bills के पारित होने के बाद और इनके अन्तर्गत नियम बनकर, जैसा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का मन इसे जुलाई, 2017 से लागू करने का है, यदि यह लागू हो जाएगा, तो इससे बहुत बड़ी राहत मिलेगी।

महोदय, मैं इस संबंध में inflation की बात करूं, तो निश्चित है कि इससे inflation rate down होगा। इसका कारण यह है कि demand and supply के आधार पर inflation होता है, जब देश के अंदर production करने वाले को यह पता होगा कि उसे निश्चित रूप से इतना output देना है, तो वह उसी हिसाब से हमारी manufacturing units में उत्पादन अधिक करेगा और जब वह ज्यादा उत्पादन करेगा, तो जो demand है उसकी पूर्ति होगी और जब demand की पूर्ति होगी, तो मैं समझता हूं कि उससे inflation down होगा। इससे यह भी होगा कि जो छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी और धंधा करने वाले लोग हैं, वे उस लिमिट से दूर रहेंगे। इससे छोटे कृषक और marginal farmers की purchasing power बढ़ेगी। जब देश के लोगों की purchasing power बढ़ेगी, तो निश्चित रूप से देश का आर्थिक विकास बढ़ेगा।

महोदय, अभी हमारे कुछ माननीय सांसद कह रहे थे, वह उनका अनुभव होगा, मैं उनकी कोई बुराई नहीं कर रहा हूं, लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि हमारे देश के किसानों को GST के माध्यम से बहुत राहत मिलेगी। उनका जो turnover इसमें निश्चित किया गया है, वह उतना नहीं होता है। चूंकि मैं देहात में रहता हूं और किसानों को व्यक्तिगत रूप से जानता हूं, इसलिए कह सकता हूं कि उनका इतना turnover नहीं होता है। हो सकता है कुछ लोगों को इससे निश्चित रूप से परेशानी हो, लेकिन वे farmer नहीं होंगे, बल्कि farmer के नाम से उन्होंने बड़े-बड़े farm house खरीदे होंगे, जिनका करोड़ों का turnover होगा, उन्हें दिक्कत अवश्य आएगी, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं।

महोदय, अभी हम कह रहे हैं कि real estate और petroleum goods आदि चीजों को हमने इससे दूर रखा है। इससे बहुत बड़ा फर्क नहीं पड़ने वाला है, क्योंकि real estate जैसी चीजों के बारे में आपको मालूम है कि अभी हम सभी ने मिलकर बेनामी संपत्ति विधेयक पारित कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि उसके प्रावधान और उसे लागू करने की प्रक्रिया भी प्रारम्भ हो गई है, इससे real estate में कर की चोरी नहीं हो पाएगी। तो इन चीजों पर भी इस तरह का एक असर होगा। देश में सबसे बड़ा किसी तरह का संदेह हो रहा था कि इसके अन्दर हमारी— हमारे सम्माननीय भूपेंद्र साहब ने और अजय संचेती जी ने भी कहा था कि यह GST का Bill है और जो GST लागू होगा, तो यह भारत की मूल संस्कृति, जिसके अन्दर अनेकता में एकता का भाव है, इसमें यह भाव होगा। उस अनेकता में एकता के भाव को हमने कुछ महापुरुषों से जोड़ा। उसके लिए अगर हम डा. अम्बेडकर साहब का लें, तो आज हमारा जो कांस्टीट्यूशन है, इसमें जितने प्रावधान दिए गए हैं, जो federal system को adopt किया गया है, उसमें अनेकता में एकता

का भाव है। अनेकता में एकता का भाव उसमें है, तो मैं कहता हूँ कि उनका मूल भाव यह था कि गरीब को लाभ मिले, गरीब का कल्याण हो, उसको शिक्षा मिले और उसको स्वास्थ्य मिले। तो इस तरह से GST और अनेकानेक जो आर्थिक कदम उठाये गये हैं, उनसे उसका कल्याण होगा। यह हमारे सिस्टम को पुष्ट करता है।

इसी तरह से मैं कहूँ कि अगर हम विवेकानंद का विचार लें, पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी की बात करें, तो उनमें भी क्या है? मानवतावाद के लिए वे निमित्त थे। हम मानवता के लिए गौतम बुद्ध की बात करें, तो मानवता, जो सामान्य मानव है, आज भारत सरकार का नेतृत्व और भारत सरकार की पूरी टीम इसके लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। हमारा मकसद इस देश के गरीबों के लिए, किसानों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए और दलितों के लिए है। वे 70 वर्षों से जिसका रास्ता देख रहे थे, इंतजार कर रहे थे, लेकिन जिसकी घोषणाएँ तो हुईं, परन्तु उनका proper implementation नहीं हुआ, भ्रष्टाचार ने उनको बीच में ही खत्म दिया। यह एक असलियत है। इसको तो माना भी गया है। तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने स्पष्टता से यह माना कि 100 में से 85 परसेंट बीच में चला जाता है और 15 में से भी 5 ही मिलता है। तो यह एक real fact है। इसमें मैं किसी पार्टी की बुराई नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन जो स्थिति है, उसको बता रहा हूँ।

इसी के साथ, इस GST Bill के साथ, एक बहुत अच्छी बात भी पैदा हुई है। मैं उस बात में किसी की बुराई नहीं कर रहा हूँ। हमारा GST का Bill, जैसा कि हमारे सम्माननीय जयराम रमेश जी ने भी कहा तथा अन्य माननीय सांसदों ने भी कहा कि ऐसा नहीं है कि GST आज ही भारत सरकार लाई है, यह बहुत पुराना बिल है और 1990 में माननीय वी.पी. सिंह जी से लेकर हमारे विभिन्न वित्त मंत्रियों और प्रधान मंत्रियों के माध्यम से यह गुजरा है। तो ऐसा नहीं है कि यह भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार या इस सरकार के द्वारा लाई गई यह एक नयी चीज़ है। लेकिन सर, इसमें एक नयी चीज़ है। मैं इसमें नयी चीज़ यह मानता हूँ कि GST के साथ, हम बेनामी सम्पत्ति का बिल भी देखते हैं, जो 1988 से चालू हुआ और अभी-अभी उसको पास किया गया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो एक ऐसा माहौल बना और ये डिजीजेशन हुआ। मैं आज के वातावरण में राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति की बात कहता हूँ। पहले अच्छी योजनाएँ तो थीं, अच्छे निर्णय भी थे, लेकिन लागू करने या विधेयक बनाने की ओर इच्छाशक्ति नहीं थी। लेकिन आज देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी की जो इच्छाशक्ति है, उन्होंने जिस तरह से राजनीतिक लाभ से ऊपर उठ कर बेनामी सम्पत्ति पर डिजीजन लिया, जिस तरह से डीमॉनेटाइजेशन का डिजीजन लिया और इसी तरह से ये जो विभिन्न बिल्स बनाकर काम किये, वह अपने आप में हिस्टोरिकल भी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बड़ी सोच, एक राजनीतिक इच्छाशक्ति, मजबूत इच्छाशक्ति के रूप में, वह जो सबकी कमजोरी थी, वह दूर हो गई होगी। ऐसा राज्यों में भी होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, मैं अन्त में यही कहूँगा कि जिस तरह का हमारे भारत का संघात्मक ढांचा है, हमारे आर्थिक संघात्मक ढांचे को पुष्ट करते हुए, GST से सरलीकरण के साथ-साथ जो विकास होगा, उससे GDP बढ़ेगा, Growth Rate बढ़ेगा, Inflation Rate down होगा। लेकिन जिस तरह की सदन में एक पूरी आम सहमति की स्थिति है, क्योंकि अब भारत सरकार का नेतृत्व 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' की एक सकारात्मक सोच के साथ सबके साथ चल रहा है, उससे देश का विकास होगा। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।



SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I rise to support these pathbreaking Bills which have the potential to change the entire Indian economy. This is the greatest reform Bill since 1991 when the Indian economy was unshackled by removing the licence quota raj by the Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao Government. Sir, the GST has become a reality and it reflects the true spirit of cooperative federalism in this country because all the parties which are sitting here—many of them are ruling in the States—their representatives were in the GST Council, where they passed it unanimously. Sir, I heard Mr. Sibal with rapt attention. He felt it was anti-farmer, he felt it was anti-business and he felt it was anti-industry. But I feel that his speech was totally anti his own Ministers in the States. Half a dozen of his Finance Ministers in the States participated in the deliberations of the GST Council. Was he trying to say that they were all either illiterate or incompetent and they had no sense where they were voting or what they were voting for? That really goes to show how this party treats its State Governments with contempt. Sir, I look at this Bill also as a anti-black money law as this will ensure that compliance increases, that tax would be payable only on value addition at each stage of output, and input credit would be made available, automatically, for taxes already paid. There would be an element of self-policing at each stage as it would be in the interest of the stakeholders to ensure that the tax chain is maintained. Sir, this Bill is going to benefit, both, the producing States and the consuming States. Sir, I represent the State of Punjab, which is, basically, an agrarian State. But Punjabis love to consume. They love to live well. But they do not like to see the face of invoices. All I have to say is — and Arunji would gratify what I am saying and so would Ambikaji — if all the eateries in Punjab just cut bills for the tandoori chicken that we consume, we will have a surplus budget, and this Bill is going to ensure that all the consumption of the State will be accounted for.

Sir, it is a well-known fact that trucks and commercial vehicles spent 16 per cent of their time at State barriers. You imagine, with the free flow of traffic, how much fuel would be saved, how much money would be saved and the pollution will also get reduced because engines were just idling at State borders. Sir, I heard Mr. Anand Sharma and Mr. Praful Patel say that this Act will be inflationary. I humbly disagree with them because once the compliance increases and the revenues to the exchequer increase, the rates will start coming down automatically. Finance Ministers don't like to tax their people too much because it is not populist. We saw in the case of the telecom industry and in the case of air travel, as the business rose, how the rates started to drop. You would recall that the charges for telephony used to be ₹ 15-20 a minute and, now, they are a few paise. So, I am sure, as the compliance will increase, the hon. Finance Minister here, and in the States, would all recommend that the rates start to go down.



Sir, our generation next has intellectual ability to build businesses. They have the creativity and they can take all the best in the world. But our inefficient and corrupt tax-regime was a dampener for them. Now, this will bring in simplicity and transparency in our indirect-taxation. Sir, FDI, which is helping India become the fastest growing economy in the world, was waiting for this revolutionary Act. We would be the largest recipient of FDI inflows with this forward looking Act and economists have predicted that India's GDP will grow by, at least, two per cent, with the passing of this Bill. Sir, the transition will not be easy, despite all the preparations that have been made by GSTN and whenever such a revolutionary step is taken, there are initial hiccups. But I am sure that our people will show resilience just as they did with demonetization because they know that the intent of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister is good and that it is good for the Indian economy in the long run. Sir, Mr. Anand Sharma started his speech by saying that this was their idea but they were unlucky. Mr. Sibal said they lost an opportunity ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Please don't put words into my mouth.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: It is on record. I was taking down notes.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं वही देख रहा था कि मैंने क्या बोला। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री नरेश गुजराल: आपने कहा कि हमें पास करना चाहिए था। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मेरे मित्र, आप जरा सुन लीजिए। मैंने कहा था कि that we were not lucky in what sense, at that time, we did not have an Opposition which saw the larger national interest and wisdom for majority. Now going to that side, the Prime Minister himself has got the wisdom, he was the single Chief Minister who had agitated the most for seven years. That is exactly what I had said.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, all I have to say that they lost an opportunity because they had a Finance Minister who was rigid, when he was required to be flexible. They had a Finance Minister who was obstinate, when he was required to be accommodative; and who believed it was his way or the highway, when he was required to be supremely patient with his colleagues in the States. Sir, on the other hand, we are fortunate to have a Finance Minister who with tact, charm, diplomatic skill and immense patience made sure that 29 States' Finance Ministers helped to pass it unanimously. Sir, once again, I congratulate the Finance Minister for skillfully tackling this humongous task and ushering in this transformative reform. I am certain that the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister will not rest on past laurels.

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

There are other second generation reforms still to be ushered in, like the labour laws and privatization of perennially loss-making public sector undertakings. Mr. Finance Minister 'सितारों से आगे, जहां और भी हैं, अभी इश्क में इम्तेहां और भी हैं।'

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. My party, All India Trinamool Congress, has been maintaining consistently a stand that we are in favour of the GST. From 1999 election manifesto till date, we are in favour of the GST, and there is no deviation from that stand even today. After going through these Bills, we have certain reservations because there are certain in-built contradictions as pointed out by many hon. Members, including Mr. Kapil Sibal who has spoken very eloquently. I need not repeat it. यहां महाभारत से भी भूपेंद्र जी ने उद्धृत किया। एक माननीय सदस्य ने स्वामीजी की बात की। डा. सुभाष चंद्रा जी ने मुकेश के गाए गीत — हम हिन्दुस्तानी — को यहां गाकर सुनाया और हमने नरेश जी से शायरी भी सुनी। महाभारत में भगवान श्रीकृष्ण अर्जुन को उपदेश देते हुए कहते हैं कि यह आत्मा अविनाशी है, इसकी मौत नहीं होती, मृत्यु नहीं होती। जैसे हम अपने पुराने कपड़े छोड़कर नए कपड़े धारण करते हैं, वैसे ही आत्मा भी पुराने शरीर को छोड़कर नए शरीर को धारण करती है। उसी तरह, अब तक जितने taxes हमारे देश में थे, वे मरे नहीं, वे सभी आज भी जीवित हैं। सिर्फ शरीर बदल कर, GST में शामिल हो गए। जो यहां GST Council बनी, जिस ढंग से बनी और आगे इसका चेहरा क्या होगा, मुझे लगता है कि बोतल में कोई demon पैदा नहीं हुआ, कोई दानव पैदा नहीं हुआ, क्योंकि इस बिल की अगर Clause 65 आप देखें, जो audit से संबंधित clause है, इसमें बताया गया है कि Commissioner or any officer authorised by him may undertake audit of any registered person. Under Clause 66, the Commissioner will have the power of audit and even the special audit. What about the CAG? What about the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), which is a constitutional body? I have some confusion in my mind. I know that Mr. Jaitley is a very eminent lawyer and he has a reply to every issue and question that is raised by us, and I know that he would try to satisfy everybody with the kind of speech that he delivers.

Sir, the Constitution clearly states the role of the CAG. In 1971, in consonance with the provisions of Article 139 of the Constitution, the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 was enacted. Section 16 of that Act, *inter alia*, provides 'Audit of receipts of Union or of States: It shall be the duty of the Comptroller and Auditor General to audit all receipts which are payable into the Consolidated Fund of India, of each State and of each Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly and to satisfy himself that the rules and procedures in that behalf are designed to secure an effective check on the assessment, collection and proper allocation of revenue...'."

Therefore, Sir, the entire duty has been assigned to the Comptroller and Auditor General under Chapter-V of the Constitution. An entire chapter has been devoted

**5.00 P.M.**

to the Comptroller and Auditor General. And here, in this Bill, audit and special audit has been given to a Tax Officer, to be appointed by the Government under Clause 3 of the GST Bill. So, I have got a little confusion there. And as I have stated earlier, I know that Mr. Jaitley, being an eminent and successful lawyer of this country, would reply to every issue. When he speaks, he speaks like Antony of Julius Caesar, and some of those sitting in the Opposition are Brutus, Cassius, Casca and so on. So, I want a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister on this particular issue. Thank you, Sir.

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):** ऑनरेबल चेयर, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज का दिन एक बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी दिन है। अगर आज डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी होते, तो ...(व्यवधान)... आनन्द जी, क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** हम तो आपके समर्थन में बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** अगर आज डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी होते, तो वे नरेंद्र मोदी जी और अरुण जेटली जी की पीठ थपथपाते। अगर आज डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी होते, तो वे कांग्रेस और इधर के सभी लोगों का भी आभार व्यक्त करते और कहते कि बहुत दिनों बाद आपने अच्छा काम किया।

सर, यह जो बिल है, इसके बारे में मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश की गरीबी नहीं हटी, इसलिए अरुण जेटली जी ने लाई है यह जीएसटी। ...(व्यवधान)...

"जीएसटी कानून जब हो जाएगा अपना,  
तब बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का पूरा हो जाएगा सपना।  
इंदिरा गांधी जी ने जब दिया था 'गरीबी हटाओ' का नारा,  
तब जाग गया था भारत सारा।  
नरेंद्र मोदी जी बन गए हैं गरीबों का चमकता तारा  
और इसलिए उन्होंने बजाए हैं आप लोगों के बारह।"

...(व्यवधान)...

**(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)**

सर, यह जो जीएसटी का बिल है, यह अपने देश के गरीब लोगों को न्याय देने के लिए है। अगर सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं होगा, तो वह गरीबों का भला कैसे करेगी? जब राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार को टैक्स के माध्यम से पैसा मिलेगा, तो ही खर्चा होगा, खर्चा नहीं होगा, तो पर्चा कैसे निकलेगा? तो सरकार के पास पैसा आना चाहिए। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, यह आज का बिल बहुत इंपॉर्टेंट है। बहुत दिनों तक इस पर चर्चा चलती रही, लोकतंत्र में आपको विरोध करने का अधिकार है। अगर आपको लगता है कि यह बिल ठीक नहीं है और उसमें कुछ कमियां हैं तो अमेंडमेंट लाइए। अभी यह जी.एस.टी. बिल है, दूसरा ए.एस.टी. बिल आएगा। अगर इस बिल में आपको कोई सुधार करना है तो अपने को अधिकार है, पार्लियामेंट को अधिकार है। इसीलिए

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

इस बिल का सपोर्ट करने के लिए मेरी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी है, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की पार्टी है, मैं मंत्री भी हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... अमेरिका में भी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी है। मुझे यूनाइटेड नेशंस से बाबा साहेब की जयन्ती का निमंत्रण भी आया है, मैं यहां से 12 तारीख को अमेरिका जा रहा हूँ। मैं वहां डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प से मिलने वाला हूँ। रिपब्लिकन पार्टी का इंडिया का प्रेजीडेंट वहां अमेरिका के प्रेजीडेंट से मिलेगा, इस हाउस का लीडर व्हाइट हाउस में जाकर मिलेगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ओके, अठावले जी।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, लोकतंत्र का अर्थ ऐसे ही होता है कि विरोध करो, जितना करना है उतना विरोध करो, लेकिन जब बिल पास होना है, तब आपको सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। ये लोग भी जब उधर थे तब आपका सपोर्ट करते थे। अब आप लोग उधर हैं तो हमारा सपोर्ट करते रहो दस-पंद्रह साल तक, हमको अभी कोई चिंता नहीं है। आपको भी चिंता नहीं, आप तो उधर ही रहेंगे, हम इधर ही रहेंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति:** बस, हो गया।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** नरेंद्र मोदी जी का रथ आगे-आगे चला ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** क्या भारत के प्रधान मंत्री और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प की शिखर वार्ता से पहले ही ये मिलेंगे? इनको बताने दीजिए, अभी और समय दीजिए उनको। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is recommending for you! ओके, हो गया।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—

"नरेंद्र मोदी जी का रथ आगे-आगे चला,  
इसलिए जी.एस.टी. से हो जाएगा देश का भला।  
नरेंद्र मोदी जी में है गरीबों को आर्थिक न्याय देने की कला,  
इसलिए उनकी सभा में जमा हो जाता है लाखों का मेला"।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ओके, अभी बैठिए।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** इसलिए यह बिल बहुत इंपॉर्टेंट है। मैं सभी राज्यों का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, सभी मुख्यमंत्रियों का, सभी अर्थ मंत्रियों का, क्योंकि इनको कन्वेंस करना बहुत मुश्किल था, उनको ज्यादा मुश्किल नहीं था, लेकिन आपको ज्यादा मुश्किल था उनको कन्वेंस करना, लेकिन आप कन्वेंस हो गए हैं तो अच्छी बात है कि एक अच्छा बिल, देश की प्रगति का बिल, देश का विकास करने का बिल, सामाजिक न्याय के साथ-साथ आर्थिक न्याय का बिल आया है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was pleading right from the beginning. My name was there. I don't want to argue about it. If you could, kindly allow me for a few minutes. Otherwise, I will sit down.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may take two minutes.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as Mr. Ravi Verma said, this is not historic but this is just historical. Had it been ten years earlier, it would have been historic. I don't want to go into the structured submission before you, Sir, but I would like to take up the issue of textiles. Textiles, as was mentioned by our esteemed Member, Shri Kapil Sibal, is catering to as a large component of employment. In that, handlooms, cotton looms, khadi looms, pure silk looms and jute looms are going to face a very serious distress with implications of the GST. Out of 75 lakh business units, those who are going to come under GST purview, there are several those which are catering through handicrafts and handlooms. I plead the Union Finance Minister to look at that, and I also appeal to him to look at the apprehensions of the State Governments as it was expressed by several Finance Ministers, including of Telangana. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, we have had a detailed and elaborate discussion on these four legislations which are essential to give effect to the Goods and Services Tax. Earlier we had the opportunity to discuss threadbare this issue when the Constitution Amendment Bill itself was discussed in both the Houses of Parliament. At the very outset, I would like to thank all the Members who have spoken on this because the broad approach almost of every Member has been in support of this Bill. Even the Constitution Amendment Bill was passed unanimously by both the Houses of Parliament. Therefore, I am extremely grateful to all political parties, in both the Houses of Parliament as also in the State Governments, which extended support to it. Not only has it been passed in these Houses, we have a GST Council where 29 State Governments and two Union Territories with Legislatures are represented, besides the Central Government. Except Tamil Nadu, which had reservations, when the Constitution Amendment Bill was passed, but after it was passed, it is a law applicable to all the States. Therefore, even the hon. representatives from Tamil Nadu, along with the other States, have been actively cooperating in endeavouring to see that the GST itself becomes a reality. I am sure, all of us have learnt from the experience of the last 10-11 years. A lot of comments have been exchanged about what happened, why it was delayed and consequences of the delay itself. Originally, the idea was mooted out in the Budget of 2006. The Constitution Amendment Bill itself was introduced in 2011. And initially, it is a fact that when an idea as radical as this is moved, it will take time before people digest the full implications of that idea. Under our Constitutional scheme, both Centre and States were empowered to levy different kinds of taxes. The Centre was levying the manufacturing tax, which is the Excise Duties. We were levying the Service Tax. The tax on sale or VAT was being levied by the State Governments. There were several other taxes from Entertainment Tax to Luxury Tax, Purchase Tax, Entry Tax, Octroi, which was being levied by the

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State Governments. Therefore, the initial impact was that many States felt that ‘the Constitutional structure under which we levy our taxes and the Centre levies their taxes, are we going to lose our jurisdiction itself?’ Therefore, there was obviously an initial reluctance. In fact, Mr. Anand Sharma quoted the Madhya Pradesh Finance Minister, who, I think, was most vocal, along with Tamil Nadu, in raising this question over years that why should the States lose their rights. There were several States – Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu – which were manufacturing States, which felt that ‘this being a destination tax, the consuming States are going to benefit more and we as manufacturing States, producing States have invested in the infrastructure for manufacturing, so we are going to lose revenue.’ “The consuming States are going to gain and therefore, how is it that we are going to be compensated itself?” I must admit that from 2006 onwards when this experiment was made, and thereafter, the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers was constituted, each step under different Governments, for all of us, has been a learning experience, how to improve upon this idea. And therefore, to compensate the States which anticipated or feared the loss of revenue, the provisions had to be brought in. And they had to be brought in by a Constitutional amendment. Even with regard to the language, a considerable amount of time was spent. The Standing Committee, during the last Government and the present Government, spent a lot of time. Thereafter, we appointed a Select Committee of this House, which Shri Derek O’Brien referred to, which tried to work out a consensus. Even after the Select Committee, my friends in the Congress Party raised certain issues. We had a lot of discussions with them. We were able to address some of those concerns over and above what the Select Committee had recommended and some, we were able to persuade them not to insist upon because a larger consensus was being brought about. Therefore, this Bill, I have no hesitation in conceding, is not a Bill for one person or one Government or for which any individual should take credit. It is a collective property in which States, political parties, Central Government, successive Governments have all contributed to it. And I have no difficulty in sharing the credit for this with everyone, particularly, the State Governments because we are now creating a situation which was originally not anticipated in the Constitution and I will explain why. In the original Constitution, you have clearly defined areas where on taxes, either the Centre has the jurisdiction or the State has jurisdiction. There is a Central list, there is a State list. Then you have Concurrent List where the Centre chooses to act, then the Centre gets primacy. The State will be excluded. So, there is no grey area in the Constitution where both the Centre and States simultaneously exercise power. It is either the Centre or the States, but, as a part of this ten-year consensus building and what was drafted as a Constitutional amendment, from the original draft which was prepared in 2011, and

introduced, there were additions, improvements made by the Standing Committee, then by the Select Committee. Some changes were made by the Empowered Committee. A new situation was created. The States decided that they will not be levying these indirect taxes. The Centre decided that we will not be levying these indirect taxes and instead, both jointly gave birth to the concept of a Goods and Services Tax and the Constitution was amended and a new provision Article 246A was put in where both the Centre and States simultaneously got the power to levy the Goods and Services Tax. This is the only tax which is now going to be simultaneously levied by both of them. How do you levy it? Who will administer it? Is it the Centre or the State? So, Article 279A was brought in, in which it was mentioned that the administrative machinery for taking the decisions and for implementing it will also be jointly done by the Centre and the States. So, each one of those concepts was specifically defined in the Constitution itself. Now, we have a situation that you will have the Goods and Services Tax Council comprising twenty-nine Finance Ministers of States, the Union Finance Minister, the MoS for Finance from the Centre, two Finance Ministers from two Union Territories — Delhi and Puducherry — with Legislature. Sir, thirty-two legislative bodies represented there. They will have the power to make recommendations. The plenary power remains with Parliament and State Legislatures. But, then, what you decide in the Council — of course, we can always ask the Council to reconsider its decision — becomes a federal arrangement between the Centre and the States and between the States and States themselves. And, once thirty-two of these bodies come to a particular decision, whether it is with regard to rates or whether it is with regard to draft legislation, it has to be taken up. Today we are at a stage where these draft legislations have been prepared by these thirty-two representatives.

Sir, the four proposed legislations — CGST Bill, UTGST Bill, IGST Bill and GST (Compensation to States) Bill — have to be approved by the Central Legislature and you have a mirror image of CGST in the form of SGST which has to be approved by thirty-one Legislatures in the country. Therefore, when we exercise this power — I am glad that most people have adopted that attitude — we all have to be guided by the federal concern that this is an arrangement which has been arrived at and, therefore, unilaterally, one of the parties cannot disturb that arrangement. This is the very first test. Sir, the GST Council, effectively, is India's first federal institution functioning. Therefore, we have been careful enough in the GST Council.

We have had fourteen meetings. Each meeting had gone on for several hours and, at times, several days and we tried to reach consensus on every issue. And, Sir, we have consciously avoided a vote, because federal decisions are not issues which you can just resolve by voting. We want to consciously create a precedent whereby,



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through a process of deliberative democracy, we want to resolve the issues. Once those arrangements are finalized, if we find that there is something imperfect in those arrangements and since each one of the political party here is, directly or indirectly, represented in the Council, it can make corrections. And, in an experiment of this kind, there will always be a scope for improvement. Therefore, when you say, 'you have legislated it', I would say that we have all, collectively, legislated through that body. And, Sir, the drafts before us have been prepared by that body unanimously.

Sir, if I may just point out, over the last ten years, we have had thirty sub-groups and Committees. How much interaction administrative Ministries have had with Chambers, industry, etc.? Sir, 31,000 industry professionals have been trained; 51,000 officers of the Central Government and the State Governments have been trained; 175 meetings at the level of officers have taken place. There is a Legal Committee which finally prepared drafts that come before the GST Council comprises, predominantly, officers from the State Governments. And, there are some officers who played a very active role in drafting these Bills, because they are well-versed, they have been trained and there are Special Commissioners who have been handling taxation in their respective States. Therefore, this is the extent of work each one of them has put in. Ultimately, the object seems to be that with the revenues of the Centre, the revenue of the State, the industry and trade must benefit. Today, any person doing business in India has an interface with multiple taxes. He has an interface with multiple assessing authorities. After this is implemented, he is going to have an interface only with one authority. The decision of the Council that in a large number of cases, it could be as high as 95 per cent, the self-assessments made there will eventually be the assessment. And, there would be only a few cases which will be taken up either at the State level or at the Central level for audit. And, when one of the two, because there is a dual control, takes it up for audit in accordance with the principles that they have laid down what the State will then decide will be binding on the Centre and *vice versa*, then, the sharing of the revenue on the basis of the collections itself will take place. There will be free flow of goods and services. There will be concerns too. Mumbai, as you said, will lose octroi. But, Maharashtra will start getting a share of service tax that comes from Mumbai. And, probably, the largest share of service tax comes from Mumbai. Today, they are not getting this. Therefore, the factual situation today is that with the advantages of the GST, the free flow of goods and services that take place, a lot of convenience in the system itself is going to come in.

Several issues have been raised in the course of the debate. These have consciously been considered. Why multiple taxes? The last hon. Member, who spoke, raised the



issue of textiles; somebody raised the issue of some other products, like, biscuits. Today, you have a large number of products that are zero-rated. So, you can't have one rate where everybody pays that tax. Many will have to remain zero-rated. You have products that are marginally taxed where you may have five per cent rate. You have 18 per cent and a higher rate of 28 per cent. The simple formulation, in the first instance, is going to be what your present rate of taxation is. And, if you add up your taxation, you can be fitted against the nearest rate that exists. And, that nearest rate that exists is the one against which you will be fitted. That is what, in the first instance, is going to happen.

What will happen to the cesses? A lot of these cesses, which are on indirect taxes, are going to be removed. Some of the cesses on luxury or sin goods will remain there. So, those cesses itself will continue to remain and those cesses itself will be used as a pool in order to provide the money that has to go into the compensation package. That is how the GST Council has worked it out. Somebody mentioned that 40 per cent is mentioned in the IGST. That is the cap. If 18 per cent is the rate, there will be 9 and 9. If it is 28 per cent, it will be 14 and 14. So, it is not going to be 40 per cent. It is the cap. It is the outer limit so that once you raise it, you don't have to amend it at every stage. The caps are always higher. The caps are always higher; the bound rates are always higher than the applied rates. That is why the rate of 40 has been put. What will happen to the cess on luxury and sin products, which will be used for five years for compensation? After five years, it may be subsumed into the taxes itself. The Council will take a decision. That is what has been decided with regard to the five-year-cess itself.

Now, I come to petroleum products. Petroleum was a deal breaker. Even under the old Government it was a deal breaker. The States were not agreeing. So, with great difficulty, we persuaded the States. We will bring petroleum into the GST, but, zero rated, till such time the Council decides to impose a rate. On alcohol, the States were not in agreement. Therefore, as the GST experiment succeeds, hopefully, one day petroleum will come into it. Once the States decide, for which you may have to change the Constitution, you will, then, decide about alcohol. With regard to the real estate, the States had decided that they didn't want to bring it in. They had some difficulty with regard to stamp duty, and so on, which are otherwise not impacted. The Chief Economic Adviser made a detailed presentation to the States on the advantages of bringing real estate into the GST. You don't have to amend the Constitution for that. The Deputy Chief Minister of Delhi who is also the Finance Minister circulated a note and made a detailed presentation, wanting real estate to come in. Some of the States started supporting this idea. Then, in one of the meetings, held a few weeks ago, they said, let us implement it; we will see the

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experience, and in the first year itself, we will revisit our decision with regard to real estate; and, hopefully, if we agree, we will bring real estate into it. Speaking for myself, I was in favour of real estate. The Delhi Government was in favour of real estate. The Chief Economic Adviser made a presentation. Several stakes were upheld. Let me tell you the manner in which the GST Council has been functioning. Not on one issue had the Council divided itself on political lines. There have been issues where two Congress Finance Ministers have been at odds with each other. There have been issues on which defending the rights of the States, the BJP Finance Ministers have argued with me. Finally, after discussion, a *via media* is arrived at and a decision, therefore, is taken. I am quite sure that on issues like petroleum, issues like real estate, in foreseeable future, once the experiment of the GST itself picks up, one by one the Council itself will take a decision. And, since we have created a federal institution, we can leave it to the federal institution itself to decide as to what is to be done. Mr. Anand Sharma raised a very valid issue. Several service tax players, Telecom, IT, Banking, Insurance, etc., made a detailed presentation in person to the Council for a centralised registration. The Act had no provision. Therefore, the States, in one voice, said, "We will separately register it." Registration is an online process. Therefore, getting a similar and identical online registration in 20 or 30 States is not a very difficult thing. What if you get audited by different States? That is a bigger challenge. So, we agreed to put in clause 148 in the CGST law. For instance, you can say that for a major service tax player, a bank or a telecom company, or, an IT operator, a joint audit of the Centre or the State can take place. You can have a Central audit. The Clause 148 itself permits it. Therefore, they created an arrangement. Today, there will be a separate registration, which is an online registration. But there is a provision as far as a separate audit for a particular category is concerned. Jammu and Kashmir in the Constitutional Amendment itself and in the law is not included because of Article 370. Now, not being included will keep Jammu and Kashmir outside the benefit of the input credit chain. So, consumers there are going to lose out; producers there are going to lose out. The consumers themselves may have to pay a price where they don't get the input credit of what taxes are already paid. Therefore, Jammu and Kashmir, under their Constitutional requirement, will have to bring their own legislation, and that legislation, I am told, is likely which will integrate itself into the Central law itself. And, therefore, they will become a part of the chain, and, as a gesture itself, even though J&K is still not a part of this whole arrangement, the hon. Finance Minister of J&K attends every meeting and participates actively because J&K is also going to, being a consuming-State particularly, benefit as far as this arrangement is concerned.

A lot of questions have been raised about GSTN and why was this arrangement made. Some objections have been raised but I was surprised when Mr. Sibal raised this question. Between the Empowered Committee and the Finance Ministry, during the UPA Government, a lot of detailed exercise has gone into it. The Empowered Committee went into it. There are billions of vouchers every month which GSTN is going to match and, therefore, the IT skills, as you yourself rightly mentioned, have to be of globally the best standard. It will be the biggest network in the country in that sense. Now should that network be run within the Government itself? Will you be able to have the flexibility inside the Government to get the best of the talent available within the scales, salaries, discipline of the Government itself, or, should there be a deep and pervasive Government control and yet flexibility to hire and function with the very best? And, I think, under your Government, you made a conscious choice, and the choice was that twenty-four-and-a-half per cent each, that is, 49 per cent is held between the Central and the State Governments. The balance, 51, goes to entities like some banks in the private sector, one of the LIC Housing and I think one of the offshoots of the NSC. Strictly, 51 per cent could be considered to be outside the Government. But then, over the years, the wisdom of the Government and that of the Empowered Committee was that while giving it the flexibility of only a 49-per cent Government, out of the Board of 14 members, those private banking institutions and also the insurance institutions will have three, Government has seven and four are independent people selected with majority Government participation. So, the Board is really 50 per cent Government, 4 independent, nominated by the Government – there was a Member, Nilekani Committee appointed when the UPA was in power which recommended all this structure – and only three from those so-called other institutions. All key decisions are to be taken – some key decisions – by a special Resolution. Shareholders' Agreement for key decisions and affirmative vote of the Government is required. So, unless the Government of India agrees or all the Governments of States agree, the decision is not taken. It will be headed by some officers, sent on deputation from the Government itself. So, what was the arrangement of GSTN? To be able to hire the best talent pool that 30 billion vouchers in a month can be matched and this data maintained, you give it the flexibility of 49 per cent-Government so that you get the best pool, but the management structure has a deep and pervasive Governmental control, and then in the Act itself, we have put in Clause 133 that any information which is made public becomes a penal offence. So, not only do you build the firewalls around the structure but you also made this. Now this demand has been raised repeatedly to change the structure. At some stage, if we all feel that the structure is to be changed, structures can always be changed; Government can acquire one per cent or two per cent more shares. But then, I am not sure whether the same flexibility would remain or not. Therefore, we keep this

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issue open. At present, we have not felt the necessity of altering that arrangement, that there remains flexibility with 49 per cent Government, but the management structure is created with a deep and pervasive governmental control, with IT firewalls built around it and penal consequences if any information is made public in order to secure the information. Therefore, we decided to continue the arrangement which was arrived at because it was arrived at after not just one stray decision, but a series of consultations and decisions, held under the previous Government and by the Empowered Committee. And, that Empowered Committee didn't belong to the Government. Every Government, till today, has made sure that the Chairperson of the Empowered Committee is a person not belonging to the Ruling Party in power, the reason being, we always appoint an Empowered Committee Chairperson who is from one of the Opposition Parties, so that a larger participation can happen. And, in that structure, all the Finance Ministers of all the States, the Finance Ministers of the Congress, the Left Parties, the BJP and other political parties, everybody has participated and come to this arrangement that the Government has, along with the best advice, gone by that structure. Therefore, we must be clear that this is how the GSTN itself was created.

Shri Naresh Agrawal had raised the issue that internationally tourists get a refund. Of course, in the IGST, there is a provision in Clause 15, where the tourists do get a refund. Now, what would happen if there is a part excise duty and a part service, as in the case of air conditioners? There is a provision as far a composite supply is concerned. There are methodologies of taxing a composite supply, which is part manufacturing and part services. In a house, for instance, the steel, cement, sanitary fittings, electrical fittings, will all be excisable; the architect and the contractor will have to pay a service charge. In a restaurant, there would be excisable items and there would be a service tax element. These are composite supplies. And, therefore, the law, obviously, has a provision, with regard to that. Then, there are the arrest provisions. Now, as far as the arrest provisions are concerned, service tax and excise law had some very stringent arrest provisions. In the last two Finance Bills, we have reduced them significantly. Some States, in the VAT law, had an arrest provision while some didn't have an arrest provision. Now, this was thoroughly debated by all the Finance Ministers, and there were clearly two views at the very outset. The first view was, 'why arrest'? The second view was, supposing a man defrauds ₹ 100 crore, is the State Government powerless? And he has no assets to recover it from; what do you do? What is the kind of deterrent? And then, the wisdom of the Council itself was that they chose a middle path. They diluted the grounds on which an arrest can be made. And the grounds now are, you make a supply

without any vouchers altogether, or you have vouchers fakely created, forged and no supply, or you collect taxes and don't deposit it. Now, these would otherwise also constitute forgery and breach of trust. Now, these are the three circumstances. शरद यादव जी ने कहा कि अगर कोई छोटा सा fraud करता है, तो क्या उसको arrest करेंगे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, छोटे को नहीं करेंगे। So, up to a fraud of two crore rupees, no arrest. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, actually, some of the States which had a tougher stand, said, 'why should we allow that; two crores is a very large amount'! If an arrest is made for a fraud of two to five crore rupees, it is bailable. After ₹ 5 crore, it is non-bailable. So, it is only in the very big fraud cases where a man forges a complete transaction, it is only then that the arrest is made. And this was the actual division — should you have no arrest or should you have arrest only in rare cases and with very stringent conditions. Mr. Satish Misra wanted to know how compounding and arrest co-exist. Arrest is for the offence and compounding is when the prosecution is filed, which is the next stage. So, after arrest, you are on bail or not on bail; when the prosecution is filed, there is a separate chapter which gives you the option of asking for a compounding on such payment as the rules may themselves prescribe.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: You have provided in sub-clause 5 of clause 132 that it will become non-bailable, while even under clause 132(5)(i), it is compoundable. It is compoundable even after ₹ 5 crore. In that case, you arrest him. But the question is whether it is bailable or non-bailable. In other matters, it is bailable. In this, you are making it non-bailable.

श्री अरुण जेटली: सतीश जी, अगर वह पांच करोड़ से ज्यादा वाला होगा, तो नॉन-बेलेबल होगा, even if it is compoundable. Everything is compoundable, पांच करोड़ से ज्यादा वाला नॉन-बेलेबल होगा और नॉन-बेलेबल में भी अगर कभी बेल हो जाती है और बाद में prosecution file होता है, तो आप prosecution के टाइम पर कहेंगे कि मैं पैनल्टी देने के लिए तैयार हूँ, आप मेरे tax और penalty को compound कर दीजिए That is a separate chapter altogether. A question has been raised with regard to CAG. With regard to CAG, जो छोटा ट्रेडर है, उसके जो ऑडिट केसेज़ होंगे, those will be audited either by the State or by the Central Government through their representatives. Whether the Department itself is doing its duty as per law or not, the CAG has the overriding power to call for any case. Now, a question arose whether we must have a provision in the Act itself empowering the CAG. The current CAG wrote to me and suggested that I must put a provision in the Act. I took it to the GST Council. The Council said, "None of the Taxation laws says we have the power to audit, that is, the State Government or the Central Government; the Tax laws don't give CAG the power to audit; the authority of the CAG emanates from the Constitution and from the CAG Act itself. Therefore, this Act needn't have a special empowerment for the CAG." The CAG's

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empowerment comes from the Constitution and the CAG law itself. Therefore, those powers of the CAG to see whether a particular State Government or the Central Government is auditing correctly or not remains under the CAG Law itself. So, that power is separate. This is in relation to the question that you have raised. Now, under this Act, presently, nine set of rules have to be made. Maybe, in future some more may be required. We made five rules and made them public. Objections came. After the draft was prepared, we have corrected those rules and those final rules have now been made public. The other four have also been approved tentatively and made public. Under the democratic consultative provision, if some objections come and we have to make some marginal change, we are awaiting that which we will take up in the next meeting itself. Clause 171 is about anti-profiteering. Now, anti-profiteering is to prevent an unjust enrichment. I give you an example. Obviously costing and pricing depends on several factors; that will be a defence. Let us take the case of white goods. Most white goods today are taxed, if you total all the taxes, at about 31 per cent to 32 per cent. अब उस 31-32 per cent को 28 per cent पर किया जाएगा, that is the highest rate. उनमें से कई ऐसे प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, जो केवल middle class ही नहीं, lower-middle class भी अब यूज करता है। यदि कल GST Council तय करती है कि उसे 18 per cent कर देते हैं — I am just giving an illustrative example — अब आपको इस 13 per cent का benefit मिला, अब 13 per cent आपने अपनी जेब में डाल लिया या consumer को दिया। अगर आप कहें कि costing बढ़ गई, raw-material की कीमत बढ़ गई, इसलिए मैं 13 का 13 per cent pass on नहीं कर पाया, इसलिए मैंने केवल 2 per cent या 4 per cent pass on किया है। That may be a valid defence, but it is not correct to say that you can pocket the benefit that you get from tax reduction and a law can't provide for it. Therefore, an anti-profiteering provision has to be there. Now, which will be the body? The Council will consider whether this function can be given to the CCI or a separate group is to be created. Regarding the Council or a Committee, the Government won't adjudicate, or the tax officials won't adjudicate. Some independent quasi judicial body will adjudicate this and anti-profiteering clauses are there in most of these. Now, as I said, in nine out of ten cases, today, whether it is textile or biscuits, you know your present rate of taxation. You have to indulge in your arithmetical calculation and you are likely to come to the closest figure. इसलिए केवल आप biscuit बांट दें, उससे duty कम हो जाएगी, ऐसा नहीं होगा। यह arithmetic exercise होने वाली है। Unless the Council consciously comes to a decision that some amount will really require to be reduced. Transition phase में तकलीफ आएगी। यह obvious है कि तकलीफ होगी। इसलिए transition provisions हैं और इन provisions में कैसे duties दी गई हैं, क्योंकि यह साल के बीच में लागू हो रहा है और पहले कुछ महीनों के लिए penalties वगैरह waive off करना, ताकि लोगों को compliance में difficulties न हों, उसके लिए transition provisions का पूरा chapter है। MSME या कई ऐसे cases में जहां difficulties

आएंगी, इस बारे में question raise किया गया। Clause 128 में power to waive off difficulties है इसमें agricultural goods नहीं आने वाले हैं। इसलिए कपिल सिब्बल जी ने जो issue raise किया, वह registration provision का है कि उसे registration की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आज अगर agricultural products की zero rating है, तो Council की अभी तक की जो approach है, उसे देखकर संभावना यही है कि zero rating चलती रहेगी। इसलिए इसमें कोई agricultural goods आने वाली नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** मैंने यह नहीं कहा था। मैंने कहा था कि इसके लिए तो exemption है, लेकिन अगर वह कोई ancillary activity करता है, दूध बेचता है, अंडे बेचता है और cow dung बेचता है या अपना tractor rent पर देता है, तो इन ancillary activities पर भी exemption है या नहीं?

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** मैं माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि जो आज exempted है, आप आश्वस्त रहें, वह exempted रहेगा। इसलिए यह GST के दायरे में नहीं आने वाला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** क्या किसान के द्वारा की जाने वाली ancillary activities भी इससे exempted रहेंगी?

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** आज जो ancillary exempted है, वह exempted ही रहेगी। इसलिए आपने clause 2(14) में जो परिभाषा पढ़ी, वह registration के लिए है, taxation के लिए नहीं।

**श्री कपिल सिब्बल:** कोई बात नहीं। अब हम आपकी बात मान लेते हैं।

**श्री अरुण जेटली:** इसलिए आप मानकर चलिए। This is also what my friend, Sitaramji, said. Those 31 people also represent federalism. They also have a shared sovereignty. They are as much elected as some of us are, and, therefore, they also have a concern of agriculturist and their State Governments. So, it can't be a situation that 31 Ministers from States and Union Territories come and they have all agreed to a formulation which is against the interests of the States itself.

**SHRI SITARAM YECHURY:** The problem that is coming up, which Shri Kapil Sibal also raised, is that if you have an ancillary product, like *ghee* is produced ...**(Interruptions)**... रामदेव जी का नाम मत लीजिए, If *ghee* is produced, that is a taxable thing. Now, if such taxes are there, will the agriculturist be exempted or will he be taxed? That is my question.

**SHRI ARUN JAITLEY:** Today, I can't speak for them, but I can give you an indication of what is being discussed there. The present *status quo* will continue, and, therefore, the Ministers there also have a very strong approach as far as protection of agriculturists is concerned. They need the votes of the agriculturists and they have the concern of the agriculturists no less than what me or you have. They are also closer to the agriculturists in their States. So, why should they be deciding against



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them? As far as industry is concerned, we have had consultations at a very wide level itself. I really cannot restart this whole argument as to why the Constitution provided for Article 110 and so on. That is an issue, in the abstract, we will continue to discuss, as time passes by. But, today, all I can say is that in 2006, we embarked upon an idea, which looked very difficult. It ran into hurdles. We all have learnt from that experience, and, everyday, we have improved upon that idea. Today, it is the collective property of this country. At the draft stage also, the legal Committee had a larger participation of the State Governments when they drafted this.

**श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर:** सर, एक प्वाइंट मेरा भी था। मैंने जो जिक्र किया, आपने किसानों की बात की, multiple taxation की बात की। अगर एक टैक्स आप लगा रहे हैं, तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को यह अधिकार है कि वह उस पर मंडी टैक्स लगा सकती है। जब आप एक टैक्स की बात कर रहे हैं, तो एक ही टैक्स किसी भी agricultural produce पर लगना चाहिए, मेरा यही सवाल है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** मंडी टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am sure that the Council will take all these issues into consideration. So, Sir, this has now matured into the shape of these Bills. The rules have been prepared, and, now, they have started working on the rates. In fact, I can share with you that one of the suggestions was that we must decide it in the month of May or June because in fixing rates, a lot of pressure and lobbying goes on, as people think it is an opportunity to reopen the whole thing. Therefore, the arithmetic formula and the rationale behind it has been made public. All the experts are now working on it. They are hearing people, and, then, the Council itself, in the month of May, will take its final decision on this.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yesterday, I asked some queries on advance ruling assessment and audit. A model GST law should have a very clear mechanism. What we see, and, kindly enlighten us, is that the advance ruling will be in multiples, in the States where the registration takes place as well as in the Centre. Can't we have a centralized system where through the IGST mechanism, these issues, when it comes to State issues, can be duly addressed, and, at the same time, their compliance complications and tediousness is avoided? It is one of the issues that I had raised yesterday.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Anand ji, if you see Chapter 17, Clause 9 onwards of the CGST law, there is an Advance Ruling Authority and an Appellate Authority over the Advance Ruling Authority, which itself has been created, and, this authority will be separate in every State because a very large number of these assessments are going to take place there, and the assesses are going to be in the States.



Mr. Yechury had raised the point of limit of ₹ 1.5 crore. And, one of the reasons why we agreed – contrary to the view of some of the officials in the Revenue Service, who had a different view – was that the service tax is being assessed today by the Centre, a large number of these small traders for VAT are being assessed in the States, and, suddenly, you don't want the entire machinery of the Centre to go from shop-to-shop assessing those people. So, 90:10 was the division, and, for above 1.5 crore, the division is 50:50. Bulk of the, quantum-wise, amounts are above 1.5 crore; volume-wise, it is there. So, the Advance Ruling Chapter...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The concern is also not only about goods but also about pan-Indian services. That is where the complication is.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, I told you that under Clause 148, we have a special provision for a category of cases with regard to audit. Let us take an example. A large bank has to be audited; a large public-sector bank has to be audited. You can have a joint team of State and the Centre auditing the bank itself. For the purposes of registration, there is some inconvenience involved. I had strongly advocated a centralized registration; the banks and the insurance companies wanted centralized registration but the States had a different view. Therefore, the States' view prevailed. But then we had a via-media for the purposes of audit after that registration. For a class of cases, there can be a separate mode of audit itself to take care and to somehow dilute the hardship. So, we have an advance ruling provision itself. Now, these are all four legislations which have been unanimously approved by the Council. Therefore, Sir, I have tried to deal with most of the questions which have been raised.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Before you conclude, may I ask one point? I am raising one concern, which I want you to answer, not for scoring points, but of concern because this is going to be a legislation that will remain for many generations, after we are not there also. One of the issues that have been of serious concern for us is the growth of economic imbalances that are regional. Today, you have a situation where it is a three, three, three — the three richer States are three times richer than the three poorer States. That is the Indian reality. Now, with a centralized tax, a generalized tax, such a pattern of economic imbalances is likely to continue to rise. What is the counter that you have thought of or what are the provisions in the future because now the tempering effect of having a Planning Commission also is not there for regional economic imbalances? So, how is it going to be incorporated within the framework of the GST? Have you thought about this? What do you think is the future roadmap?

6.00 P.M.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there are two or three points which you may consider. GST, in that sense, is more equitable because it leans in favour of the consuming States being a destination tax. Therefore, inherently, the consuming States are going to benefit. If any State, consuming or producing, loses, its compensation is protected for some period of time. Then, how to compensate a State which has to grow? For instance, today you have North-Eastern Himalayan States. There is a special provision which the Finance Commission then makes. There is an extreme category which has also been provided. Supposing some State faces a challenge, a drought, a flood, what do you do? Does it unilaterally increase its SGST? There is a procedure. The Council then can, considering the special circumstances of the State, permit them. So, these are in-built mechanisms which have been created in the Council itself.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी किसी भी व्यापारी को साल में केवल चार बार रिटर्न भरना पड़ता है, लेकिन नए बिल के अनुसार अब 37 रिटर्न्स भरने पड़ेंगे। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इसके बारे में कुछ जानकारी देंगे?

श्री अरुण जेटली: इस कानून में भी इसका प्रावधान है, जो आपने कल quarterly returns का point raise किया था। इसमें भी quarterly returns का प्रावधान है और इसलिए जो सारा का सारा सिस्टम धीरे-धीरे ऑनलाइन होगा, उससे सहूलियत बढ़ेगी, कम नहीं होगी।

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: इसके अनुसार आपको मंथली 3 रिटर्न्स देने हैं, 10 तारीख को, 15 तारीख को और 20 तारीख को देने हैं और उसके बाद annual return अलग देना है। Please verify. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, if later on it is found that he had not defrauded the State or the Exchequer for more than rupees five crores and he has suffered imprisonment for a long period, what action will be taken against the officers who passed this order? Would the same provisions be also applicable to the officers? Otherwise, there will be a lot of corruption if the deterrent is not put in. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, I shall put the motion regarding the consideration of the Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to make a provision for levy and collection of tax on intra-State supply of goods or services or both by the Central Government and the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 6. In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No.19) by Shri Vivek K. Tankha.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have seven Amendments. Can I quickly suggest something here? I would not be moving them. I would quickly go through the Amendments. I would finish it in one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Are you moving the Amendment?

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, I am not moving the Amendment. I just want to place it before the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will take a few seconds. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Hon. Finance Minister, I have brought this particular Amendment only to highlight that ultimately you need an all-India service if you want to have a seamless transaction. You will need an all-India cadre. If you have two systems working, sooner or later there will be problems within the two systems. I am sure about it. What you have done here is this. Once the State takes notice of a transaction, the Centre cannot take notice of that later. So, what the State offices will do is this. They will immediately give as many notices as possible to keep the transactions with them and disempower the Centre. This is something which you have to take into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving the Amendment?

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, I am not moving the Amendment.

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 7. In Clause 7, there are two Amendments; Amendment (No.1) by Shri Derek O'Brien and Amendment (No.4) by Shri Jairam Ramesh.

Shri Derek O'Brien, are you moving the Amendment? Okay, move your Amendment.

**CLAUSE 7 – SCOPE OF SUPPLY**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I beg to move:—

1. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 13, lines 17 and 18, *for* the words "as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council", the words "as may be passed by the Houses of Parliament on the recommendations of the Council" be *substituted*.

This has been a long journey of 17 years for this Bill. And the last five years also...(Interruptions)... Sir, please give me one or two minutes to express myself on the Amendment.

Sir, today, actually all of us here should be feeling like a couple married for 17 years and after many efforts ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Come to the Amendment.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir. And after many efforts produced a baby. ...(Interruptions)... That is not the part of the Amendment. ...(Interruptions)... We have been part of the GST since 2000 and have been consistently supporting the GST ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak about the Amendment. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, one minute. ...(Interruptions)... We understand...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... The Congress Party would have moved the same Amendment after me ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak about the Amendment.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the GST Council is a very good idea; the way it has been composed and the way it expresses itself, there is no doubt about that and full credit goes to the Finance Minister for making it happen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then there is no need for the Amendment.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: And it supports the federal structure. My Amendment simply says that whatever the GST Council recommends that should touch the Parliament once. We should not bypass the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing your Amendment?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: One minute, Sir. Let me finish. We must not bypass the Parliament even though the GST Council has a strong federal structure. As it is, we have started bypassing one House ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing your Amendment now?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, Sir. I am pressing for the Amendment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Amendment (No.1) moved by Shri Derek O'Brien to vote.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I want division. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we are all for the GST. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we asked for division. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what about my Amendment? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this. ...(Interruptions)... I have to dispose it of first. Only then can I come to you. ...(Interruptions)... I know that it is there. ...(Interruptions)... Do you want to say something? ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I have not yet ordered the division.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, may I request my friend, Mr. Derek O'Brien, to reconsider it? I will give reason for it. Plenary power is there with the Parliament and also with the State Assemblies. Nobody is disputing that. So, under Article 279A, the GST Council will recommend. They have recommended a law. It has come before Parliament and, therefore, Parliament is not bypassed. When GST Council fixes the rate, every State will have to place it before itself in its budgetary provision saying that this is the provision. So, it will come up for discussion. And if a State or the Centre has any issues, they will go to the Council through their representative. The consequence, please understand it, of doing otherwise would be this. Let us say that the Central Parliament says, "I am overruling the decision of the Council and fixing the rates somewhat different." State Assemblies will also say that. The moment we set that practice, we can forget GST. Please understand that. This is the first-ever decision of the Council which is coming up for Parliamentary ratification and, therefore, if in the very first decision itself, we start disagreeing with the draft of the Council itself, then what is the precedent that we are going to create for the States? Tomorrow, it comes up before the West Bengal Assembly; it goes before the Jharkhand Assembly. Everybody will make its own amendments. I am not saying that you don't have the power. Certainly, it is before you. The plenary power is yours. But, we should be guided by that federal arrangement which we have made.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

If we have any good suggestions to make to the contrary, we will make it there through our representative. But, let us not unilaterally upset that federal arrangement because if we start upsetting that federal arrangement, then it will become impossible to implement it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, what do you have to say in the light of this explanation? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I will respond to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are having a healthy debate. Sir, when the GST Council wanted the rate to be hardcoded into the Bill on December the 2nd, 2016, the hon. Finance Minister said this and I quote from page 9, section 8. Sir, I quote, "This provision would suffer from the vice of excessive delegation." This is what the hon. Finance Minister said in the meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, he has explained his position. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Go by the present explanation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am only pointing out very humbly to the hon. Finance Minister. These are his words at the meeting about the vice of excessive delegation. Sir, I stand by what we are saying. We are moving. We want a division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are seeking division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what about my amendment? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say what I have to say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... The amendment is the same. Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, is it the same? ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the amendment is the same, but the outcome may be different. Hold on for a minute. Sir, I had brought forward this amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, if I can have some silence, I can explain the situation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have not moved it. ...*(Interruptions)*... First of all, you say that. You go by what the Chair says. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... It's the

same amendment that I had brought forward. ...(Interruptions)... I wanted it because of a feeling that all of us had that Parliament, particularly this House, was consistently being bypassed or taken for granted. It happened in the case of the Aadhaar Bill; it happened in the case of the Finance Bill. We believe strongly that these Bills should have been debated in this House. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, that is not the issue here. What is your amendment? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, I cannot allow this. ...(Interruptions)... You say what your amendment is. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Derek, please let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... One second please. ...(Interruptions)... Let me finish. ...(Interruptions)... Let me explain. ...(Interruptions)... You have explained. Let me explain. ...(Interruptions)... If I can have the hon. Finance Minister's attention please, Sir, I gave notice for this amendment that whatever is the decision of the GST Council, it has to be passed by Parliament. However, yesterday, the former Finance Minister and the former Prime Minister..... (Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... It is not permitted. ...(Interruptions)... You have to.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; this is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot because I did not call you, first of all, you know. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No. ...(Interruptions)... It has a very longer. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it has a very longer division. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)... You sit down there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow every Member, who has given notice for amendments, to have their say. ...*(Interruptions)*... But he should wait for my calling him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Without my calling, he stands up and is explaining. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It has a very longer division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... You wait for.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Just two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I never said, I will not come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... If everybody behaves like this, what do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... Whatever opportunity I gave to Mr. Derek O'Brien, I would have given to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you are not patient. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it has a very longer division. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... First of all, you have not moved. You have only given notice. If you move, you must say, I move or do not move. Then, you speak about the amendment. Not anything else. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Listen to me, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking about the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak about the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking about the amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Both are identical amendments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He wants to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... What can I do?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: It should be taken up together. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will decide that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Who are you to decide? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...



MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will decide that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know what to do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am here to suggest. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know what to do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, yesterday, the former Prime Minister advised me not to move the amendment because it will disturb the fine consensus that has been arrived at in the GST Council. It is the former Prime Minister who told me, “Don’t do this because this will send a wrong signal on the new federal framework.” I think, Sir, in deference to what the former Prime Minister said, in spite of the former Prime Minister being at the receiving end of the jibes of his successor, including raincoats and what not, I think, — Sir, please listen to me — with the statesman like approach, the former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, has advised me not to move this amendment in keeping with the spirit of consensus, to maintain the federal framework and to give respect to the GST Council. So, I am not moving this amendment at all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri Jairam Ramesh did not move. Now, Mr. Derek O’Brien, you have moved. Are you pressing?

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, I will say one sentence and I am pressing. Yes, Sir. I only wish that Mr. Jairam Ramesh and his friends had discussed with the former Prime Minister last week in the Lok Sabha because the Congress Party moved the same amendment in the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay; sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: One week, too late! ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, Sir, we are moving. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. In that case, I shall now put the Amendment moved by Shri Derek O’Brien to vote.

SHRI DEREK O’BRIEN: Sir, I want division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

*The House divided.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes: 010

Noes: 115

Abstain: 009

**AYES – 10**

Bandyopadhyay, Shri D.

Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen

Gupta, Shri Manish

Gupta, Shri Vivek

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul

Hassan, Shri Ahamed

O'Brien, Shri Derek

Roy, Shri Sukhevdu Sekhar

Sen, Ms. Dola

Singh, Dr. Kanwar Deep

**NOES : 115**

Abraham, Shri Joy

Akbar, Shri M. J.

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A. K.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Balmuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Chowdary, Shri Y. S.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Daimary, Shri Biswajit  
Dalwai, Shri Husain  
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh  
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain  
Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh  
Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh  
Dwivedi, Shri Janardan  
Fernandes, Shri Oscar  
Ganesan, Shri La.  
Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa  
Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand  
Goel, Shri Vijay  
Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai  
Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev  
Goyal, Shri Piyush  
Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.  
Harivansh, Shri  
Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin  
Jain, Shri Meghraj  
Jaitley, Shri Arun  
Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal  
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh  
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar

Kujur, Shri Santiuse  
Mahatme, Dr. Vikas  
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh  
Malik, Shri Shwait  
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.  
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash  
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra  
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
Mukut Mithi, Shri  
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash  
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh  
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah  
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas  
Netam, Shri Ram Vichar  
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati  
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad  
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal  
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai  
Patil, Shri Basawaraj  
Patil, Shrimati Rajani  
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan  
Poddar, Shri Mahesh  
Prabhu, Shri Suresh  
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra  
Punia, Shri P. L.  
Rajaram, Shri  
Ramamurthy, Shri K. C.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri  
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava  
Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar  
Ravi, Shri Vayalar  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam  
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar  
Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.  
Sancheti, Shri Ajay  
Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota  
Selja, Kumari  
Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap  
Singh, Shri Amar  
Singh, Chaudhary Birender  
Singh, Shri Digvijaya  
Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan  
Singh, Dr. Manmohan  
Singh, Shri Veer  
Sinh, Dr. Sanjay  
Sinha, Shri R. K.  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Suresh Gopi, Shri  
Swamy, Shri A. V.  
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk  
Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
Tankha, Shri Vivek K.  
Thakur, Dr. C. P.  
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath  
Tiwari, Shri Alok

Tiwari, Shri Pramod

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh

Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.

Venkatesh, Shri T. G.

Verma, Shrimati Chhaya

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash

Vora, Shri Motilal

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

*The Amendment (No. 1) was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh has not moved it. Therefore, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I also explained. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already explained it. In spite of me, you explained it.

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there are four Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) by Shri Derek O'Brien and Amendments (Nos. 5 and 6) by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Shri Derek O'Brien, are you moving it?

#### CLAUSE 9 - LEVY AND COLLECTION

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I move:

2. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 13, lines 34 and 35, *for* the words "as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council", the words "as may be passed by the Houses of Parliament on the recommendations of the Council" be *substituted*.

3. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 13, lines 39 and 40, *for* the words "as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council", the words "as may be passed by the Houses of Parliament on the recommendations of the Council" be *substituted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh, are you moving it?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Can I explain again?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There is no need. Your explanation is applicable to all amendments.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it was Dr. Manmohan Singh who had persuaded me not to move the Amendments.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, it is tutoring by another hon. Member, but, I accept it.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you should ask a relevant question. Why is he absolving the responsibility and putting it on Dr. Manmohan Singh?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he is doing that.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Why are you doing that? That is not fair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he is passing the buck on others.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am trying to highlight the difference between the former Prime Minister, who is a statesman and the present Prime Minister, who is a politician.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): What about your leader? What is your advice? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Derek O'Brien has moved the Amendment and Shri Jairam Ramesh did not move the Amendment. I put the Amendment (Nos. 2 and 3), moved by Shri Derek O'Brien to vote.

*The Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) were negatived.*

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 11 there is one Amendment (No. 8) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, Amendment not moved.

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 12 to 24 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause 25. There is one Amendment (No. 9) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. Mr. Jairam Ramesh has advised Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy to remain absent. ...(Interruptions)... Amendment not moved.

*Clause 25 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 26 to 34 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Clause 35. In Clause 35, there is one Amendment (No.7) by Shri T. K. Rangarajan and Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Both of you have the same Amendment. One of you can move.

#### CLAUSE 35 – ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I move:—

7. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Following amendment be made in the Central Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017 as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

“That at page 31, line 22, *for* the words “registered person The words “taxable person” be *substituted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I now put the Amendment (No. 7), moved by Shri T. K. Rangarajan and Shri Tapan Kumar Sen to vote.

*The Amendment (No. 7) was negatived.*

*Clause 35 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 36 to 41 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause 42. There is one Amendment (No.20) by Shri Vivek K. Tankha. Are you moving?

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, I am not moving. I am just suggesting. I want to inform the hon. Finance Minister that in Clause 42, he has to match the inward invoices between the supplier and the purchaser. Unless they get matched, the purchaser doesn't get the credit. Now, with billions of invoices and debit notes coming, it is going to be a nightmare. Nowhere in the world this system has been accepted, not even in the U.S. The only place where it was accepted was in China



in one province and they gave it up. On this basis, you must try and formulate a policy so that these invoices can be accepted and not create trouble.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are not moving the Amendment!

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

*Clause 42 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 43 to 60 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Clause 61. There is one Amendment (No. 10) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent, so the Amendment not moved.

*Clause 61 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 62 to 65 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Clause 66. There is one Amendment (No.11) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent, so the Amendment not moved.

*Clause 66 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 67 to 77 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Clause 78. There is one Amendment (No. 12) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent, so the Amendment not moved.

*Clause 78 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 79 to 107 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up Clause 108. There is one Amendment (No. 21) by Shri Vivek K. Tankha. Are you moving?

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: I am not moving. But I want to put it across to the Finance Minister. It is a very serious issue. In this Clause you have given the power of revision against the orders of the assessing authority which is limited to only when it is prejudicial to the interest of the revenue. That means, every Assessing Officer would like to assess and impose a tax and, then, make sure that there is no revision. Ordinarily, in taxes, revision is available for both sides. If you accept the case of the assessee and the Department wants to go in for a revision, it can

[Shri Vivek K. Tankha]

go; and if the assessee wants to go, even that is allowed. Here, what is happening is, it is only when there is a prejudice to the revenue, that a revision is allowed, which means the Department would help the assessee and the assessee would not be able to have his say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you are not moving it.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment not moved.

*Clause 108 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 109 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 110, there are four Amendments (Nos. 22 to 25) by Shri Vivek Tankha. Are you moving?

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, what has happened is, when the President retires, you will make the senior-most member the officiating President. This would be in both cases, during his absence or on his resignation, that is, illness or resignation. Now, it should be a judicial member; it should not be a technical member, because it is a judge who should always preside. Do not give it to the technical member, otherwise it would lose its flavour.

Number two, in NCLT, the same issue arose, of how to select these people. For judicial members, you have said that it would be done in consultation with the CJI. Now, that is too loose. Like in the NCLT, recently, you brought in a committee for which you had said there would be a Supreme Court Judge, a nominee of the Chief Justice, a nominee of the Law Ministry and a nominee of the Finance Ministry so that there is a formal hierarchy, there are minutes and so on. Similarly, for technical members, there is no consultation with the judiciary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At this point, there can be no point of order. Once you are in the process of Clause-by-Clause consideration, there can be no point of order.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: The problem is that all technical members ...*(Interruptions)*... all over India would be appointed by the Governments, and the Governments are the biggest assessee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sit down. But you are not moving it. Isn't it?

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: No. I am not moving it. But I am saying that there is a great danger.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was saying that once you are in the process of...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Just a minute, Sir. Rule 103, which relates to withdrawal of amendments, does not prescribe any speech for withdrawal of any amendment. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well, Sukhendu Sekharji, once a Member moves an Amendment, he can explain it. But he wants to withdraw it, so we give him an opportunity to make his point.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: But, Sir, in case of withdrawal, there cannot be any justification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is explaining why he is withdrawing. Anyway, it is okay. Amendment not moved.

*Clause 110 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 111 to 125 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause , there is one Amendment (No. 13) by Dr. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendment is not moved.

*Clause 126 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 127 and 128 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We now take up Clause 129. There are three Amendments (Nos. 14 to 16) by Dr. Subbarami Reddy. But he is absent and the Amendments are not moved.

*Clause 129 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 130 and 131 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 132, there are two Amendments (Nos. 17 and 18) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent, therefore, Amendments not moved.

*Clause 132 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 133 to 174, the First Schedule, the Second Schedule and the Third Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:—

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding the consideration of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017 to vote. The question is:—

That the Bill to make a provision for levy and collection of tax on inter-State supply of goods or services or both by the Central Government and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there is one Amendment (No. 8) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Not present, therefore, Amendment not moved.

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there are six Amendments; Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Jairam Ramesh. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, are you moving?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am not moving but I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to consider the suggestion that I had given yesterday for having a small, compact, independent professional Secretariat for the GST Council so that there is an arm length relationship between the GST Council and the Centre and the GST Council and the States.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, Amendment not moved. Amendments (Nos.4 to 7) by Shri Derek O'Brien. Are you moving?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am moving my Amendments. ...(Interruptions)... I will say only two sentences. ...(Interruptions)... When I am moving, I am allowed to speak. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, we are hundred per cent for GST, we are hundred per cent for the supremacy of Parliament. I am moving it for these two reasons. I move:—

4. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017,

as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 4, lines 37 and 38, *for* the words "as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council", the words "as may be passed by the Houses of Parliament on the recommendations of the Council" be *substituted*.

5. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 4, lines 46 and 47, *for* the words "as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council", the words "as may be passed by the Houses of Parliament on the recommendations of the Council" be *substituted*.

6. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 5, line 1, *for* the words "The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification," the words "The Houses of Parliament may, on the recommendations of the Council" be *substituted*.

7. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 5, line 11, *for* the words "The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification," the words "The Houses of Parliament may, on the recommendations of the Council" be *substituted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Amendment (No. 9) is by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendment not moved. So, I put Amendment (Nos. 4 to 7), moved by Shri Derek O'Brien to vote.

*The Amendments (Nos. 4 to 7) were negatived.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No. 10) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is not present. So, Amendment not moved.

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 7 to 15 were added to the Bill.*

**CLAUSE 16-ZERO RATED SUPPLY**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 16, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) by Shri T. K. Rangarajan and Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. Are you moving the Amendments?

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Yes, Sir, we want to move.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, just two minutes. We are moving these Amendments. It relates to the granting of input tax credit under any value added tax system including GST. And, in this respect, if my Amendments are not accepted, many of our public sector units, particularly, oil companies, will be under a losing position in the long run. With the overall national interest, I request that my both the Amendments should be accepted. So, I move:—

2. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 13, line 21, *for* the words "following supplies", the words "following taxable supplies" be *substituted*.

3. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 13, line 28, *after* the words "exempt supply", the words "other than non-taxable supply" be *inserted*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I now put the Amendment (Nos. 2 and 3) by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri T.K. Rangarajan to vote.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, Division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Really!

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Yes, Sir. If this explanation is accepted, then the public sector oil companies can be saved. It is for the Government to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you pressing for Division?

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Yes, Sir.

*The House divided.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 009

Noes : 112

Abstain : 008

**AYES : 9**

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Banerjee, Shri Ritabrata

Narayanan, Shri C. P.

Ragesh, Shri K. K.

Raja, Shri D.

Rangarajan, Shri T. K.

Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar

Somaprasad, Shri K.

Yechury, Shri Sitaram

**NOES: 112**

Abraham, Shri Joy

Akbar, Shri M. J.

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A. K.

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Babbar, Shri Raj

Balnuchu, Dr. Pradeep Kumar

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Chowdary, Shri Y. S.

Chowdhury, Shrimati Renuka

Daimary, Shri Biswajit

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Desai, Shri Anil

Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh

Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh

Dwivedi, Shri Janardan

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Ganesan, Shri La.

Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawar Chand

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gohel, Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai

Gowda, Prof. M. V. Rajeev

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

Gupta, Shri Vivek

Hariprasad, Shri B. K.

Harivansh, Shri

Irani, Shrimati Smriti Zubin

Jain, Shri Meghraj

Jaitley, Shri Arun

Jangde, Dr. Bhushan Lal

Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan



Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh  
Kalita, Shri Bhubaneswar  
Kashyap, Shri Ram Kumar  
Khan, Shri K. Rahman  
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Kujur, Shri Santiuse  
Mahatme, Dr. Vikas  
Mahra, Shri Mahendra Singh  
Malik, Shri Shwait  
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh L.  
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh  
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash  
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra  
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash  
Naidu, Shri M. Venkaiah  
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas  
Netam, Shri Ram Vichar  
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati  
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal  
Pandya, Shri Dilipbhai  
Patil, Shri Basawaraj  
Patil, Shrimati Rajani  
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan

Poddar, Shri Mahesh

Prabhu, Shri Suresh

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Punia, Shri P. L.

Rajaram, Shri

Ramamurthy, Shri K. C.

Ramesh, Shri Jairam

Rangasayee Ramakrishna, Shri

Rao, Dr. K. Keshava

Rapolu, Shri Ananda Bhaskar

Ravi, Shri Vayalar

Rupala, Shri Parshottam

Sable, Shri Amar Shankar

Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.

Sancheti, Shri Ajay

Seetharama Lakshmi, Shrimati Thota

Selja, Kumari

Sen, Ms. Dola

Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap

Sibal, Shri Kapil

Singh, Shri Amar

Singh, Chaudhary Birender

Singh, Shri Digvijaya

Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan

Singh, Dr. Manmohan

Singh, Shri Veer

Sinh, Dr. Sanjay  
Sinha, Shri R. K.  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Suresh Gopi, Shri  
Swamy, Shri A. V.  
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk  
Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
Tankha, Shri Vivek K.  
Thakur, Dr. C. P.  
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath  
Tiwari, Shri Pramod  
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa  
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh  
Vegad, Shri Shankarbhai N.  
Venkatesh, Shri T. G.  
Verma, Shrimati Chhaya  
Verma, Shri Ramkumar  
Verma, Shri Ravi Prakash  
Vora, Shri Motilal  
Yadav, Shri Bhupender

*The Amendments (Nos. 2 and 3) were negatived.*

*Clause 16 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 17 , there is one Amendment (No. 11) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; he is not present. So, Amendment not moved.

*Clause 17 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 18 to 21 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 22, there is one Amendment (No. 12) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is not present. The Amendment is not moved.

*Clause 22 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 23 to 25 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding the consideration of the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for compensation to the States for the loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there are two Amendments (Nos. 4 and 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So the Amendments are not moved.

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there is one Amendment (No. 6) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So the Amendment is not moved.

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there are two Amendments (Nos. 7 and 8) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So the Amendments are not moved.

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 11 to 14 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Schedule, there are three Amendments (Nos. 1 to 3) by Shri T. K. Rangarajan and Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

#### THE SCHEDULE

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, Sir, I move it and my purpose of moving it is, firstly, it is crucial that the beedi industry needs an exemption and it should not be taken at par with cigarette industry. More than one crore workers are working in that sector and they are the poorest of the poor. Secondly, these Amendments, particularly No. 3, relate to removing the anomaly and bringing more transparency. It is in the matter of registered or non-registered book of account. A person who has not taken registration can say, "I am not liable to keep true books of account". This anomalous position in the Bill needs to be removed for a better understanding. So I move:—

1. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 8, Sl. No. 2, line 16, *for* the figure "24", the figures and words "24, excluding 2403.10.31" be *substituted*."
2. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 8, Sl. No. 5, lines 35 to 42, *for* the words "Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (other than motor vehicles for the transport of 10 or more persons, including the driver) including station wagons and racing cars", the words "Motor cars including station wagons and racing cars for which value for the purpose of levy of Goods and Services Tax exceeds rupees twenty-five lakh" be *substituted*."
3. That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha, namely:—

"That at page 8, Sl. No. 6, line 43 be *deleted*."

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, the cigarette manufacturers wanted to make small cigarettes, equivalent to beedi and the beedi manufacturing people cannot pay that tax.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right, I understood. Now, as Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy is not present, his Amendment is not moved. I shall, therefore, put the Amendment moved by Shri T. K. Rangarajan and Shri Tapan Kumar Sen to vote.

*The Amendments (No.1 to 3) were negatived.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall take up the fourth Bill, the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill, 2017. The question is:—

"That the Bill to make a provision for levy and collection of Tax on intra-State supply of goods or services or both by the Union Territories and the matter connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up Clause 7. There is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendment not moved.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I just want to say that in view of the fact that Dr. Subbarami Reddy spends so much time and energy in giving his amendments, maybe, you should consider this Bill tomorrow when he is present. ...(Interruptions)...

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 8 to 9 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there is one Amendment (No. 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. He is absent. So, the Amendment not moved.

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 11 to 26 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 6th of April, 2017, has allotted time for Government Legislative and Other Business, as follows:—

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha.—	
(a) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017.	Two Hours
(b) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017.	Two Hours
(c) The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Third Amendment) Bill, 2017.	Four Hours (To be discussed together)
(d) The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017.	
(e) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2016.	One Hour
(f) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2016.	Three Hours
2. Motion for annulment of Notification No. F.I-2/2009 (EC/PS)V(I) Vol.II, dated the 5th July, 2016, publishing the University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016.	Two Hours (To be discussed together)
3. Motion for modification of Notification No. F.I-2/2009 (EC/PS)V(I) Vol. II, dated the 5th July, 2016, publishing the University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/Ph.D Degrees) Regulations, 2016.	

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have a point of order. The allotment of time for discussion on the National Commission for Backward Classes Bill has to be increased. It can't be finished within the allotted time. A lot of people would like to participate in the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have only informed what has been decided in the BAC. You can raise this point when the Bill is taken up for discussion; I have no problem. Now, Message from Lok Sabha.

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### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

#### **The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017**

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

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 6th April, 2017.

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

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let us have Special Mentions now. If Members want to read their Special Mentions, I am ready to allow them, but there is no time.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you ask the hon. Members to lay the Special Mentions on the Table of the House. I would request that you extend the time of the House, so that Members are allowed to read their Special Mentions, because they take a lot of time to prepare, and it is unfair if Members are asked to lay them. Please don't do this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... If the House is ready to sit late, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please allow Members to speak on their Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House agrees, I have no difficulty in extending the time of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...



7.00 P.M.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the House agrees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; the House agrees. So, Members can read their Special Mentions.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair*]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): All hon. Members are requested to take their seats, because as per the directions of the hon. Deputy Chairman, now those who want to read their Special Mentions may do so. So, let us have order in the House. I am appealing to all hon. Members to take their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, next Session से करिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): These are directions of the Deputy Chairman. Yes, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu, please.

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## SPECIAL MENTIONS

### **Need to bring weavers of handloom, powerloom and tailors under ESI coverage**

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, weavers of handloom and powerloom and tailors in the country are struggling to sustain themselves and their families as the earnings are too meagre to cater to their food requirements. Weavers and workers involved in the production of yarn, clothing and apparel are prone to several lung infections and diseases due to the dyes, cotton and synthetic particles that enter their lungs. Tuberculosis, Cancer, severe cough and fever lead to their untimely death. Earlier, the Government had extended benefits of the ESI to beedi workers. Individual unorganized weavers and workers of both genders involved in allied activity were underpaid. They have no other source of income and are mostly landless. On 26th March, in Hyderabad, a huge gathering as *Padmashali Chaitanya Sabha* under my chairmanship had appealed to the Union Labour Minister. There he had assured that medical coverage under ESI and PF schemes would be considered. Earlier, at the new Capital of Andhra Pradesh, the *Chenetha Satyagraha* had also espoused the need to protect the weaving community. Several handloom

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

and powerloom clusters throughout the country have been, time and again, talking about various health hazards and their inability to tackle them. Medical coverage under the ESI would ensure health cover to the weavers, tailors and workers of the weaving and apparel sectors and their families.

Hence, I would urge upon the Union Labour Minister to show some magnanimity in expeditiously providing ESI coverage to the weaving and apparel sectors.

**Need to take necessary steps to make all  
highways toll free in the country**

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, सरकार अपनी वित्तीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए देश में टोल टैक्स के नाम पर जनता से अवैध वसूली कर रही है, जबकि डीज़ल की खरीद पर सेस व गाड़ी के रजिस्ट्रेशन के साथ रोड टैक्स लिया जाता है। यही नहीं, कई जगह सड़क की लागत वसूलने के बाद भी टोल टैक्स लिया जाता है। जनता का इस तरह से शोषण हो रहा है कि एक ही राजमार्ग पर कुछ दूरी पर ही दूसरा टोल प्लाज़ा मिल जाएगा। बाराबंकी-बहराइच मार्ग — NH-28C पर तो छः किलोमीटर चलने पर ही टोल प्लाज़ा बना दिया गया है।

राजमार्गों के निर्माण के पीछे की मूल भावना, समय व ईंधन की बचत एवं वाहनों की निरंतर गतिशीलता है, लेकिन टोल नाकों पर लम्बी-लम्बी कतारें लगी रहती हैं, जिससे भारी प्रदूषण फैलता है और ईंधन व समय की बरबादी होती है। इससे देश के 50 करोड़ से अधिक लोग सीधे-सीधे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।

एक तरफ सरकार 'One Nation - One Tax' की बात करती है, वहीं दूसरी ओर जनता से एक ही सेवा के लिए तीन-तीन जगह राशि वसूली जा रही है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि देश में टोल प्लाज़ा पर की जा रही वसूली को तुरन्त प्रभाव से बंद किया जाए तथा बाराबंकी के शहाबपुर (मसौली) पर प्रस्तावित टोल प्लाज़ा समाप्त किया जाए। देश को टोल फ्री बनाने के लिए "राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग फीस (दरों का निर्धारण और संग्रहण) नियमावली, 2008" के कानूनों में संशोधन किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to fix accountability for violation of human rights  
in Jammu and Kashmir**

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, it is very imperative for maintaining law and order in Jammu and Kashmir and to repose the faith of people in governance that human rights violations committed by security forces are investigated properly and accountability is fixed in cases where sufficient evidence is available. Despite best efforts by the armed forces to undertake community engagement and development,

we still see cases of stone pelting which are detrimental not just to the morale of the forces but also to the youth. The Government must review the practice of requiring sanction for prosecuting security force personnel under AFSPA and ensure that all crimes and human rights violations committed under international law are immediately addressed. It might also be suggested to the government that human rights violations by security forces must be dealt with under the ordinary law and order procedures. It is also a very important trust building mechanism to keep the channels of communication open and to keep the families of victims of human rights violations informed about the status of investigation, prosecution, etc. Such victims are entitled to truth and it must come from the Government in order to build a circle of faith. The Government must also establish programmes to provide for rehabilitation and compensation to victims of human rights abuses. A report by Amnesty International highlights many cases of human rights violations in Jammu and Kashmir, and I would like to bring it to the attention of the Chair and the Government so that corrective measures are taken in this regard. Thank you.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri Surendra Singh Nagar. Not present. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. Not present.

**Need to adopt the West Bengal model to bring transparency and efficiency in Gram Panchayats in the country**

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, Gram Panchayats are the cornerstones of the Panchayati Raj System. From the time of our country's independence, Gandhiji and Nehruji had envisioned Gram Swaraj along with Purna Swaraj. The hallmark of an efficient and transparent Gram Panchayat is when it attains decentralized and participatory local self-governance. The Gram Panchayat System of Bengal has been able to deliver the highest standards of services in terms of e-governance, general working and financial management even in areas outside the purview of regular work. Sir, this has been acknowledged by the World Bank, which said in a letter from its South Asia Vice-President that in terms of transparency, the State's Panchayat System can be easily compared to the best-governed institutions in the world and that this has been maintained for the last six years.

To bring transparency to the working of Gram Panchayats, the Panchayats Department of the State brought out an app. Details of all developmental work carried out by the Gram Panchayats, including the costs incurred as well as photographic

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

evidence, are logged into the app, which are then verified by the Department. In the interest of transparency, too, it has been made mandatory by the published online, in the form of e-tenders.

Under the leadership of Chief Minister of West Bengal, the Gram Panchayats of the State are the most transparent and efficient, bringing prosperity to all corners of rural Bengal. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to follow Bengal model to bring transparency in working of Gram Panchayats.

**Need to take effective measures for eradication  
of TB from the country**

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) ने कहा है कि भारत टीबी से निपटने को लेकर गंभीर नहीं है। अपनी ग्लोबल टीबी रिपोर्ट 2016 में उसने हमारे आंकड़ों पर भी सवाल उठाया है। भारत के गलत आंकड़ों की वजह से इस रोग का विश्व स्तरीय आकलन सही ढंग से नहीं हो पाया है। भारत में वर्ष 2014 में कुल मामलों का 56 प्रतिशत और वर्ष 2015 में 59 प्रतिशत दर्ज किया गया है। असल में ये आंकड़े सरकारी अस्पतालों में दर्ज किए जाते हैं। इनमें प्राइवेट हेल्थ सेक्टर से मिले आंकड़े नाममात्र के ही होते हैं, जिनकी वजह से टीबी के मरीजों की असली संख्या का पता नहीं चल पाता।

अक्सर देखा गया है कि जब किसी अमीर आदमी को यह बीमारी होती है, तो वह इस पर काबू पा लेता है पर जब गरीबों को यह बीमारी होती है, तो उस पर जल्द काबू नहीं पाया जाता। हम नारा देते हैं "टीबी हारेगा, देश जीतेगा" वह कैसे होगा?

मेरा सुझाव है कि इस बीमारी को लेकर माइंडसेट बदलने की जरूरत है। सरकार परंपरागत तौर तरीके से बाहर निकले। इससे निपटने के लिए सरकार द्वारा इन रोगियों को पोषक खाद्य पदार्थ, दवाओं के साथ उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। बहुत सारे जिलों में टीबी की जांच की उच्च कोटि की मशीनें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हर जिले में जांच मशीनें उपलब्ध कराई जाएं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने इस साल के बजटीय भाषण में वर्ष 2025 तक टीबी जैसी बीमारी को समाप्त करने की बात कही है। यह सपना तभी साकार होगा जब हम गरीबों को, चाहे वे शहर के हों या गांवों के, उन्हें दवाओं के साथ अच्छा भोजन भी उपलब्ध कराएं, तभी हम टीबी मुक्त भारत बना पाएंगे। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

**श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया** (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्री चुनीभाई कानजीभाई गोहेल** (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आप को सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU** (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Kakhshan Perween.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Kahkashan Perween.

**Need to address the problem of increasing cases of suicide by students of higher educational institutions**

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, in recent months, several higher educational institutes across the country have seen suicides and suicide attempts by their students. These have been attributed to depression, failure in examinations and inability to cope with course work. In a horrific episode, a 24-year-old student in Mumbai committed suicide on live camera. The cause was attributed to failing exams and depression.

According to the National Crimes Record Bureau data, in 2015 alone, 8,934 student suicides were reported, out of which, in 30 per cent of these cases, failure in exams was the cause. Maharashtra topped the list with 1,230 student suicides.

This problem also affects coaching institutes. Kota, in Rajasthan, in 2015, saw a 61 per cent rise in suicides from the previous year.

A change in societal attitudes and family responses toward academic failure is needed. Along with this, counselling services must be urgently provided to students across India.

A positive step was the announcement of the IIT-Pal app that would provide knowledge resources and academic help to students. However, it is yet to see the light of the day.

The UGC mandated Student Counselling Systems in 2016. We need a comprehensive assessment of their performance.

The absence of sufficient counselling and support services is putting lives of our youth in danger. They are India's future in the making.

In this Session, as Parliament considered the IIT (Amendment) Bill, the FDDI Bill and the IIM Bill, alongside the Mental Healthcare Act, it is imperative that we ensure that the psychological and support needs of our students are not forgotten.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Shri Tiruchi Siva. Not present.

The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday, the 7th April, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at ten minutes past  
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Friday, the 7th April, 2017.*

Special Mentions —

Need to bring weavers of Handloom and Powerloom and Tailors under ESI coverage (pages 487-488)

Need to take necessary steps to make all the highways toll free in the country (page 488)

Need to fix accountability for violation of human rights in Jammu and Kashmir (pages 488-489)

Need to adopt the West Bengal model to bring transparency and efficiency in Gram Panchayats in the country (pages 489-490)

Need to take effective measures for eradication of TB from the country (pages 490-491)

Need to address the problem of increasing cases of suicide by students of higher educational institutions (pages 491-492)

