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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

9 February, 2017

20 Magha, 1938 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 9th February, 2017/20th Magha 1938 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Governor of Tamil Nadu...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. You please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Papers to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seat. I will allow you. After the formal Business, I will call you. You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Papers to be laid on the Table.

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of HHEC, New Delhi, CCIC, New Delhi and related papers.

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (i) (a) Fifty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6423/16/17]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIC), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (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. 6422/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, New Delhi and National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata and related papers

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते): महोदय, मैं श्री श्रीपद यसो नायक की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (i) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Ayurveda, Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, 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 Academy.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6337/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Homoeopathy, 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 (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6336/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd. (Kendriya Bhandar) and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN 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 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 (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances

and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 59 (E), dated the 20th January, 2017, publishing the All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 2017, under subsection (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6398/16/17]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Limited (Kendriya Bhandar), 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 Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6399/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NIHFW, New Delhi and related papers

श्री फगन सिंह कुलस्ते: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, 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 (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6346/16/17]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Railways

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board) Notification No. S.O. 4055 (E), dated the 16th December, 2016,

publishing the Authorisation of Rail Travellers' Service Agents (Second Amendment) Rules, 2016, under Section 199 of the Railways Act, 1989.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6405/16/17]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rail Land Development Authority (RLDA), 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 Authority.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6403/16/17]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Railway Welfare Organisation (IRWO), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Performance Review of the above Organisation, for the year 2015-16.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6404/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) of NCCT, New Delhi and related papers

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री परषोत्तम रूपाला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

(a) Annual Report of the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Cooperative Training (NCCT), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6372/16/17]

I. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of CTSA, Delhi and related papers**II. Report and Accounts (2014-15) of various Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authorities, Primary Education Programme Authority and related papers**

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

- I. (a) Annual Report of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA), Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA), Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6317/16/17]
- II (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory Mission Authority, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 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. 6463/16/17]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, UT Mission Authority, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair, 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. 6462/16/17]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 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. 6416/16/17]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), 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 (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6315/16/17]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, State Mission Authority, Manipur, Imphal, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6464/16/17]

Report and Accounts (2015-16) NTWPACPMR and Multiple Disabilities, New Delhi and related papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं राष्ट्रीय स्वपरायणता, प्रमस्तिष्क घात, मानसिक मंदता और बहुनिःशक्तताग्रस्त व्यक्ति कल्याण न्यास अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 25 के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities, 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 Trust.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6516/16/17]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Report and Accounts (2015-16) of IGNOU, New Delhi; IITD and M, Jabalpur;

SVNIT, Surat (2014-15); NCPSL, New Delhi and SLBSRSV, New Delhi and related papers

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central University Act, 2009:—

- (1) No. 195, dated the 12th September, 2012, regarding amendments to Statutes 11 and 13 of Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya.
- (2) No. 326, dated the 17th August, 2016, regarding amendments to Statutes 15 and 2(4) of Central University of South Bihar.
- (3) No. 327, dated the 17th August, 2016, publishing the Central University of South Bihar First Ordinance.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6517/16/17]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6324/16/17]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Jabalpur, for the year 2015-16.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design & Manufacturing (IIITD&M), Jabalpur, 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 (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6325/16/17]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above institute.
- (d) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6326/16/17]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6479/16/17]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, 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 Vidyapeetha.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 6478/16/17]

Reports and Accounts (2015-16) of CCI, Navi Mumbai, and SITARA, Coimbatore and related papers

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

- (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. 6482/16/17]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Performance Review of the above Association, for the year 2015-16.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6483/16/17]

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

DR. KARAN SINGH (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Fourteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (2016-17) on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2016-17.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं "राष्ट्रीय एल्युमिनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड (नालको)" के संबंध में सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति के बारहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में समिति के सत्रहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh
Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing
Committee on Urban Development**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; THE
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2016-17) pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Tenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways on 'Pending Projects'.

RE. DEMAND FOR DISCUSSION ON NOTICE UNDER RULE 267

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, now, admitted Zero Hour submissions.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267, and I want your ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have given. It is correct.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I will just read it out for your benefit or for the benefit of the House. "This House raised concerns that the Prime Minister refused to answer the basic questions raised in the debate on the Motion of Thanks." That is the notice that I have given. Along with that there have been comments that have been made by the hon. Prime Minister about my party's former General Secretary, who is dead and gone, and about a former Member of the Lok Sabha.... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is to be. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am sorry. I am sorry, Please listen to me. ...(Interruptions)... One minute. Now, this is a tradition of this House...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Speak on your motion under Rule 267, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Yes, Sir, I am coming to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we just want to know. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, my point of order is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, what is that point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a point of order by the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is that point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, first you dispose of my thing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me listen to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: My notice is on the agenda and you have called me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: So, dispose of that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... I told you that I will hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House wants to raise a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to decide whether your motion is to be allowed or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, it will be helpful to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen to him, and after hearing the point of order, I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I can't understand how there could be a point of order on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will decide that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: No, I can raise a point of order saying that your mike sound was a little lower yesterday. Then, what is that point of order?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, unless I hear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come back to you. I am not denying you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will come back to you.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: My point of order on Shri Yechury's motion is based on two grounds. Ground no. 1, does a motion under Rule 267 go against the ruling of the Chair? It was the Chair which decided the procedure, and the 267 motion, in effect, says, "That the Chair's ruling was wrong. I should be allowed to seek clarifications." No. 2. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me just complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No. 2, the President's Address and the Discussion is regulated by the rules. Under Rule 18, — and that is the Rule they wanted me to cite— "The Government has a right to reply." There is no right of any rejoinder provided for in that rule.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Yechuryji, you make your point.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the Government has the right to reply. That is precisely what we are saying. We are saying that they have not replied. Instead of replying, it was abusive and, sometimes, comments that were made. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, Sir, the ruling of the Chair is being invoked. I want to say very clearly. The Chair stood up and said, "This is the practice in this House that if a name is taken of a Member present, then, that Member has the right to reply and the speaker yields." This has not been done in this instance. What can be a greater indictment than that? That was the ruling of the Chair. I was not permitted then to raise that point and there was a complete distortion of the facts of what my party stands for. For black money, yes, we have always been fighting and we will always fight them. But, what the point is that this demonetization was not the way of getting that black money.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you can do one thing.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One question was asked... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: One question was asked as to how much money has returned to the banks. This was one question and there is no answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: And, there is no answer. ...*(Interruptions)*... Till date, there is no answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There is no answer as to how much money has come back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am charging this Government of allowing black money holders to convert their black money into white money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, now, let me give my decision ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: They have allowed money laundering... ...*(Interruptions)*... They have allowed money laundering... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me give my decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me give my decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me give my decision. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given notice and I heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give my decision now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuryji, you have given notice under Rule 267 for suspension of the Business. I heard you. Now, this is on a subject matter which has been discussed here and disposed of by the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What is disposed of? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Therefore, I don't want to be ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, in an unprecedented manner, the hon. Chairman asked him to ...*(Interruptions)*... But, he left. ...*(Interruptions)*... Never does the hon. Chairman leave in between the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*... Never.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot comment on what ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Motion of Thanks on the hon. President ...*(Interruptions)*... Never has such thing has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*... Disposed of by the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't drag the hon. Chairman in this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Whoever was in the Chair yesterday that matter was disposed of yesterday itself. So, I cannot allow a re-discussion on that subject. Therefore, it is ruled out.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: What about the abuse, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What about the abuse, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): What about that abuse, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are other avenues for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Make use of them. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, please, listen to me. You are a very senior, seasoned and a learned Member. There are other avenues for remedying that. Find out and invoke them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, the final avenue in democracy is the people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also agree with that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, what I am saying is, abusing a former Member of Lok Sabha who is dead and abusing a former General-Secretary of the CPM who is dead cannot be tolerated without being answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can use other instruments. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the rule book, there are ways of doing that; you can do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But, I want reply from the hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Your notice under Rule 267 is rejected. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the position. I cannot allow a discussion again on what had happened yesterday, because it was completed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The discussion was over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It has not been completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it was completed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How is it completed? ...*(Interruptions)*... How is it completed? ...*(Interruptions)*... It has not been adopted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't question. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tapan ji, please, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: There was not a single hon. Member here. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, how is it completed? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: There was not a single Member here yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can you construe that to be adopted and accepted? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yechuryji, we are all on points; there is nothing personal in this. What is the position with regard to the Chair? It was discussed yesterday. Yes; I agree with you that some point might not have been answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Nothing has been answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is full of abuse and abuse only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It always happens. But, if you are aggrieved on that, you can make use of the rule book. There are avenues. Make use of them. So, I have rejected your notice. I cannot allow. Now, there is notice from Shri Sharad Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you on a point of order? Okay.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is under Rule 238.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't be angry with me. You get your point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I am not angry with you, Sir. I am angry with what has happened in the country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is Rule 238 which talks about rules to be observed while speaking and also look at Rule 235. Rule 238 is clear. Rule 238(iii) says about the use of offensive expressions about the conduct or proceedings. This is one. Rule 238(iv) says about reflect on any determination of the Council except on a motion for rescinding it. And, (v) says about reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on substantive motion drawn in proper terms.

Now, Sir, what I have to say is that the hon. Prime Minister, yesterday...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This had happened yesterday.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, please, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, what is happening? ...(Interruptions)... He insulted the memory of Indira Gandhi who is martyred Prime Minister of India. ...(Interruptions)... He referred to a book written by an executive Assistant. ...(Interruptions)... He did not even authenticate it and place it here. ...(Interruptions)... He is the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Dhawan are not here. ...(Interruptions)... Both have been passed away. ...(Interruptions)... It is a matter of shame. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You see, why did you not raise it at that time?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He is the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)... He condemned the former Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)... What he did is unacceptable to us. ...(Interruptions)... He has dragged the political debate to a new low. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: It is not acceptable. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the point of raising it now? ...(Interruptions)...
As far as the Chair is concerned, it is a closed chapter. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If the hon. Prime Minister cannot control himself, we will control, we will oppose and we will assert our right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, as far as the Chair is concerned, it is a closed matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unless you give another notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can give a notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to raise it, give notice. But, I cannot now reopen a discussion which was closed yesterday.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I gave notice, but you rejected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. There are other ways ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am only rejecting your notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my point of order is under Rule 238.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I am only rejecting Rule 267 notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are so many other ways by which you can give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What is the sanctity of rules? ...*(Interruptions)*... How can the Prime Minister say these things? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a violation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, you said 'No'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I only said, 'too late'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yechuriji, don't blame me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I only rejected notice under Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: I am not blaming you at all, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only complementing you for listening to me all this while. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I listened to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will move a motion. It is a case of a breach of privilege against the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him come to the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Sharad Yadavji.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Why did he not come when we were speaking? He insults, he abuses. You expect us to be quite; we will not be quite.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You could have raised it then. You should have raised it then, not now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I had raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*... All my colleagues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should have raised it then, not now. Now, Sharad Yadavji.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): श्रीमन्, मैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After Sharadji, I have called him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it a point of order?

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Yes, Sir, it is under Rule 240.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Sharad Yadavji, I will call you later. I have to allow a point of order.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: How a Member should speak in the House is under Rule 238, which was referred to by Anand Sharmaji. But, here, I want to quote Rule 240 also. If a Member repeatedly speaks in the House irrelevant things, then, it is the duty of the House to stop him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Sharad Yadavji. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: Sir, I support him. Thank you very much for drawing attention to this Rule. Thank you very much, that the PM spoke totally irrelevant. ...*(Interruptions)*... Totally irrelevant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sharad Yadavji ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): जो उन्होंने कहा, वह फैक्चुअल था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: No facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only abuse. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no fact. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the floor to Sharad Yadavji.

...(Interruptions)... Sharad Yadavji is a senior Member. ...(Interruptions)... Sharad Yadavji is a senior Member. ...(Interruptions)... सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए ...(व्यवधान)... Sharad Yadavji, you start speaking. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: श्रीमन्, मैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Listen to Sharad Yadavji. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ये सिर्फ मोदी जी को प्रभावित करने के लिए इस तरह बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: आप किसको प्रभावित कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप बताइए कि आप किसको प्रभावित करने के लिए बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... शरद यादव जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... शरद यादव जी सीनियर मेम्बर हैं, पहले आप इनको सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, yesterday, he was not. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, मैं आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि कल इस सदन में जो कुछ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपने नोटिस के सब्जेक्ट पर बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव: जी हाँ, सर, मैं उसी पर बोल रहा हूँ।

कल सदन में जो हुआ है, उससे हमारी जो सारी की सारी परम्परा हैं, वह प्रभावित हुई है। जिस समय प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे, उसी समय मैं इंटरवीन करना चाहता था और उनसे दो बातें कहना चाहता था, दो सुझाव देना चाहता था। व्हीट पर इम्पोर्ट ज्यूटी ज़ीरो कर दी गई है और 9000 रुपये में एक क्विंटल दाल मंगवाई जा रही है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुझसे कहा कि शरद जी, आप बैठिए, हम आपको बाद में सुनेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

कई माननीय सदस्य: उन्होंने यह नहीं बोला था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: उन्होंने यह बोला था।...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने यह बोला था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: यदि आपको लगता है कि मैं ठीक नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... यदि आपको लगता है कि ठीक नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ, मुझे इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, कृपया आप बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उस समय मुझसे कहा कि आप बैठिए, आपको हम सुनेंगे। ये कह रहे हैं कि उन्होंने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, कृपया आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): उपसभापति जी, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम हमेशा सुनते रहे हैं और सुनने के लिए ही ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What he says, it is his viewpoint. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen to him.

श्री सीताराम येचुरी: मंत्री जी, यहां आपकी बात नहीं हो रही है। यह बात प्रधान मंत्री जी के बारे में हो रही है। आपकी बात नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपकी वह बात मान लेता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बोलिए, आप बोलिए।

श्री शरद यादव: मैं जो बात कह रहा हूं, उस समय सभापति जी आसन पर बैठे हुए थे। जब वहां से विरोध हुआ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी बोलने के बाद, अब समापन हो गया, अब नहीं बोलना चाहिए। सभापति जी ने इन्हें रिमाइंड किया, जो सब लोग बोल रहे थे, आप सब लोग यहां थे, उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी जब बोल रहे थे, तो शरद यादव जी ने जब खड़े होकर कहा, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि आप बाद में बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बाद में बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारी पार्टी सुनती है, हम सुनते हैं और सुनते रहेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: उन्होंने पार्लियामेंटरी प्रोसीजर समझाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन वे समझे ही नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्वेत मलिक : सर, रिकॉर्ड निकलवा कर देख लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शरद यादव: अब बताइए। मैं कह रहा हूं, मेरी बात नहीं है। मैं अपनी बात नहीं कह रहा हूं। सभापति जी ने यह रिमाइंड कराया कि प्रधान मंत्री को जब शरद यादव ने इंटरवीन किया, तो ...(व्यवधान)... आप मुझे क्यों बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं? क्या इस तरह से सदन चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या समझ रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप इधर के मालिक नहीं हैं। आप उधर के मालिक हैं, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए। Sharadji, what is your point? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक परम्परा है कि जब कोई मंत्री बोलेगा, तो यहां मंत्री के बयान के बाद कोई सदस्य बोल सकता है और यह परम्परा आज की नहीं है,

बल्कि 70 वर्ष की है। जब यहां प्रधान मंत्री बोलेंगे या कोई मंत्री बोलेगा, तो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am not disputing that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति जी, यहां कुछ मैम्बर आ गए हैं, जो किसी को सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will allow you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will give you a chance. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, यह प्रोसीडिंग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री शरद यादव: उपसभापति जी, मेरे बोलने के बाद, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी, प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा, बाद में करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक बार हो जाए, यानी मेरा भाषण हो जाए। ...

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

श्री शरद यादव: सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: शरद जी बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शरद यादव: सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक बार मेरा भाषण हो जाए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why do you do this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Why do you do this? ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Hariprasad, what are you doing? ...**(Interruptions)**... The House is adjourned up to 12.00 hrs.

The House then adjourned at twenty-five minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**... Question Hour. Question No. 76. ...**(Interruptions)**... Stop shouting here. Please go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. Please go back to your places. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please go back to your places. Question No. 76. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister has made an allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, on page 238, the Prime Minister has made an allegation against the Chair. "आपकी अध्यक्षता के नीचे सब चल रहा है।" He has questioned the impartiality of the Chair. This remark must be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 76. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, he has no right to question the impartiality of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Print media advertisement policy

*76. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced the Print Media Advertisement Policy, 2016 and if so, the details of the policy introduced on 7.6.2016 along with the amendment made on 15 September, 2016;

(b) whether advertisements placed in 7,708 publications during 2015-16 were as per the new scheme approved on 7 June, 2016 and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the total expenditure for publicity through various publications and TV channels during 2015-16 was about ₹ 618 crore whereas the total expenditure on publicity through various media was ₹ 542 crore and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. The New Print Media Advertisement Policy, 2016 was introduced by the Government with effect from 7th June, 2016. The policy includes (i) objectives of Government advertisements, (ii) procedure for empanelment of publications, (iii) empanelment of multi-editions of a newspaper, (iv) regularity checks, (v) rate contract and its renewal, (vi) advertising rate, (vii) marking system for release of advertisements, (viii) payment and adjustment of bills and (ix) suspension and recoveries etc.

The above policy was revised on 15th September, 2016. The following changes in the policy issued on 7th June, 2016 pertaining to Clause 18(iv)(2) concerning Marking System criteria for subscription to wire services and Clause 18(iv) (3) concerning Marking System criteria for subscription to EPF of employees of the medium and big category newspapers were made:—

(i) Old Formulation as on 7th June, 2016 with regard to 18(iv) (2):

Subscription to wire service of UNI or PTI or Hindustan Samachar - 15 Marks

New Formulation as on 15th September, 2016: Subscription to wire services of all news agencies accredited to PIB who have paid up-to-date levy to PCI - 15 Marks

(ii) Old Formulation as on 7th June, 2016 with regard to 18(iv) (3):

Subscription to EPF of its employees - 20 Marks
(i.e. one mark per one EPF account and maximum of 20)

New Formulation as on 15th September, 2016: - 20 Marks
Subscription to EPF of Employees of the medium and big category newspapers

Marks will be allocated as below:

No. of Employees: 1-5	5 Marks
No. of Employees: 6-10	10 Marks
No. of Employees: 11-15	15 Marks
No. of Employees: 16 & above	20 Marks

A copy of the New Print Media Advertisement Policy, 2016 is given in the Annexure (See below). The policy is also available in DAVP's website at www.davp.nic.in under the heading - 'Newspapers' -> 'Advertisement Policy'.

(b) No. Sir. As the New Print Media Advertisement Policy, 2016 is implemented with effect from 7th June, 2016, the advertisements released during 2015-16 were placed as per the previous Advertisement Policy of 2007.

(c) No. Sir. Media-wise expenditure incurred through DAVP during 2015-16 is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Print Media	Audio- Visual	Printed publicity	Outdoor publicity	Exhibition	Total
508.22	531.60	15.76	120.34	12.93	1188.55

Advertisements are released by DAVP according to the requirement of the campaign, target audience, client Ministry's request and availability of Budget with the client Ministry/Department/PSUs/other Government organizations such as Autonomous Bodies and Societies of Government of India.

Annexure

Copy of New Print Media Advertising Policy 2016

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

Home	About Us	Clients	Empanelled Agencies	Newspapers
Electronic/ New Media		Outdoor	Personal Media	
Printed Publicity		ttttttttttttttttt	Publicity	

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING DIRECTORATE OF ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

Sl. No.	Chapter	Clause No.
1.	Preamble	1-4
2.	Procedure for Empanelment of Publications	5-7
3.	Criterion	8-12
4.	Regularity	13-14
5.	Rate, Contract and Its Renewal	15
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8.	Payment and Adjustment of Bills	20-24
9.	Suspension and Recoveries	25
10.	Documents required for empanelment/ rate renewal	Annexure

**The Print Media Advertisement Policy of the Government of India - 2016
with effect from 07/06/2016**

Preamble

Clause-1: The Directorate of Advertising & Visual Publicity (DAVP) is the nodal agency of the Government of India for advertising on behalf of various Ministries/ Departments and PSUs/ Autonomous organizations which are funded by the Government of India. The primary objective of the Government in advertising is to secure the widest possible coverage of the intended content or message through newspapers and journals of current affairs as well as Science, Art, Literature, Sports, Films, Cultural Affairs etc. In releasing advertisements to newspapers /journals the DAVP does not take into account the political affiliation or editorial policies of newspapers /journals. However, DAVP would avoid releasing advertisements to newspapers /journals, which incite or tend to incite communal passion, preach violence, offend the sovereignty and integrity of India or socially accepted norms of public decency and behavior.

In supersession of all earlier orders, the Government hereby lays down the New Print Media Advertisement Policy with immediate effect.

NOTE: House Journals, Souvenirs, Annual Periodicals, Bi-Monthlies and Quarterlies will not be empanelled.

Clause-2: Government advertisements are not intended to be financial assistance to newspapers/journals. DAVP maintains a list of newspapers/journals approved for release of advertisements by empanelling acceptable newspapers/journals. DAVP should empanel only such newspapers/journals which are found suitable for issuing advertisements of the Government of India. While empanelling newspapers DAVP shall ensure to empanel newspapers/journals having readership from different sections of the society in different parts of the country.

Clause-3: All Central Govt. Ministries/ Departments/ Attached & Subordinate Offices/ Field Offices shall route their advertisements, including display advertisements, through DAVP. They may also issue tender notices directly to empanelled newspapers only at DAVP rates. All Ministries and Departments may route their recruitment advertisements directly to the Employment News on DAVP rates.

PSUs, Autonomous Bodies and Societies of Government of India may issue all advertisements, directly at DAVP rates to empanelled newspapers, as long as they follow the criteria laid down by DAVP, provided all classified and display advertisements are released in the following manner:—

(in rupee terms)

Small	15% (minimum)
Medium	35% (minimum)
Big	50% (maximum)
English language	30% (approx.)
Hindi language	35% (approx.)
Regional and Other language*	35% (approx.)

*like Bodo, Dogri, Garhwali, Kashmiri, Khasi, Konkani, Maithili, Manipuri, Mizo, Nepali, Rajasthani, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Urdu and Tribal languages as certified by State Governments.

All Ministries and Departments may route their recruitment advertisements directly to the Employment News on DAVP rates.

Clause-4: All clients of DAVP will have to issue Letter of Authority (LOA)/ Cheque/ DD/ NEFT/ RTGS upto 80% of the actual expenditure in the previous year within the first month of the new financial year and clear all the remaining payments before 28th of February, of the financial year. Alternatively, DAVP should be provided 85% advance payments of the estimated expenditure of the advertisements by client Ministries/ Departments.

Procedure for Empanelment of Publications

Clause-5: There shall be a Panel Advisory Committee (PAC) for considering applications of newspapers/journals for being empanelled for receiving Government advertisements. This Committee shall be headed by Director General, DAVP and shall include Addl. Director General (Media & Communication)/Deputy Director General (Media & Communication) in the Press Information Bureau (PIB), PressRegistrar/Deputy Press Registrar and Director/Deputy Secretary/ Under Secretary in the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting dealing with The Print Media. The Committee will also have one representative each from the big, medium and small category of newspapers nominated by Ministry. The recommendations of the PAC as accepted by the DG, DAVP regarding empanelment of a newspaper shall be final. The tenure of PAC would be one year from the date of constitution. However, in case a new PAC is not constituted, the old PAC will remain valid. The meeting of PAC can be called by DAVP as and when required.

Clause-6: In pursuance of broad social objectives of the Government and for ensuring fairness among various categories of newspapers/journals, the PAC considers empanelment of newspapers/journals belonging to the following categories on priority:—

- (a) Small and medium newspapers/journals
- (b) Language newspapers such as Bodo, Dogri, Garhwali, Kashmiri, Khasi,

Konkani, Maithili, Manipuri, Mizo, Nepali, Rajasthani, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Urdu and Tribal languages as certified by State Governments.

- (c) Newspapers/journals published in backward, remote, hilly and border areas and those published in J&K, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and North Eastern States.

Clause 7: Newspapers/journals are classified into three categories, namely

- (i) Small, with a circulation up to 25,000 copies per publishing day;
- (ii) Medium, between 25,001 and 75,000 copies per publishing day; and
- (iii) Big, with a circulation of above 75,000 copies per publishing day;

Criterion

Clause-8: All newspapers/journals seeking empanelment should comply with following:—

- (i) It must have been uninterruptedly and regularly under publication for a period of not less than 36 months. However the period of publication is relaxed for the following cases:
 - (a) To provide special encouragement for newspapers in languages like Bodo, Garhwali, Dogri, Kashmiri, Khasi, Konkani, Maithili, Manipuri, Mizo, Nepali, Rajasthani, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Urdu and tribal languages/dialects as certified by State Government OR newspapers published in Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and North Eastern States can be considered for empanelment after 6 months of regular and uninterrupted publication. In the case of all regional and other language small and medium newspapers, the qualifying period shall be 12 months.
 - (b) In order to tap the readership potential of mass circulated newspapers, with a circulation of one lakh and above, such newspapers be made eligible for empanelment after a period of 1 year of regular and uninterrupted publication. The circulation claim of such newspapers will be considered only if certified by RNI or ABC.
- (ii) It should comply with the provisions of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.
- (iii) It should not have been disqualified by DAVP in the last six years and should not be a defaulter of DAVP.
- (iv) The period of disqualification should not exceed six years.
- (v) It should not have been unestablished by RNI at the time of applying.

- (vi) The applicant should also furnish a copy of the Certificate of Registration issued by the RNI in the name of the publisher.
- (vii) The details of the paper like size, language, periodicity, print area and details of printing press etc. as asked for in empanelment form may be given.
- (viii) Further, it must be substantiated that the paper is being published at a reasonable standard. Reasonable standard, *inter alia*, means that:—
 - (a) The Print matter and photographs should be legible, neat, clear and without smudges, overwriting, and tampering.
 - (b) There should be no repetition of news items, editorials and articles from other issues of the same publication.
 - (c) There should be no reproduction of news items, editorials and articles from other newspapers/journals and the source of news/articles should be mentioned.
 - (d) Masthead on its front page should carry the title of the newspaper, place, date and day of publication; it should also carry RNI Registration Number, volume and issue number, number of pages and price of newspaper/journals;
 - (e) The newspaper should carry imprint line as required under PRB Act; and
 - (f) Inner pages must carry page number, title of the paper and date of publication. For multi-editions place of publication must be mentioned in inner pages also.
 - (g) All the publications must carry editorial.

NOTE: The publisher must ensure that his/her publication fulfils all the norms laid down in the Policy before applying for empanelment/ rate renewal. The application form must be complete in all respects with supporting documents. Incomplete applications will not be considered.

Fresh applications for empanelment may be made twice a year *i.e.* once during February and other during August. The Applications made before February end will be considered in month of June of the same year and their contract will start w.e.f. 1st July of the same year and applications made before August end will be considered in December and their contract will start w.e.f 1st January of the next year. The details of documents required for empanelment is in Annexure.

Empanelment of multi-editions of a newspaper

Clause-9:

Newspapers/journals having established circulation of more than 75,000 copies per

publishing day, as certified by Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) can seek empanelment of their fresh edition from a new place after having regular publication for preceding 4 months with same title, but in such cases empanelment of fresh edition will be only in the lowest slab of the category of circulation.

In case of small and medium papers (dailies), new editions can also be empanelled after 4 months of regular publication as per circulation certified by CA in the prescribed format subject to other conditions of Advertisement Policy.

Clause-10: A newspaper/journal should have a minimum paid circulation of not less than 2000 copies for being considered eligible for empanelment. However, newspapers/journals in Bodo, Dogri, Garhwali, Kashmiri, Khasi, Konkani, Maithili, Manipuri, Mizo, Nepali, Rajasthani, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Urdu and Tribal languages as certified by State Governments, published all over the country and newspapers/journals published in backward, border, hilly areas or remote areas or tribal languages or those published in J&K, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and North-Eastern States need to have substantiated minimum paid circulation of only 500 copies per publishing day.

Clause-11: A newspaper/journal should have the following minimum print area:—

Periodicity	Print area not less than
Dailies	7600 Sq. Cms.
Weeklies/ Fortnightlies	3500 Sq. Cms.
Monthlies	4800 Sq.Cms.

Exceptions may, however, be made by PAC in the case of newspapers/journals falling in the categories mentioned in Clause 10.

Clause-12: The applicant newspaper/journal should furnish authenticated figures of circulation of ABC, Cost Accountant/Statutory Auditor/Chartered Accountant as per the criteria below:—

up to 45000 - Cost/Chartered Accountant/ Statutory Auditor Certificate (in case of companies) in prescribed proforma/ABC Certificate.

Above 45000* ABC /RNI certificate.

*(Since, it would take some time for the newspapers/ journals for getting their circulation verified by ABC/ RNI, it is proposed that DAVP may give one year time to newspapers in the medium category to get their circulations verified by ABC/ RNI. Consequently, DAVP shall not give rates for newspapers falling in the circulation bracket of 45,000 and above without RNI/ABC circulation verification certificate from 1.6.2017)

DAVP will take average circulation for the preceding one year as certified by RNI/ABC/ Statutory Auditor/CA certificate, whichever is less. However, for Big category newspapers

RNI/ABC circulation average for preceding 12 months would be taken.

NOTE 1: *The circulation based on sold copies as certified by ABC/ RNI/ CA shall be taken into account for calculating DAVP rate.*

NOTE 2: *RNI circulation certificate shall be valid for a period of two years from the date of issue. In case of ABC, the current certificate shall be used for circulation verification.*

NOTE 3: *According to PRB Act, every edition of a newspaper is required to have a separate RNI registration number. Whenever, copies of one edition of a newspaper are printed from more than one centre and if the content of the newspaper is different they would be treated as different editions as per PRB Act. RNI shall treat them as separate entities while verifying the circulation. DAVP shall not empanel printing centre as separate editions and also not include the circulation of printing centres with that of the main edition. DAVP may encourage newspapers to get their printing centres to be registered with RNI as separate editions. However, if a newspaper, for the sake of convenience is printing its copies of an edition at more than one printing press without adding any additional content, DAVP may take the circulations of such printing centres into consideration for giving rates of that edition.*

Regularity

Clause-13: The applicant should have published the newspaper on at least 25 days in each month (except in February) and totalling 300 during preceding 12 months. Weeklies should have published 46 issues during the preceding year, fortnightlies 23 issues and monthlies 11 issues during the preceding year to be considered being brought out regularly.

All newspapers empanelled with DAVP shall submit their monthly copies to DAVP before 15th of the subsequent month failing which advertisements shall be stopped to that newspaper.

Clause-14: Notwithstanding any of the provisions mentioned above, DG, DAVP, will have discretion to grant provisional empanelment to a newspaper. However this needs to be endorsed by the PAC during its next meeting, if the newspaper has completed all the formalities required for empanelment and otherwise found suitable for issue of Government advertisements. All such cases of provisional empanelment will be placed before the PAC in its next meeting.

Rate Contract & Its Renewal

Clause-15: All empanelled newspapers publications will be asked to enter into a rate contract, which will be valid for a period of 3 years. However, a change in circulation can be accepted every year on submission of RNI/ABC circulation certificate and Annual Return/ Annual Statement for the previous year to RNI. All such claims for increased circulation will be accepted only during September. However, in case of information

regarding decrease in circulation from ABC/RNI, the decision of DG, DAVP will be final.

NOTE 1: *Application for renewal of rate Contract has to be filled online on DAVP website and the hard copy along with documents and specimen copies as asked for should be submitted to DAVP complete in all respects.*

NOTE 2: *All empanelled publications must submit a copy of annual return submitted to RNI with receiving proof from RNI for the previous financial year, in the month of September every year, failing which the newspaper can be suspended by DG, DAVP.*

Advertising Rate

Clause-16: (i) The rate structure for payment against advertisements released by DAVP will be worked out as per recommendations of the Rate Structure Committee. The rates will be related to certified circulation of a newspaper. All empanelled newspapers will have to enter into rate contract with DAVP on the basis of rate offered and other terms and conditions as laid down from time to time to ensure proper publication of DAVP advertisements as and when issued to such newspapers.

(ii) DAVP shall pay a premium of 50% above DAVP rates, as applicable for colour/ Black and White, for front page, 20% premium to third page, 10% premium to fifth page and 30% premium for back, page to only those newspapers whose circulation is certified by ABC/RNI.

(iii) When a Client Ministry requests for premium pages, DAVP shall ensure that the release order and the design should be made available to the newspapers three clear days in advance.

(iv) It would, however, depend on the availability of space in a newspaper and if the space is not available the newspapers may report back to DAVP within 24 hours from the upload of RO so that necessary changes in the RO can be made by the DAVP.

Clause-17: DG, DAVP reserves the right to have figures of circulation checked through its representatives or through RNI.

Release of Advertisements

Clause-18: (i) As soon as requisitions for release of advertisements are received from various Ministries and Departments, DAVP will prepare a suitable media list keeping in view the objectives of the client Ministries/Departments, the contents, target audience for the advertisement and availability of funds in consultation with the client Ministries/ Departments. The media-list, if any prepared/ suggested by the client Ministry would be suitably modified by DAVP to conform to the Government's policy without compromising the objectives of the proposed advertisement.

(ii) DAVP may incentivise those big category newspapers which are willing to publish

the advertisements of educational institutions at DAVP rates by giving additional business of 50% in volume terms as compared to those which are not willing to accept. A separate list of newspapers willing to publish such ads would be prepared by DAVP and they would be incentivised.

(iii) The budget proposed for an all India release, shall be divided among States based on the total circulation of newspapers in each State/ language. But since the required correction in the circulation figures of newspapers would take some time, in the meantime DAVP may take population of States as per the census reports as basis for inter-state distribution with necessary correctives.

(iv) In order to incentivise newspapers which get their circulation verified by ABC/RNI and those who have better professional standing and to bring about better transparency and accountability in the release of advertisements, DAVP shall follow a marking system based on objective criterion and release advertisements to the medium and big category newspapers on the basis of marks obtained by each newspaper. The criterion is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Criteria	Marks
1.	Circulation certified by ABC/RNI	25
2.	Subscription to wire service of UNI or PTI or Hindustan Samachar	15

*New Formulation: Subscription to wire services of news agencies accredited to PIB and who have paid up-to-date levy to PCI.

3.	Subscription to EPF of its employees (one mark per one EPF account and maximum of 20)	20
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*New Formulation: Subscription to EPF of its employees- 20 Marks
(Marks will be allocated as tabulated below)

No. of Employees: 1-5	5 marks
No. of Employees: 6-10	10 marks
No. of Employees: 11-15	15 marks
No. of Employees: 16 & above	20 marks
4. Payment of Annual subscription to Press Council of India (PCI)	10
5. Printing in own press	10
6. No. of pages	20
(16 pages or above- 20)	

Sl. No.	Criteria	Marks
		14 pages- 18
		12 pages- 16
		10 pages- 14
		8 pages- 12
		Below 8 pages- 0
		(one page is equal to 1716 Sq.CM)

Newspapers in the medium category shall get advertisements from DAVP barring the mandatory advertisements only when they get more than 45 marks.

Clause-19: DAVP will make efforts to release more advertisements to periodicals especially social messages and advertisements which are not date specific. Efforts will also be made to release more advertisements to newspapers with special emphasis on North East, J&K and other remote areas. While releasing display advertisements, DAVP will ensure that a balance is maintained between various categories of newspapers taking into account circulation, language, coverage area etc. For this purpose, the distribution of advertisements, in Rupee terms, will be as under:—

Category		Ceiling (in Rupee terms)
Small	-	15% (minimum)
Medium	-	35% (minimum)
Big	-	50% (minimum)
English	-	30% (approx.)
Hindi	-	35% (approx.)
Regional and other languages	-	35% (approx.)

The above norms are indicative and should be adhered to in the overall media strategy of the Ministries /Departments to ensure maximum coverage at optimum cost. However, in specific cases where a Ministry/Department wishes to make a deviation from these norms, full and detailed justification should be given while placing the order with DAVP.

DAVP shall bring all such deviations to the notice of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for information and necessary action.

Payment and Adjustment of Bills

Clause-20: DAVP will release payment of advertisement bills in the name of the newspaper/company account directly through ECS or NEFT. No change in the payee's

name or address will be entertained during the year of empanelment unless it is justified and found unavoidable or compelling. It will be the responsibility of the publisher to intimate such changes to DAVP for faster and transparent payments.

Clause-21: Every newspaper shall send one copy of the newspaper at their cost carrying DAVP advertisements, to the client at the address mentioned in the Release Order, failing which payment for the advertisement may not be considered. In addition, DAVP may ask for regular supply of specimen copies of any empanelled publication for period considered necessary. Newspapers shall inform DAVP within 48 hours of issue of Release Order, if they have not been able to publish the advertisement on the due date and the reasons thereof.

Clause-22: Every newspaper shall submit advertisement bills, complete in all respects, and supported with relevant documents, within 15 days of the publication of the advertisement for Dailies and 30 days for Periodicals. DAVP will make every effort to pay the advertisement bill within 30 days of receipt of bill as far as possible. DAVP may resort to imposing fines when bills are submitted late, which shall be uniform to all publications, without any scope for discretion.

Clause-23: No newspaper will publish DAVP advertisement without receipt or the relevant Release Order. The DAVP issues Electronic Release Order through its website: www.davp.nic.in

Clause-24: A newspaper will have to strictly adhere to the date of publication of DAVP advertisements as given in the Release Order. DAVP display advertisements should be published in the main pages of a newspaper and DAVP reserves the right to ask the publications occasionally to place the display advertisement on particular pages. The advertisements published in the Supplementary pages of a newspaper will not be considered for payment. Publication of advertisement on dates and pages other than that given in the Release Order will not be accepted for payment.

Suspension and Recoveries

Clause-25: A newspaper may be suspended from empanelment by DG, DAVP with immediate effect if

- (a) found to have deliberately submitted false information regarding circulation or otherwise; or
- (b) found to have discontinued its publication, changed its periodicity or its title or have become irregular or changed its premises/press without due intimation; or
- (c) it has failed to submit its' Annual Return to the RNI or its' Annual Circulation Certificate from the prescribed agencies; or
- (d) indulged in unethical practices as found by the Press Council of India or indulged in anti-national activities.

- (e) convicted by Court of Law for such activities;
- (f) It refuses to accept and carry an advertisement issued by DAVP on behalf of the Ministries/Departments of Government of India, and autonomous bodies on more than two occasions.

Provided that DG, DAVP shall not issue any order of suspension without giving a reasonable opportunity to the concerned newspaper in cases covered by (a), (b), (c) and (f) above.

In such cases the paper will remain suspended for a period upto 12 months. DAVP will effect recovery of any payments made in the past from the publisher in the case of (a), (b) and (c) above. The publisher should deposit within 60 days from the date of issue of Demand Letter for recovery by DAVP failing which empanelment of the paper will be discontinued with immediate effect without any further notice and recovery will be realized from the bills/payments pending with DAVP, if any. Till the recovery is made, no advertisement will be issued.

Clause-26: The powers to review vests with the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, in cases where DG, DAVP is the final authority.

ANNEXURE

Documents required for empanelment/rate renewal:

1. Copy of RNI Registration Certificate.
2. Circulation Certificate as per policy.
3. Copy of the annual return submitted to RNI along with receiving proof.
4. Specimen copies to be submitted with the application: DAVP would notify the months for which the specimen copies should be submitted along with the application.
5. Three copies of the rate card.
6. Photocopy of the Permanent Account Number (issued by Department of Income Tax).
7. No dues certificate from the Press Council of India.
8. Publications with annual turnover of more than ₹ 1 crore (or as applicable under the Income Tax Act from time to time) shall have to submit their Statutory audit reports and Income Tax returns along with receiving proof for the latest financial year.
9. Annexure-12 (In original)- A statement signed both by the publisher and CA with

their official seals giving the details of newsprint and ink stored and consumed during the period.

* Amendment made *vide* O.M. No. M-24013/90/2015-MUC(Vol.II) dated 15/09/2016 by M/o I & B.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 76. ...*(Interruptions)*... दिग्विजय सिंह जी, टाइम इसका नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 76. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question Hour. Mr. Kapil Sibal has raised a question. Let the answer be given. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Supplementaries. ...*(Interruptions)*...

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, a statement is laid on the Table of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, he made a derogatory remark against Dr. Manmohan Singh ...*(Interruptions)*... It must be expunged. We will not allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are you doing? Go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we will not allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... The derogatory remarks made against Dr. Manmohan Singh must be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, what Mr. Digvijaya Singh is saying should not go on the record. He just speaks ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Why should it not go on record? Who is he to say that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only the noise is going on record! ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please; Question No. 76 ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sibal, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the time. This is not the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*... Say it from there, not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, we cannot allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is challenging the impartiality of the Chair. We cannot allow this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Slum clusters in Mumbai and Pune**

*77. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data available on the number of slum clusters in Mumbai and Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(c) whether *in-situ* rehabilitation of slum dwellers using land as resources through private participation falls within the purview of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY); and

(d) if so, the action plan drawn for development of slum clusters there in a big way to remove slums from these two cities?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by State Government of Maharashtra, there are a total of 2391 slum clusters in Mumbai while Pune Municipal Corporation has 486 Slum Clusters and there are 71 slum clusters in Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation area. Details are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) Yes, Sir. '*In-situ*' Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) is a component under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} Mission under which State/UT Governments may take up slum redevelopment projects for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers using land as a resource. Slum rehabilitation grant of ₹1.0 lakh per house, on an average, is admissible for all houses built in all such projects.

(d) State Government of Maharashtra has signed Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) with the Ministry for the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission and 142 cities (including Pune and Pimpri Chinchwad) proposed by the State have been approved for inclusion in the mission. State Government of Maharashtra has not proposed inclusion of Mumbai city in the PMAY (U) mission. As per the State Government, Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) is responsible for implementation of Slum Rehabilitation Scheme in Mumbai and the ISSR component of PMAY (U) mission will not be implemented in the SRA areas of the mission cities where slum development through SRA already exist.

Ministry has not received any project proposals under ISSR component from State Government of Maharashtra in respect of Pune and Pimpri Chinchwad cities.

Statement

Details of slumclusters in Mumbai and Pune

Mumbai Region

Sl. No.	Ward	No. of Clusters	Area Sq. MT.	Acre
1.	A	5	199088.00	49.20
2.	B	10	9077.41	2.24
3.	D	20	112849.03	27.89
4.	E	69	243523.72	60.18
5.	FN	66	1183472.72	292.44
6.	FS	62	460248.58	113.73
7.	GN	69	1224280.08	302.53
8.	GS	47	382535.35	94.53
9.	HE	102	1587513.99	392.28
10.	HW	67	436745.45	107.92
11.	KE	281	2640647.77	652.52
12.	KW	148	1413813.89	349.36
13.	L	208	3303792.62	816.39
14.	ME	123	2938457.66	726.11
15.	MW	94	1208191.48	298.55
16.	N	114	2131283.53	526.65
17.	PN	210	3818591.13	943.60
18.	PS	101	1275283.56	315.13
19.	RC	83	891659.83	220.33
20.	RN	135	1534556.53	379.20
21.	RS	112	2038989.90	503.85

Sl. No.	Ward	No. of Clusters	Area Sq. MT	Acre
22.	S	204	3364847.82	831.47
23.	T	61	641766.02	158.58
	TOTAL	2391	33041216.06	8164.68

Summary of slum cluster area ownership-wise as on 19.11.2016

Sl. No.	Ownership	Slum Cluster Area		
		Sq.Mt.	Hector	Acre
1.	Private Land	14186237.89	1418.62	3505.50
2.	Khoti (Pvt.) Trust Land*	2249629.50	224.96	555.90
3.	State Government	8378681.64	837.87	2070.42
4.	Central Government	1775572.02	177.56	438.75
5.	MCGM	2875800.29	287.58	710.63
6.	MHADA	988824.63	98.88	244.34
7.	Railway	233796.53	23.38	57.77
8.	Road etc.	627343.87	62.73	155.02
9.	Nala & Pipeline	372460.06	37.25	92.04
10.	Outside CTS Boundary/No CTS	128853.64	12.89	31.84
11.	NIL	1139154.81	113.92	281.49
12.	Ownership to be updated	87506.50	8.75	21.62
	TOTAL	33043861.38	3304.39	8165.33

*Ownership to be ascertained.

Details of the lands on which these slums are situated in Pune region

Pune Region

Sl. No.	Land Ownership	P.M.C.	P.C.M.C.
1.	Government	57	16

Sl. No.	Land Ownership	P.M.C.	P.C.M.C.
2.	Municipal Corporation	25	06
3.	PCNTDA	0	08
4.	MIDC	0	16
5.	Private	231	25
6.	Mixed Ownership	153	0
7.	Others	20	0
TOTAL		486	71

Source: As reported by Government of Maharashtra.

Advertisements for North East publications

*78. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite Government's advertising policy for North East, hill areas and islands with special languages, the publications of North East are not supported by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP);

(b) the details of special areas and languages under scrutiny/review in the Print Media Advertisement Policy, 2016, publication-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to relax the norms and procedures for issuing advertisements for such publications, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of advertisements issued during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (d) No, Sir. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) has a comprehensive and defined policy to release advertisements to newspapers and publications with emphasis North-East, Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) and other remote areas taking into account the circulation, language, coverage area etc.

The details of special languages and areas under relaxation category of the Print Media Advertisement Policy are as under:—

- (i) Language newspapers such as Bodo, Dogri, Garhwali, Kashmiri, Khasi, Konkani, Maithili, Manipuri, Mizo, Nepali, Rajasthani, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Urdu and Tribal languages certified by State Government.

- (ii) Newspapers/journals published in backward, remote, hilly and border areas and those published in Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and North Eastern States.

The norms for relaxation as envisaged in the above Policy are as under:—

- (I) Newspapers for these areas and languages are eligible for empanelment after 6 months regular and un-interrupted publication, whereas it is 12 months for publications in other areas and languages.
- (II) Similarly, newspapers for these areas and languages are eligible with a minimum circulation of 500, whereas the minimum circulation for similar publications in other areas and languages should be 2000. Further, these category newspapers are given priority by Panel Advisory Committee (PAC), while considering empanelment of newspapers.

As per the extant policy, regional language newspapers are given 35% of the total ad spent on newspapers. This premium is to safeguard the interest of all newspapers published in regional language including those of the North East. At present no proposal for any special dispensation for newspapers of North East, beyond what is already detailed above, is under consideration of this Ministry.

The list showing details of advertisements issued to the newspapers published from the North Eastern region and other remote areas during the last two years *i.e.* for the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement.

Statement

Advertisement 2014-15 for and 2015-16 Andaman and Nicobar Islands and North Eastern States

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
2014-15					
1.	Arthik Lipi	Daily(M)	Andaman and Nicobar	20971	177715
2.	Info India	Daily(M)	Andaman and Nicobar	23135	212507
3.	The Andaman Express	Daily(M)	Andaman and Nicobar	85721	727135
4.	The Echo Of India	Daily(M)	Andaman and Nicobar	119794	1649188
5.	Today Times	Daily(M)	Andaman and Nicobar	26867	308076
6.	Arunachal Front	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	152396	3287550

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
7.	Eastern Sentinel	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	34602	542257
8.	Echo of Arunachal	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	157973	3464428
9.	Independent Review	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	13619	210664
10.	Khabar Morcha	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	29113	246712
11.	The Arunachal Pioneer	Daily(E)	Arunachal Pradesh	7766	115239
12.	The Arunachal Times	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	68291	1430059
13.	The Dawnlit Post	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	36573	419377
14.	Aalok Pravanjyan	Bi-Weekly	Assam	1216	16785
15.	Abichar	Weekly	Assam	1216	18440
16.	Adinor Sombad	Daily(M)	Assam	20778	318909
17.	Aji	Daily(M)	Assam	9843	311336
18.	Ajir Dainik Batori	Daily(M)	Assam	13545	247464
19.	Ajir Dainik Batori	Daily(M)	Assam	8585	231504
20.	Ajir-Asom	Daily(M)	Assam	15520	372597
21.	Akela	Weekly	Assam	1608	14612
22.	Amar Asom	Daily(M)	Assam	33376	577944
23.	Amar Asom	Daily(M)	Assam	36966	571756
24.	Amar Uttar Purbanchal	Fortnightly	Assam	1216	18440
25.	Aroonudai Sangbad	Weekly	Assam	1616	25355
26.	Asom Pravah	Weekly	Assam	808	7342
27.	Asom Spandan	Weekly	Assam	1616	14684
28.	Asomiya Khabar	Daily(M)	Assam	113741	3684491
29.	Asomiya Khabhar	Daily(M)	Assam	34625	619009
30.	Asomiya Pratidin	Daily(M)	Assam	128693	4154058
31.	Asomiya Pratidin	Daily(M)	Assam	54368	1376422
32.	Asomiya Pratidin	Daily(M)	Assam	22221	340297
33.	Asomiya Pratidin	Daily(M)	Assam	41002	643190

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
34.	Assam Tribune	Daily(M)	Assam	189164.8	6010928
35.	Barak Kantha	Weekly	Assam	1216	14687
36.	Barassam	Weekly	Assam	1216	11049
37.	Bartalipi	Weekly	Assam	1216	11049
38.	Batori Kakat	Daily(M)	Assam	6237	149947
39.	Bodosa	Daily(M)	Assam	11975	210496
40.	Dainandin Barta	Daily(M)	Assam	19500	223602
41.	Dainik Abichar	Daily(M)	Assam	24336	595354
42.	Dainik Agradoot	Daily(M)	Assam	31522.5	941240
43.	Dainik Asam	Daily(M)	Assam	36752.4	577921
44.	Dainik Janambhoomi	Daily(M)	Assam	21018	370402
45.	Dainik Janambhumi	Daily(M)	Assam	13058	148663
46.	Dainik Jugasankha	Daily(M)	Assam	10881	298531
47.	Dainik Jugasankha	Daily(M)	Assam	74860	2163413
48.	Dainik Purvoday	Daily(M)	Assam	30564	470823
49.	Dibakar	Weekly	Assam	1616	10590
50.	Eastern Chronicle	Daily(M)	Assam	31064	898041
51.	Eastern Chronicle	Daily(M)	Assam	34287	957670
52.	Eastern Chronicle	Daily(M)	Assam	27684	724448
53.	Gana Adhikar	Daily(M)	Assam	27268	772354
54.	Gati	Daily(M)	Assam	29192	695222
55.	Good Times	Monthly	Assam	408	3981
56.	Hamro Prajashakti	Daily(M)	Assam	29540	827583
57.	Jana Konta	Daily(M)	Assam	13244	316585
58.	Janasadharan	Daily(M)	Assam	10127	240953
59.	Janasadharan	Daily(M)	Assam	22293	475655
60.	Jugasankha	Daily(M)	Assam	81440	2271746

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
61.	Khabar Prabah	Daily(M)	Assam	2857	78430
62.	Lohit	Daily(M)	Assam	1145	6803
63.	Loka Batori	Weekly	Assam	1633	19724
64.	Nababarta Prasanga	Daily(M)	Assam	21549	512530
65.	Nandinee	Monthly	Assam	4016	121019
66.	Natun Sur	Monthly	Assam	1216	29074
67.	Niyomiya Barta	Daily(M)	Assam	86901	2262083
68.	North East Times	Daily(M)	Assam	24594	282037
69.	Prantajyoti Dainik	Daily(M)	Assam	12322	353257
70.	Prata Khabar	Daily(M)	Assam	14267	285399
71.	Prerna Bharati	Weekly	Assam	1616	24506
72.	Purbashree	Weekly	Assam	1216	14687
73.	Purvanchal Prahari	Daily(M)	Assam	67571	722746
74.	Purvi Prakash	Monthly	Assam	1616	14354
75.	Sachetan	Weekly	Assam	1216	7969
76.	Samayik Prasanga	Daily(M)	Assam	48561	1567511
77.	Sangbad Lahari	Daily(M)	Assam	5411	107304
78.	Sanseyari Bodoland Engkhong	Daily(M)	Assam	13352	322231
79.	Saptahik Morigaon	Weekly	Assam	1633	14838
80.	Sentinel	Daily(M)	Assam	135417	5111180
81.	Sentinel	Daily(M)	Assam	25712	616106
82.	Simanter Prahari	Tri-Weekly	Assam	1216	16270
83.	Solangdo	Daily(M)	Assam	11928	134305
84.	Swarnalipi	Monthly	Assam	1216	13672
85.	The Arleng Daily	Daily(M)	Assam	8426	96618
86.	The Assam Post	Daily(M)	Assam	10888	261593

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
87.	The Bodoland Express	Daily(M)	Assam	6659	99398
88.	The Dainik Janambhumi	Daily(M)	Assam	20653	235843
89.	The Hills Times	Daily(M)	Assam	16707	323413
90.	The Janambhumi	Weekly	Assam	4139	52652
91.	The Telegraph (Kolkata)	Daily(M)	Assam	86419	1466653
92.	Thekar	Daily(M)	Assam	16630	190692
93.	Hueiyen Lanpao	Daily(M)	Manipur	50043	930496
94.	Hueiyen Lanpao	Daily(M)	Manipur	32846	477968
95.	Hueiyen Lanpao	Daily(M)	Manipur	34066	670410
96.	Imphal Free Press	Daily(M)	Manipur	18820	292655
97.	Manipur Chronicle	Daily(E)	Manipur	49332	997347
98.	Manipur Mail	Daily(M)	Manipur	26184	304039
99.	Naharolgi Thoudang	Daily(M)	Manipur	44028	870747
100.	Pandam	Monthly	Manipur	1216	14791
101.	Poknapham	Daily(M)	Manipur	136980	3030077
102.	Sanaleibak	Daily(M)	Manipur	30257	475956
103.	The Peoples Chronicle	Daily(M)	Manipur	17828	283516
104.	The Sangai Express	Daily(M)	Manipur	85288	1789280
105.	The Sangai Express	Daily(M)	Manipur	78673	1043675
106.	Choice Times	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	44631	698226
107.	Dongmusa	Weekly	Meghalaya	2832	45917
108.	Eastern Chronicle	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	41213	836333
109.	Kynjatshai Man Ka Sngi	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	13764	178565
110.	Mawphor	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	28648	785051
111.	Meghalaya Guardian	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	58535	607379
112.	Meghalaya Times	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	15129	298533

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
113.	Rupang	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	26382	309188
114.	Salantini Janera	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	32055	374541
115.	Sangbad Lahari	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	8600	100326
116.	Shillong Samay	Daily exceptsunday	Meghalaya	31635	472334
117.	The Shillong Times	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	208950	3539513
118.	U Nongsain Hima	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	71201.9	1258088
119.	U Peitngor	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	53803	851031
120.	Harhna	Daily(M)	Mizoram	26978	474219
121.	Highlander	Daily(M)	Mizoram	58133	522992
122.	Mizoram Post	Daily(M)	Mizoram	174747	5203564
123.	The Aizawl Post	Daily(M)	Mizoram	38464	954627
124.	The Zozam Times	Daily except Sunday	Mizoram	44532.6	897900
125.	Vanglaini	Daily(M)	Mizoram	70102.75	1608670
126.	Capi	Daily except Sunday	Nagaland	19802	167808
127.	Eastern Mirror	Daily(M)	Nagaland	55556	1041698
128.	Nagaland Page	Daily(M)	Nagaland	34559	396278
129.	Nagaland Post	Daily(M)	Nagaland	185153	4592469
130.	North East Window Magazine	Monthly	Nagaland	3242	60879
131.	The Morung Express	Daily(M)	Nagaland	57857	1236875
132.	Tir Yimyim	Daily(M)	Nagaland	62118	761025
133.	Anawaran	Monthly	Sikkim	1216	27265
134.	Anugamini	Daily(M)	Sikkim	40710	1067566
135.	Dainik Mirmeray	Daily(M)	Sikkim	6401	93145
136.	Hamro Prajasakti	Daily(M)	Sikkim	103663	2828391

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
137.	Hemali Purba Sandesh	Weekly	Sikkim	1616	19518
138.	Himalayan Mirror	Daily(M)	Sikkim	47760	1218581
139.	Himalayan Review	Monthly	Sikkim	1448	31318
140.	Himali Bela	Daily(M)	Sikkim	96570	2211773
141.	Samay Dainik	Daily(M)	Sikkim	34803	899589
142.	Sangrila Times	Daily(M)	Sikkim	15592	178788
143.	Sikkim Express	Daily(M)	Sikkim	127652	3045965
144.	Sikkim Mail	Daily(M)	Sikkim	17859	209365
145.	Sikkim Reporter	Daily(M)	Sikkim	7413	155683
146.	The Mountaineer	Daily(M)	Sikkim	15919	325152
147.	Ajker Fariad	Daily(M)	Tripura	11119	351349
148.	Anchalik Khabar	Weekly	Tripura	1216	14056
149.	Bartaman Tripura	Daily(M)	Tripura	17381	147292
150.	Chinikok	Weekly	Tripura	1216	7969
151.	Daily Deshar Katha	Daily(M)	Tripura	16169	403438
152.	Dainik Ganadoot	Daily(M)	Tripura	21711	508767
153.	Dainik Sambad	Daily(M)	Tripura	205688	5175585
154.	Gana Sambad Patrika	Daily(M)	Tripura	14699	286923
155.	Hachukni Kok	Daily(M)	Tripura	12484	219444
156.	Jagaran	Daily(M)	Tripura	28518	695461
157.	Knowledge Media	Weekly	Tripura	1616	13651
158.	Manush	Daily(M)	Tripura	22607	549991
159.	Naba Panji	Weekly	Tripura	1216	11049
160.	Pragati Sambad	Daily(M)	Tripura	9922	240632
161.	Pratibadi Kalam	Daily(M)	Tripura	32037	908726
162.	Syandan Patrika	Daily(M)	Tripura	82737	1754770
163.	Tripura Darpan	Daily(M)	Tripura	32828	655051

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
164.	Tripura Observer	Daily(M)	Tripura	22399	524119
165.	Tripura Sundari	Daily(E)	Tripura	13560	155487
166.	Tripura Times	Daily(M)	Tripura	42313	855834
167.	Tripurari	Fortnightly	Tripura	1216	11049
168.	Vivek	Daily(M)	Tripura	34417	988676
TOTAL				5979636.95	128359776

2015-16

1.	Arthik Lipi	Daily(M)	Andaman and Nicobar	45068	502587
2.	Info India	Daily(M)	Andaman and Nicobar	74866	867654
3.	The Andaman Express	Daily(M)	Andaman and Nicobar	106533	880003
4.	The Echo Of India	Daily(M)	Andaman and Nicobar	199474	2823060
5.	Today Times	Daily(M)	Andaman and Nicobar	33152	377338
6.	Arunachal Front	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	174360	4101956
7.	Eastern Sentinel	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	76717	1249593
8.	Echo of Arunachal	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	206220	4826462.7
9.	Independent Review	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	18438	354811
10.	Khabar Morcha	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	68982	1057720
11.	The Arunachal Pioneer	Daily(E)	Arunachal Pradesh	9502	173259
12.	The Arunachal Times	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	58881	1263891
13.	The Dawnlit Post	Daily(M)	Arunachal Pradesh	38379	589450
14.	Aalok Pravanjyan	Bi-Weekly	Assam	1624	17712
15.	Abichar	Weekly	Assam	2841	43082
16.	Adinor Sombad	Daily(M)	Assam	12401	195697
17.	Aji	Daily(M)	Assam	13424	449991

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
18.	Ajir Dainik Batori	Daily(M)	Assam	6764	121126
19.	Ajir Dainik Batori	Daily(M)	Assam	2658	72672
20.	Ajir-Asom	Daily(M)	Assam	3547	83971
21.	Akela	Weekly	Assam	1624	14759
22.	Amar Asom	Daily(M)	Assam	53040	1098953
23.	Amar Asom	Daily(M)	Assam	50978	866185
24.	Amar Uttar Purbanchal	Fortnightly	Assam	2041	33501
25.	Andaz E Bayan	Daily(M)	Assam	11672	169847
26.	Aroonudai Sangbad	Weekly	Assam	2424	39790
27.	Asom Pravah	Weekly	Assam	1224	12344
28.	Asom Spandan	Weekly	Assam	1224	11124
29.	Asomiya Khabar	Daily(M)	Assam	98462	2687797
30.	Asomiya Khabhar	Daily(M)	Assam	60875	946077
31.	Asomiya Pratidin	Daily(M)	Assam	50929	1339138
32.	Asomiya Pratidin	Daily(M)	Assam	143770	4796821.1
33.	Asomiya Pratidin	Daily(M)	Assam	26955	419937
34.	Asomiya Pratidin	Daily(M)	Assam	44288	699362
35.	Assam Tribune	Daiey(M)	Assam	204291.8	6770075
36.	Bangla Morcha	Daily(M)	Assam	14336	280691
37.	Barak Kantha	Weekly	Assam	816	9856
38.	Barassam	Weekly	Assam	1224	11124
39.	Bartalipi	Weekly	Assam	816	7416
40.	Batori Kakat	Daily(M)	Assam	8440	214565
41.	Bodosa	Daily(M)	Assam	18931	430177
42.	Challenger Barta	Weekly	Assam	408	2674
43.	Dainandin Barta	Daily(M)	Assam	33145	639279
44.	Dainik Abichar	Daily(M)	Assam	27246	614643

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
45.	Dainik Agradoot	Daily(M)	Assam	52112.5	1704247
46.	Dainik Asam	Daily(M)	Assam	20137	317287
47.	Dainik Janambhoomi	Daily(M)	Assam	37108	681606
48.	Dainik Janambhumi	Daily(M)	Assam	23782	259506
49.	Dainik Jugasankha	Daily(M)	Assam	23123	634307
50.	Dainik Jugasankha	Daily(M)	Assam	81700	2344845
51.	Dainik Purvoday	Daily(M)	Assam	4139	66446
52.	Dainik Purvoday	Daily(M)	Assam	40306	643255
53.	Dibakar	Weekly	Assam	816	5348
54.	Eastern Chronicle	Daily(M)	Assam	66303	1825745
55.	Eastern Chronicle	Daily(M)	Assam	43447	1205519
56.	Eastern Chronicle	Daily(M)	Assam	51397	1457293
57.	Eclectic Northeast	Monthly	Assam	2153.81	91036
58.	Gana Adhikar	Daily(M)	Assam	29152	829507
59.	Gati	Daily(M)	Assam	40533	1040994
60.	Good Times	Monthly	Assam	1216	13426
61.	Halat E Watan	Daily(M)	Assam	5555	185684
62.	Hamro Prajashakti	Daily(M)	Assam	49513	1407799
63.	Ichemma	Monthly	Assam	4908	86811
64.	Jana Konta	Daily(M)	Assam	3483	82846
65.	Janasadharan	Daily(M)	Assam	23680	571951
66.	Janasadharan	Daily(M)	Assam	58445	1389050
67.	Jugasankha	Daily(M)	Assam	87419	2752195.8
68.	Khabar Prabah	Daily(M)	Assam	41228	1157149
69.	Lohit	Daily(M)	Assam	17339	151932
70.	Loka Batori	Weekly	Assam	3283	39654
71.	Nababarta Prasanga	Daily(M)	Assam	51706	1428924

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
72.	Nandinee	Monthly	Assam	3632	104958
73.	Natun Sur	Monthly	Assam	1624	38829
74.	Nishpaksh Samachar Jyoti	Daily(M)	Assam	8950	294928
75.	Niyomiya Barta	Daily(M)	Assam	143059	4004915
76.	North East Times	Daily(M)	Assam	42420	428500
77.	Prantajyoti Dainik	Daily(M)	Assam	38979	1181246
78.	Prata Khabar	Daily(M)	Assam	22396	453404
79.	Prerna Bharati	Weekly	Assam	1216	18440
80.	Purbashree	Weekly	Assam	1224	14784
81.	Purvanchal Prahari	Daily(M)	Assam	54844	777263
82.	Purvi Prakash	Monthly	Assam	816	7248
83.	Sachetan	Weekly	Assam	816	5348
84.	Sadin	Weekly	Assam	408	4928
85.	Samayik Prasanga	Daily(M)	Assam	75136	2355507
86.	Sangbad Lahari	Daily(M)	Assam	2658	51774
87.	Sanseyari Bodoland Engkhong	Daily(M)	Assam	21590	476070.7
88.	Saptahik Morigaon	Weekly	Assam	2058	18700
89.	Sentinel	Daily(M)	Assam	222664	8670061
90.	Sentinel	Daily(M)	Assam	39989	924410
91.	Simanter Prahari	Tri-Weekly	Assam	1624	21729
92.	Solangdo	Daily(M)	Assam	11817	153502
93.	Swarnalipi	Monthly	Assam	1216	12222
94.	The Arleng Daily	Daily(M)	Assam	13308	152599
95.	The Assam Post	Daily(M)	Assam	6558	158521
96.	The Bodoland Express	Daily(M)	Assam	5541	111869
97.	The Dainik Janambhumi	Daily(M)	Assam	39589	457848

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
98.	The Hills Times	Daily(M)	Assam	41058	894095
99.	The Janambhumi	Weekly	Assam	4483	57028
100.	The Telegraph (Kolkata)	Daily(M)	Assam	117272.3	2185394
101.	Thekar	Daily(M)	Assam	32341	370846
102.	Hueiyen Lanpao	Daily(M)	Manipur	64212	1228534
103.	Hueiyen Lanpao	Daily(M)	Manipur	47494	579989
104.	Hueiyen Lanpao	Daily(M)	Manipur	52342	852682
105.	Imphal Free Press	Daily(M)	Manipur	34096	439819
106.	Manipur Chronicle	Daily(E)	Manipur	48764	1108815.4
107.	Manipur Mail	Daily(M)	Manipur	32892	377163
108.	Naharolgi Thoudang	Daily(M)	Manipur	50601	1000594
109.	Pandam	Monthly	Manipur	1616	19654
110.	Poknapham	Daily(M)	Manipur	177173	4579332.2
111.	Sanaleibak	Daily(M)	Manipur	34632	535748
112.	The Peoples Chronicle	Daily(M)	Manipur	35498	559001
113.	The Sangai Express	Daily(M)	Manipur	111295	2633365
114.	The Sangai Express	Daily(M)	Manipur	74125	1021565
115.	Choice Times	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	71782	1361852
116.	Dongmusa	Weekly	Meghalaya	2432	37180
117.	Eastern Chronicle	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	44873	999891
118.	Kynjatshai Man Ka Sngi	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	16362	245796
119.	Mawphor	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	30294	789204
120.	Meghalaya Guardian	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	51145	555905
121.	Meghalaya Times	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	27360	518330
122.	Rupang	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	73797	927483
123.	Salantini Janera	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	51870	605629

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
124.	Sangbad Lahari	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	4291	49525
125.	Shillong Samay	Daily except Sunday	Meghalaya	45594	684386
126.	The Shillong Times	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	244555	4335418.4
127.	U Nongsain Hima	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	98606.9	1927850
128.	U Peitngor	Daily(M)	Meghalaya	92438	1435702
129.	Harhna	Daily(M)	Mizoram	14022	246480
130.	Highlander	Daily(M)	Mizoram	80256	1002652
131.	Mizoram Post	Daily(M)	Mizoram	228110	6844333.8
132.	The Aizawl Post	Daily(M)	Mizoram	53050	1335785
133.	The Zozam Times	Daily except Sunday	Mizoram	31481	725559
134.	Vanglaini	Daily(M)	Mizoram	105513	2824924
135.	Capi	Daily except Sunday	Nagaland	35869	303967
136.	Eastern Mirror	Daily(M)	Nagaland	47103	968949
137.	Nagaland Page	Daily(M)	Nagaland	73338	841311
138.	Nagaland Post	Daily(M)	Nagaland	230966.3	5880943.7
139.	North East Window Magazine	Monthly	Nagaland	2024	33628
140.	The Morung Express	Daily(M)	Nagaland	59236	1371692
141.	Tir Yimyim	Daily(M)	Nagaland	67657	984530
142.	Anawaran	Monthly	Sikkim	1216	21542
143.	Anugamini	Daily(M)	Sikkim	73313	2027456
144.	Bangla Morcha	Daily(M)	Sikkim	31081	356778
145.	Dainik Mirmeray	Daily(M)	Sikkim	23796	373340
146.	Hamro Prajasakti	Daily(M)	Sikkim	155852	4223978.7
147.	Hemali Purba Sandesh	Weekly	Sikkim	1216	14687

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
148.	Himalayan Mirror	Daily(M)	Sikkim	99176	2737632
149.	Himalayan Review	Monthly	Sikkim	2424	48610
150.	Himali Bela	Daily(M)	Sikkim	24513	544835
151.	Nitya Samay	Daily(M)	Sikkim	7278	61676
152.	Samay Dainik	Daily(M)	Sikkim	52204	1455267
153.	Sampurna Jagran	Daily(M)	Sikkim	3002	47092
154.	Sangrila Times	Daily(M)	Sikkim	47801	610334
155.	Sikkim Express	Daily(M)	Sikkim	188015	4822232.7
156.	Sikkim Mail	Daily(M)	Sikkim	12378	187189
157.	Sikkim Reporter	Daily(M)	Sikkim	33594	774418
158.	The Mountaineer	Daily(M)	Sikkim	24385	546529
159.	Urdu Akash	Daily(M)	Sikkim	14162	162497
160.	Ajker Fariad	Daily(M)	Tripura	38791	1154012.8
161.	Anchalik Khabar	Weekly	Tripura	1216	14058
162.	Bartaman Tripura	Daily(M)	Tripura	13934	118081
163.	Chinikok	Weekly	Tripura	816	5348
164.	Daily Deshar Katha	Daily(M)	Tripura	15418	326412
165.	Dainik Ganadoot	Daily(M)	Tripura	32826	837507
166.	Dainik Sambad	Daily(M)	Tripura	213856	5812017.7
167.	Gana Sambad Patrika	Daily(M)	Tripura	15829	307234
168.	Hachukni Kok	Daily(M)	Tripura	12322	223069
169.	Jagaran	Daily(M)	Tripura	49784	1164659
170.	Knowledge Media	Weekly	Tripura	1224	8022
171.	Manush	Daily(M)	Tripura	37909	904917
172.	Naba Panji	Weekly	Tripura	3266	29677
173.	Pragati Sambad	Daily(M)	Tripura	9055	218280
174.	Pratibadi Kalam	Daily(M)	Tripura	20624	579282

Sl.No.	NP Name	Periodicity	State	Ad Space	Amount
175.	Syandan Patrika	Daily(M)	Tripura	83297	1978111
176.	Tripura Darpan	Daily(M)	Tripura	45520	890562
177.	Tripura Observer	Daily(M)	Tripura	73091	1774943
178.	Tripura Sundari	Daily(E)	Tripura	3483	39938
179.	Tripura Times	Daily(M)	Tripura	56333	1257673
180.	Tripurari	Fortnightly	Tripura	1624	14759
181.	Vivek	Daily(M)	Tripura	62988	1880045
TOTAL				8073638.56	180279368.7

Improving student-teacher ratio

*79.SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian education system needs to improve the student-teacher ratio and there is a necessity to recruit quality teachers and strengthen the teachers strength; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) 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 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.

Section 23(1) of RTE Act stipulates that any person possessing such minimum qualifications, as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by notification, shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as academic authority for recruitment of teachers.

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.

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 programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary 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.

To ensure recruitment of quality teachers, the NCTE, which is mandated for providing quality teacher education to the prospective teachers, has set norms and standards for infrastructure, instructional facilities and qualification and experience of faculty for the teacher education institutions in which teachers are educated. For this purpose, NCTE has revised its Recognition, Norms and Procedure, Regulations 2014. The Regulations 2014, have enhanced the duration of teacher training programmes like B.Ed. and M.Ed. to two years and increased the period of Internship to make these programmes more rigorous and professionalized. Modules on gender, equity, ICT, yoga and inclusive education have also been added in the teacher education programmes.

Achievements of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme

*80. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the achievements made under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme including its salient features and the funds allocated and utilized thereunder, State/UT-wise, including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): The Prime Minister launched the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme on 22nd January, 2015 at Panipat in Haryana, which is an initiative to address issues that affect women in the long term and to reverse the trend of an adverse and declining Child Sex Ratio in 161 gender critical districts.

The overall goal of the BBBP Scheme is to celebrate the girl child and enable her education. The objectives of the scheme are as under:—

- (i) To prevent gender biased sex selective elimination.
- (ii) To ensure survival and protection of the girl child.
- (iii) To ensure education and participation of the girl child.

BBBP addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of women empowerment over a life-cycle continuum. It is a tri-ministerial effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development (WCD), Health and Family Welfare (H&FW) and Human Resource Development (HRD). The key elements of the scheme include nation-wide awareness and advocacy campaign and multi-sectoral action in selected 161 districts at present. State/UT wise, funds released under the scheme including Maharashtra are given in the Statement (*See below*). The multisectoral action includes strict enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act, Pre-Natal/Post Natal care of mother, enrolment in schools, construction of girl toilets, community engagement and training etc.

Since the overall objective of the Scheme is to improve declining Child Sex Ratio in the country and create an enabling environment for the education of girl child, this requires long-term attitudinal change. The Scheme is at a nascent stage of implementation and it's too early to assess its impact at this stage. However, scheme has been received well and in the last two years, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts with support from Ministries of WCD, H&FW and HRD. There is a strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground. Massive media campaign is also being carried out at national level to create mass awareness about the declining child sex ratio.

Statement

Funds released to States/UTs under BBBP during 2014-15 and 2015-16

(₹In lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released (2014-15)	Released (2015-16)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	38.55
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36.34	8.45

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released (2014-15)	Released (2015-16)
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	43.42
4.	Assam	36.34	8.45
5.	Bihar	36.34	8.45
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	44.79
7.	Chandigarh	-	32.50
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	38.55
9.	Daman and Diu	13.81	20.95
10.	Delhi	-	231.27
11.	Goa	-	44.79
12.	Gujarat	-	318.05
13.	Haryana	223	434.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36.34	49.55
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.95	366.54
16.	Jharkhand	-	39.83
17.	Karnataka	-	41.48
18.	Kerala	-	44.79
19.	Madhya Pradesh	101.35	109.14
20.	Maharashtra	158.73	370.88
21.	Manipur	18.14	8.72
22.	Meghalaya	-	43.24
23.	Mizoram	-	44.79
24.	Nagaland	36.34	8.45
25.	Odisha	18.14	26.65
26.	Puducherry	-	18.15
27.	Punjab	250.97	385.26
28.	Rajasthan	115.43	357.47

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released (2014-15)	Released (2015-16)
29.	Sikkim	-	44.79
30.	Tamil Nadu	18.14	23.04
31.	Telangana	-	44.79
32.	Tripura	-	44.79
33.	Uttar Pradesh	187.98	429.73
34.	Uttarakhand	21.15	133.50
TOTAL		1337.49	3908.91

Launching of Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government would soon launch the Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY) to enhance skills in line with international standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the work on this scheme is at a fairly advanced stage;

(d) whether the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship had signed an MoU for implementation of PKVY; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) to (e) Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY), a skill development scheme of the Ministry of External Affairs, is aimed at enhancing the skill set of potential emigrant workers in select sectors and job roles, in line with international standards, to facilitate overseas employment opportunities.

The scheme is part of Government's efforts towards strengthening the eco-system that supports migrant workers in all stages of the migration cycle and to ensure that Indian workers should migrate safely with an enhanced skills set. The motto is:

"सुरक्षित जाँ, प्रशिक्षित जाँ, विश्वास के साथ जाँ।"

Towards this end, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on July 2, 2016 between the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) for implementation of the Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY). The MoU details the broad parameters of cooperation and envisages collaboration for developing a robust skill training, assessment and certification system for workers who seek overseas employment. The scheme will be implemented through MSDE and its agencies. Initially, the scheme would focus on sectors that are in demand in ECR countries.

The PKVY would include a technical top up training to be provided by MSDE through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). This will be complemented by Pre-Departure Orientation Training aimed at enhancing soft skills of potential emigrants in terms of culture, language, traditions and local rules and regulations of the destination country.

MEA, on its part, has finalized the module for the Pre-Departure Orientation Training and a handbook for participants. NSDC has already identified 16 India International Skill Centres to operationalize this Scheme and is in process of identifying 34 additional centres for the initial phase. The List of 16 Centres is given in the Statement (*See below*). The 16 Centres would cover eight sectors Domestic Workers, Retail, Tourism and Hospitality, Capital Goods, Healthcare, Construction, Automotive and Security. The modalities of implementation of the scheme have not been finalized as yet.

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

Statement

India International Skill Centres

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of Centres
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2
		Lucknow	2
		Gorakhpur	1
		Maharajganj	1
		Allahabad	1
2.	Kerala	Kochi	2

Sl. No.	State	City	No. of Centres
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1
5.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	1
6.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1
7.	West Bengal	Kolkata	1
8.	Bihar	Araria	1
9.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	1

Skill development training through NBCFDC

*82. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that youth are being provided skill development training through National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC); and

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries under this programme during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) Yes Sir. National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) facilitates Skill Development Training Programme through Sector Skill Councils of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship and Government Training Institutes.

(b) The number of persons sanctioned training during the last three years by NBCFDC, State-wise are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Trainees		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150	270	915
2.	Assam	0	0	1192
3.	Bihar	500	870	370

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Chandigarh	0	50	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	90	340	400
6.	Delhi	100	110	100
7.	Goa	0	50	0
8.	Gujarat	670	770	500
9.	Haryana	1850	860	1330
10.	Himachal Pradesh	150	230	342
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	210	250
12.	Jharkhand	350	1020	500
13.	Karnataka	410	270	540
14.	Kerala	290	370	80
15.	Madhya Pradesh	200	690	1857
16.	Maharashtra	320	120	330
17.	Manipur	200	500	380
18.	Odisha	0	760	660
19.	Puducherry	0	50	0
20.	Punjab	90	390	234
21.	Rajasthan	680	230	1269
22.	Sikkim	0	150	0
23.	Tamil Nadu	480	330	670
24.	Telangana	0	0	197
25.	Tripura	0	0	565
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3060	705	1210
27.	Uttarakhand	0	25	305
28.	West Bengal	655	2040	950
TOTAL		10295	11410	15146

Vacancies in Kendriya Vidyalayas

*83. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas at present and since when these vacancies are lying vacant;

(b) the reasons for not filling up those vacancies which have adversely affected the students in those schools; and

(c) by when these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As on 31st January, 2017, 10285 posts of teachers are lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) located all over the country. The respective years from which these vacancies are lying vacant is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of vacancies
1.	2014-15	4296
2.	2015-16	2019
3.	2016-17	3970
TOTAL		10285

Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process. However, while the process for regular recruitment is undertaken from time to time, in the interim, with a view to ensuring that the academic interests of the students are not adversely affected, contractual teachers are engaged, as per requirement.

(b) and (c) For the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) had issued advertisement to fill up 4339 vacancies of teaching and non-teaching staff through direct recruitment in the Employment News dated 23rd - 29th May, 2015. The written tests for the post of Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs), Librarian, Primary Teacher (PRT) and non-teaching posts were also conducted. However, due to leakage of question papers of PRT and Lower Division Clerk (LDC), the recruitment process for the post of Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs), PRTs, PRT (Music), Librarian and other non-teaching posts were also cancelled.

Subsequently, an advertisement for filling up 6205 vacancies of teaching posts to

be filled up through direct recruitment had been published by KVS in the Employment News dated 24th - 30th September, 2016 and the written examination for recruitment has already been conducted on 17th December, 2016, 7th and 8th January, 2017 by the recruiting agency.

The remaining 3994 vacancies are to be filled up through Limited Departmental Examination (LDE) and 86 vacancies of Head Masters (HM) are to be filled up through Promotion as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules.

As filling up vacancies is a continuous process involving various stages and multiple agencies no specific time-frame can be given in this regard.

Policy for empowerment of differently abled persons

*84. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a well laid down policy for empowerment of differently abled or divyang persons formulated by Government;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and if not, whether Government proposes to formulate such a policy;

(c) what are the various welfare and other schemes presently in operation under the Ministry for divyang persons; and

(d) the details about the progress of implementation of these schemes and programmes in different States during 2014 to 2016?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a well laid down National Policy for Persons with Disabilities formulated in 2006.

(b) The National Policy recognizes that the persons with disabilities are valuable human resource for the country and seeks to create an environment that provides them equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation in society. The policy focuses on the following:—

1. Prevention of disabilities;
2. Physical rehabilitation measures such as early-detection and intervention, counseling and medical rehabilitation, assistive devices, development of rehabilitation professionals;

3. Education for persons with disabilities;
4. Economic rehabilitation of persons with disabilities such as employment in Government establishments, wage employment in private sectors and self-employment;
5. Special focus on women and children with disabilities;
6. Creation of barrier free environment;
7. Streamlining of grant of disabilities certificates through simple, transparent and client friendly procedures;
8. Social security programme;
9. Promoting Non-Governmental Organizations;
10. Managing data on persons with disabilities;
11. Promoting research for improving quality of life for persons with disabilities;
12. Creation of environment to provide opportunities to persons with disabilities for participation in various sports, recreational and cultural activities.

(c) and (d) The major schemes of the Department and the status of progress from 2014 to 2016 are as under:—

- (i) Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP): Under ADIP Scheme the funds are released to various implementing agencies to assist the needy persons with disabilities 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. The status of progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See* below).
- (ii) Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (SIPDA): Under this scheme, assistance is provided to State Governments and to autonomous organizations/Institutions under Central or State Governments, for various activities relating to implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995, particularly for creation of barrier free environment for persons with disabilities. Accessible India Campaign has been launched on 03.12.2015 under this scheme

with a view to create awareness and provide barrier free environment for persons with disabilities. The status of progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

- (iii) Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for their projects relating to rehabilitation of persons with disabilities aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels. The status of progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in Statement-III (*See below*).
- (iv) Scholarship schemes for students with disabilities such as Pre-matric, Post-matric, Top Class Education, National Fellowship, National Overseas Scholarship. The status of progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).
- (v) Scheme on Research on Disability related Technology, Products, and Issues was launched in January, 2015 to support research to promote the quality of life of persons with disabilities. The status of progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in Statement-V (*See below*).
- (vi) Budgetary Support to National Trust. Under the scheme, grant-in-aid is given to National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities to support their flagship schemes to enhance outreach. The status of progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in Statement-V (*See below*).
- (vii) The Central Sector Scheme for "support of establishment/modernization/capacity augmentation of Braille Presses". The scheme was launched in November, 2014. So far under the scheme, establishment of 6 new Braille presses and modernization of 11 and capacity augmentation of 3 existing Braille presses have been sanctioned. The details of Braille presses approved under the Scheme so far are given in Statement-VI.

Statement-I

State-wise funds utilised and number of beneficiaries covered under ADIP Scheme by various implementing Agencies during the years 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14			2014-15			2015-16		
		No. of Camps	Funds utilised (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Camps	Funds utilised (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Camps	Funds utilised (₹ in lakhs)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	140	634.78	15301	50	1147.19	21160	37	421.49	6328
2.	Bihar	41	230.38	6140	55	250.46	5472	5	70.80	1108
3.	Chhattisgarh	9	67.69	1011	67	340.84	4608	62	298.96	3772
4.	Goa	3	4.16	351	5	12.67	230	3	8.53	137
5.	Gujarat	68	276.47	5701	39	192.32	5356	31	121.98	1700
6.	Haryana	22	338.12	4705	29	541.66	5689	10	424.82	4942
7.	Himachal Pradesh	88	89.06	9140	2	129.06	8552	14	59.61	3295
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	99	157.58	4162	14	76.28	1569	4	85	994

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	68
9.	Jharkhand	15	129.04	1516	267	368.03	9181	4	12.79	182	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
10.	Karnataka	30	140.98	4197	24	218.18	4001	20	443.46	6421	
11.	Kerala	6	32.49	1173	24	207.68	3213	8	203.28	4574	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	163	585.61	20598	132	656.41	15318	189	848.38	17341	
13.	Maharashtra	159	1307.5	32875	108	972.97	22062	343	1651.3	27065	
14.	Odisha	146	656.62	13612	88	311.17	7921	179	758.83	13429	
15.	Punjab	92	355.5	6090	13	228.92	2860	104	1271.83	13373	
16.	Rajasthan	82	909.18	21019	51	674.82	12712	44	551.19	9272	
17.	Tamil Nadu	51	523.65	8882	35	408.68	10183	61	853.29	9243	
18.	Uttar Pradesh	344	3620.31	60806	403	2605.12	43324	326	3012.77	41309	
19.	Uttarakhand	54	237.51	11526	20	455.74	15168	34	327.73	5184	Starred Questions
20.	West Bengal	260	684.87	16592	188	476.58	16246	208	1150.98	18783	
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.6	69	10	27.16	750	0	-	-	
22.	Chandigarh	2	4.04	86	1	2.75	59	0	-	-	
23.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2.25	130	3	12.36	342	2	1.51	58	

24. Daman and Diu	2	1.95	60	2	3.81	83	2	3.9	35	Written Answers to [9 February, 2017]
25. Delhi	50	223.11	9677	26	169.31	4208	7	88.48	3779	
26. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	
27. Puducherry	4	8.75	159	0	-	-	-	-	-	
28. Arunachal Pradesh	11	26.4	381	2	5.22	60	1	7.92	353	
29. Assam	140	757.99	17571	186	920.25	12962	147	685.21	9129	
30. Manipur	31	69.09	1049	6	111.33	2908	5	42.31	348	
31. Meghalaya	15	18.85	747	7	36.67	1015	3	16.26	120	
32. Mizoram	9	21.79	487	8	27.92	415	1	2.84	31	
33. Nagaland	-	0	0	17	41.41	616	1	2.44	19	
34. Sikkim	-	0	0	1	14.66	332	10	23.11	420	Starred Questions
35. Tripura	3	45.62	982	2	7.77	150	49	98.30	1888	
36. Telangana	2	23.54	700	4	72.61	835	4	111.89	982	
TOTAL	2143	12186.48	277225	1889	11728.01	239560	1918	13661.19	205614	

Statement-II

(A) State-wise grant-in-aid released to the State Govts./UTs under the Scheme for Implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 (SIPDA) during the last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2013-14 (₹ in lakh)	2014-15 (₹ in lakh)	2015-16 (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.89	-	73.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	347.79	-	-
3.	Assam	-	10.00	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	15.00
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	-	-	15.00
8.	Haryana	-	-	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	3.15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	6.40	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	5.48	-
12.	Karnataka	1062.93	-	-
13.	Kerala	-	-	14.46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-	760.63	18.00
15.	Maharashtra	425.49	-	14.99
16.	Manipur	153.48	15.00	-
17.	Meghalaya	68.74	-	5.80
18.	Mizoram	86.37	4.92	-

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Nagaland	91.50	-	249.56
20.	Odisha	-	99.00	-
21.	Punjab	-	-	16.00
22.	Rajasthan	23.39	150.48	-
23.	Sikkim	142.44	11.44	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	15.00	-	-
25.	Telangana	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	8.05	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	-	32.71	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	79.16
29.	West Bengal	-	-	33.00
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.35	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
34.	Delhi	31.96	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	14.97	54.17
TOTAL		2477.38	1111.05	592.23

*(B) Release of fund for Skill Training Programme under the SIPDA Scheme
during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16*

Sl. No.	Year	State/Name of Organization	Amount	Number of Beneficiaries for which funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	2013-14	(i) National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), Delhi for training programme at Rajpura, Punjab.	₹ 1.50 lakh	80
		(ii) National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), Delhi for Skill Development training programme at Technical Services Centres (NTSC), Howrah, West Bengal.	₹1.13 lakh	60
		(iii) National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), Technical Services Centre, Hyderabad.	₹33.75 lakh	430
		TOTAL	₹36.38 lakh	570
2.	2014-15	(i) The Government of Madhya Pradesh for Skill Development training programme at Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh.	₹22.94 lakh	500
		(ii) National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC), Faridabad, Haryana for Skill Development Training Programme.	₹1000.00 lakh	8,500
		TOTAL	₹1022.94 lakh	9,000
3.	2015-16	(i) NHFDC Faridabad	₹1635.01 lakh	17,000
		(ii) NIVH, Dehradun, Uttarakhand	₹104.38 lakh	1,086

1	2	3	4	5
	(iii) NIMH Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh		₹62.50 lakh	500
	(iv) PDUIPH, New Delhi		₹52.00 lakh	1,470
	(v) CRC Guwahati, Assam		₹55.02 lakh	750
	(vi) CRC, Srinagar		₹17.20 lakh	140
	(vii) NIOH, Kolkata		₹127.48 lakh	2,246
	(viii) NIEPMD, Chennai		₹41.00 lakh	400
	(ix) AYJNIHH, Mumbai		₹70.87 lakh	3,000
	(x) SVNIRTAR, Cuttack		₹13.35 lakh	550
	(xi) CRC, Ahmedabad, through NIHH, Mumbai		₹3.40 lakh	200
	(xii) Composite Regional Centre, Patna		₹11.50 lakh	200
	(xiii) CRC, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh		₹10.00 lakh	500
	TOTAL		₹2203.72 lakh	28,042

Statement-III

State-wise organisations supported and amount released during the last three years under DDRS

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		No. of Organisations supported	GIA released	No. of Organisations supported	GIA released	No. of Organisations supported	GIA released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	98	1538.08	71	937.24	68	826.83
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	20.06	0	0.00	2	6.74
4.	Assam	22	162.31	24	156.81	16	88.92
5.	Bihar	8	90.39	4	55.20	7	62.03
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	6	80.56	6	32.88	7	47.49
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
10.	Delhi	16	229.23	12	77.62	21	197.81
11.	Goa	1	3.25	1	10.09	1	8.87
12.	Gujarat	19	113.8	24	63.45	19	47.24
13.	Haryana	12	273.21	19	121.77	17	117.94
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6	39.54	3	8.79	4	20.53
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	3.73	3	19.46	2	9.58
16.	Jharkhand	2	3.85	2	7.30	2	2.45
17.	Karnataka	47	480.87	14	102.82	8	77.52
18.	Kerala	56	572.88	54	567.05	41	362.25
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19	120.12	21	135.14	31	132.69
21.	Maharashtra	19	146.12	40	250.45	28	141.47
22.	Manipur	21	324.8	43	225.11	30	284.38
23.	Meghalaya	1	15.45	6	36.61	6	45.86
24.	Mizoram	1	2.03	2	23.93	2	11.25
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0.00	1	0.41
26.	Odisha	39	608.58	47	363.29	48	445.1
27.	Puducherry	1	6.28	1	7.18	1	14.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Punjab	2	13.54	12	119.00	6	46.23
29.	Rajasthan	25	159.19	29	101.66	30	139.18
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	34	375.41	27	68.89	28	234.29
32.	Telangana			79	850.13	61	750.13
33.	Tripura	2	25.14	2	8.44	1	1
34.	Uttar Pradesh	49	590.02	62	463.42	51	550.16
35.	Uttarakhand	6	27.95	9	50.88	9	41.47
36.	West Bengal	35	337.7	23	143.43	41	304.34
TOTAL		550	6364.09	640	5008.04	589	5018.99

Statement-IV*Details of beneficiaries and amount released in r/o all the States*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of Scholarship Scheme	Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (till date)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	No. of beneficiary	-	2368	380
		Amount	-	160.02	27.02
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme	No. of beneficiary	-	3565	1702
		Amount	-	321.39	204.25

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Top Class Scholarship Scheme	No. of beneficiary	-	14	30
		Amount	-	23.84	56.81
4.	National Fellowship for PwDs	No. of beneficiary	306	527	567
		Amount	1324.52	1996.68	1663.39
5.	National Overseas Scholarship	No. of beneficiary	-	7	2
		Amount	-	-	37.27
TOTAL		No. of beneficiary	306	6481	2681
		Amount	1324.52	2501.93	1988.74

Note:

1. Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship schemes started at the fag end of the year 2014-15. The beneficiaries of 2014-15 were given amount in 2015-16.
2. The Top-Class Scholarship Scheme started in 2015-16.
3. In the National Overseas Scholarship scheme, 7 candidates have been selected in 2015-16. Scholarship amount to two beneficiaries released during 2016-17.
4. In case of pre-matric, post-matric and top class schemes, the amount utilized in 2016-17 is in respect of applicants of the previous year *i.e.* for 2015-16. The applications received in the current year are at the verification stage at the State Governments concerned. The amount will be released to them as and when the verification process completes.

Statement-V*Status of progress of flagship schemes during the last three years*

Name of the Scheme	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
			Physical Progress	Actual Expenditure
Scheme on Research on Disability related Technology, Products, and Issues	-	-	5 projects sanctioned	29,42,800
Budgetary Support to National Trust	-	-	Niramaya Scheme of National Trust supported	98,00,000

Statement-VI*Details of Braille Presses approved under the scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of Government Institute/Organisation	State	Grant released
1	2	3	4

Establishment of new Braille Press during 2014-15

1.	CRC Sundar Nagar, (Establishment of new Braille Press)	Himachal Pradesh	₹1,60,18,000
2.	AP Viklangula Coop Corpn. Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	₹1,29,77,000
3.	Directorate of Social Welfare, Government of Chhattisgarh, Raipur	Chhattisgarh	₹56,42,000

Establishment of new Braille Press during 2015-16

4.	Jorhat Blind School, Government of Assam	Assam	₹31,95,913
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Establishment of new Braille Press during 2016-17

5.	Printing and Stationary Deptt., Government of Meghalaya, Shillong	Meghalaya	₹63,84,000
6.	Shubham, Muzaffarpur, Bihar	Bihar	₹79,61,000

1	2	3	4
Capacity Augmentation of Braille Press during 2014-15			
7.	NIVH Regional Centre, Chennai (For augmentation)	Tamil Nadu	₹ 1,72,67,000
Capacity Augmentation of Braille Press during 2015-16			
8.	National Federation of the Blind, Delhi	Delhi	₹49,50,000
Capacity Augmentation of Braille Press during 2016-17			
9.	All Confederation of the Blind, Delhi	Delhi	₹84,51,162
Modernization of Braille Press during 2014-15			
10.	Central Braille Press, Dehradun (for modernization)	Uttarakhand	₹ 1,53,05,000
11.	Rajasthan Netraheen Kalyan Sangh, Rajasthan (for modernization)	Rajasthan	₹ 1,50,00,000
12.	Ramakrishna Regional Press, Kolkata (for modernization)	West Bengal	₹ 97,07,605
13.	Mitra Jyoti Charitable Trust, Bangalore (for modernization)	Karnataka	₹ 1,83,64,450
14.	Directorate of Social Welfare, Government of Chhattisgarh, Bilaspur (for modernization)	Chhattisgarh	₹ 1,89,90,000
15.	Telangana Viklangula Coop Corporation, Hyderabad	Telangana	₹92,56,076
Modernization of Braille Press during 2015-16			
16.	Deptt. of Social Welfare, Punjab Government	Punjab	₹ 1,00,00,000
Modernization of Braille Press during 2016-17			
17.	Dte. of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government Press, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	₹97,38,000
18.	National Association for the Blind, Ahmedabad	Gujarat	₹37,61,000
19.	National Association for the Blind, Mumbai	Maharashtra	₹85,56,789
20.	Kerala Federation of Blind, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	₹91,50,500
TOTAL			₹21,07,65,495

Girls in science and engineering colleges

*85. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the reasons for lower enrolment ratio of girl students in science and engineering colleges in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and other agencies have taken initiatives to focus on curriculum design and assessment for preparing girl students for higher education and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would consider introducing capsule courses for them; and

(d) if not, how the gap between school education and engineering entrance examinations would be reduced?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The enrolment of girls in AICTE approved technical institutions during the academic years 2014-15 and 2015-16 has been 42.21% and 46.60% respectively. The ratio of girl students in technical education is satisfactory and is improving. However, in case of IITs, the girl students securing seats has been low at 8% in 2015-16.

(b) In order to improve the situation, the CBSE has started implementing a programme called UDAAN. Under this programme selected girl students from economically weaker and rural areas are provided various teaching-learning resources such as tablet with SD card with preloaded content in the form of video lectures in the discipline of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Practice material along with printed modules of Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics is also provided. In addition to this girls attend regular classes in centres across India on Saturday and Sunday which help them by providing a systematic experience in their preparation for Engineering Colleges.

Merit scholarships are also provided to the meritorious Single Girl Students, who are the only child of their parents; and have passed the CBSE Class X Examination with 60%/6.2 CGPA or more marks/grades and are continuing their further school education

of Class XI and XII. The scheme is aimed to recognize the efforts of the parents in promoting education among girls and to provide encouragement to meritorious students. The scholarships are provided to all the Single Girls who meet the above criteria.

(c) and (d) A committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Timothy A. Gonsalves, Director, IIT-Mandi has been formed by the Joint Apex Board (JAB) that conducts the JEE (Advanced) exam to suggest measures to improve the number of girls in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs). However, the Committee has not submitted the report yet.

Single examination for admission in engineering colleges

*86. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to have single examination for admission in all engineering colleges in the country, on the lines of National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET);

(b) whether any consultations have been held with States, private engineering colleges and other stakeholders;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) in what manner the Ministry would persuade IITs to join the common test when they had refused the proposal in 2012?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Review Committee, headed by Shri M. K. Kaw, Ex- Secretary, MHRD, Government of India, in its Report recommended a single National Level Entrance Exam for admission and an Exit Test to all engineering students in AICTE approved institutions in the country. Both the matters were deliberated in the AICTE Council Meeting held on 11th January, 2017 and it was decided that detailed discussions with various stakeholders including all the State Governments/UT be held before taking a final decision.

(d) Does not arise, as there is no proposal to replace JEE (Advanced) exam with the single national exam.

Complaints against dilution of State laws for favouring builders

*87. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been complaints from consumer groups that several States have reportedly diluted the key provisions relating to ongoing projects in their State Laws to favour builders in the backdrop of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act passed by the Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps the Ministry is taking to protect the interest of consumer groups?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Yes, the Ministry has received representations from consumer groups that in the Rules formulated under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, some States have reportedly diluted key provisions of the Act to favour builders.

The Rules that have been notified by the States, have been forwarded to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha for examination.

The Ministry had convened a meeting of State and Union Territory officials on 17th January, 2017 to apprise them about the provisions of the Act. During this meeting they were also informed that the Rules cannot be *ultra-vires* the Act. The Ministry also apprised the participants about the Rules made by the Ministry for the Union Territories without Legislature, for which it is the 'appropriate Government'. In addition, a set of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the Act was circulated to the said officials.

Achievements under 'Housing for All' programme

†*88. DR SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of achievements *vis-a-vis* targets fixed under 'Housing for All' programme during each of the last three years including 2016-17, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of further action plans and programmes of 'Housing for All'?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) State-wise details of houses sanctioned with central assistance involved and number of houses constructed (including subsumed projects of RAY) under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} Mission, during each of the last three years including 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See* below). The PMAY (U) scheme guidelines require States/UTs to conduct demand and assessment and validate the same to arrive at the actual demand for housing among its citizens belonging to the urban poor.

(b) The scheme guidelines provide flexibility to States/UTs to appraise and approve projects based on the demand assessed by it. States/UTs are thus required to approach the Central Government only for release of Central assistance. Keeping in view the delegation inbuilt into the scheme guidelines, States/UTs have been requested to provide necessary funds for the mission in their budget for meeting the State share. States/UTs have also been requested to ensure that the construction of houses sanctioned under the projects are completed in time. In order to ease administrative and regulatory bottlenecks and to facilitate growth of housing sector, a set of mandatory conditions have also been included in the PMAY (Urban) scheme guidelines. States/UTs have committed to fulfill the mandatory conditions.

Statement

*State wise details of achievements of housing facilities during each of the last three years and current year under PMAY (Urban)
including subsumed projects of RAY*

(as on 1st February 2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)				Central Assistance Involved (₹ in crore)				Houses Constructed (Nos.)			
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	204	-	1,93,222	140	4.98	-	2,898.67	2.63	-	-	75	1,428
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,536	-	-	70	77.39	-	-	1.05	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	-	-	2	24,344	-	-	0.04	365.18	-	-	2	4
5.	Bihar	11,276	-	30,227	21,519	297.72	-	453.45	322.86	-	-	356	942
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	2	3	-	-	0.04	0.06	-	-	2	3
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	12,850	16,776	-	-	192.15	245.60	-	-	977	505
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	-	-	1	22	-	-	0.02	0.47	-	-	1	22

Written Answers to

[9 February, 2017]

Starred Questions

83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	84
9. Daman and Diu (UT)		-	-	-	48	-	-	-	0.72	-	-	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
10. Delhi (UT)		-	-	82	52	-	-	1.33	0.91	-	-	60	43	
11. Goa		-	-	1	4	-	-	0.02	0.09	-	-	1	4	
12. Gujarat		8,854	21,640	68,976	42,624	203.74	247.72	887.15	634.29	-	184	4,945	18,972	
13. Haryana		3,226	-	96	870	206.93	-	1.91	13.46	-	-	505	286	
14. Himachal Pradesh		-	-	1,085	841	-	-	16.27	12.60	-	-	8	4	
15. Jammu and Kashmir		-	-	-	949	-	-	-	14.22	-	-	62	8	
16. Jharkhand		3,931	-	20,253	20,268	97.15	-	116.31	491.52	-	-	323	1,091	
17. Karnataka		18,961	-	16,662	75,214	530.81	-	250.48	1,129.15	-	704	3,059	6,645	
18. Kerala		1,020	66	42	14,574	30.01	1.33	0.78	210.62	-	83	47	128	
19. Lakshadweep (UT)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Starred Questions
20. Madhya Pradesh		-	3,002	43,775	58,096	-	94.19	650.24	869.49	-	-	361	2,165	
21. Maharashtra		-	-	1,612	1,22,072	-	-	32.45	1,834.53	-	-	1,609	2,963	
22. Manipur		-	-	-	9,748	-	-	-	146.25	-	-	-	23	
23. Meghalaya		-	-	2	46	-	-	0.02	0.70	-	-	2	14	

24. Mizoram	-	-	10,302	9	-	-	154.43	0.10	-	-	54	9	Written Answers to
25. Nagaland	1,054	-	-	12,506	41.68	-	-	187.59	-	-	-	456	
26. Odisha	4,030	2,118	11,575	23,899	109.97	65.26	143.29	357.83	-	-	184	1,255	
27. Puducherry (UT)	-	-	7	724	-	-	0.13	10.89	-	-	7	4	
28. Punjab	-	-	44	42,569	-	-	0.85	597.95	-	-	43	72	
29. Rajasthan	7,606	-	12,661	3,008	222.02	-	188.02	42.37	4,424	1,268	1,917	3,156	[9 February, 2017]
30. Sikkim	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	1	
31. Tamil Nadu	1,841	1,262	34,490	1,88,185	46.99	33.28	517.29	2,824.14	-	-	1,865	3,029	
32. Telangana	-	-	80,594	213	-	-	1,209.43	4.18	-	-	112	366	
33. Tripura	-	3,005	4	42,896	-	77.92	0.08	643.44	-	-	4	150	
34. Uttar Pradesh	2,574	3,251	285	11,648	69.65	82.12	4.88	175.92	-	267	1,804	1,633	Starred Questions
35. Uttarakhand	639	2,491	2,770	1,944	26.84	101.96	41.56	29.26	-	-	264	426	
36. West Bengal	472	-	75,018	68,780	15.05	-	1,125.80	1,032.02	-	-	223	1,730	
TOTAL	67,224	36,835	6,16,640	8,04,662	1,980.94	703.77	8,887.10	12,202.13	4,424	2,506	18,872	47,537	

Monitoring Division- MoHUPA.

Assessment of rain water harvesting capacity

*89. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has done any assessment of rain water harvesting capacity, existing structures and quality of water harvested in various cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Ministry proposes to undertake such a study;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether each State has proposed different rules for rain water harvesting where roof top sizes for mandatory structures range from 100 sq.mts. to 300 sq.mts. and

(e) if so, how the Ministry proposes to measure effectiveness of such rules for different States?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): (a) to (c) Urban Development is a State subject. Ministry of Urban Development supports the efforts of State/UT Governments by implementing various schemes and programmes and by providing technical and financial assistance. Ministry has not undertaken any assessment of rain water harvesting capacity, existing structures and quality of water harvested for various cities. Rain water harvesting in urban areas is promoted by incorporating its provisions in State specific building bye laws. Urban local bodies are responsible for monitoring and incentivising rain water harvesting as per local conditions and requirements.

(d) and (e) Ministry of Urban Development has released the Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL) in March, 2016 which is an advisory document for the State/UT Governments. MBBL, 2016 has provisions of Rain Water Harvesting in different building categories such as in residential, public and semi public building, commercial and industrial. MBBL, 2016 stipulates all new residential buildings having a plot size of 100 sq. mts. or more should install Rain Water Harvesting systems. States and UTs adopt the model building bye-laws as per their local conditions and requirements. The rules are enforced by the respective urban local body. There is no proposal under consideration to measure effectiveness of such rules for different States.

Alternative occupation for manual scavengers

*90. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per 2011 Census data, around 1,80,000 families were engaged in manual scavenging for their livelihood, and whether manual scavenging was prohibited in 2013;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken to rehabilitate manual scavengers in alternative occupation;

(c) the number of manual scavengers who were provided alternative occupation during the last three years, year-wise, and the types of alternative occupation provided to them;

(d) whether any vocational training is provided to make them skilled for alternative occupation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) The Household and House listing Census-2011 report released by the Registrar General of India contained only the data relating to the number of insanitary latrines in the country. The Census-2011 did not publish any data regarding manual scavengers. However, as per the data released on the website of Socio Economic and Caste Census-2011 as revised upto 06.02.2017 there are 1,68,066 manual scavengers in the rural areas of the country. No data regarding the manual scavengers in urban areas has been released under Socio Economic and Caste Census-2011. Manual Scavenging is prohibited under "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013" (MS Act, 2013) with effect from the date of coming into force of the Act *i.e.* 06.12.2013.

(b) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS) under which the identified manual scavengers of provided the following benefits:—

(i) One-time cash assistance of ₹40000/- each.

(ii) Skill Development Training with Stipend of ₹3000/- per month.

(iii) Loans for income generating activities at concessional rate of interests with capital and interest subsidy.

(c) The identified manual scavengers and their dependents are provided loans at concessional rate of interest with capital and interest subsidy for undertaking self employment projects. They are also provided skill development training to enable them

to undertake such self employment ventures or alternative employment. The rehabilitated manual scavengers are engaged in a number of service related ventures such as operation of rickshaw/e-rickshaw/auto/taxi, services as a beautician, tailoring, mobile repair, electrical repairs, employment in civic bodies etc. They also undertake small business ventures such as retailing of readymade garments, sanitary goods, general stores and groceries, agriculture and poultry related activities. Details of the number of manual scavengers and their dependents who have been provided assistance for undertaking alternative livelihood vocations as indicated above during the last three years are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Beneficiaries
1.	2014-15	45
2.	2015-16	110
3.	2016-17 (upto December, 2016)	413
	TOTAL	568

(d) and (e) The identified manual scavengers and their dependants are provided skill development training as per their eligibility and option to equip them for alternative employment or for undertaking self employment projects. A monthly stipend of ₹ 3000/- is paid to each trainee during the training period. Details of the proposals sanctioned for providing skill development training to identified manual scavengers and their dependents are as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Number of Proposals sanctioned
1.	2014-15	97
2.	2015-16	2293
3.	2016-17 (upto December, 2016)	10990
	TOTAL	13380

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Cases of nuclear exposure

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

(a) whether the cases of nuclear exposure to local population and scientists/

employees working in different nuclear plants across the country have been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last two years and the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether wide use of nuclear energy is proving to be a boon in the fields like medical treatment and agriculture; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the proactive plan proposed to be made by Government for timely completion of nuclear plants in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In the last two decades, there has been a continuous increase in availability of Radiation Oncology facilities for cancer care in India and the number of treatment units (Linear Accelerators and Telecobalts) have increased from less than 250 in year 1995 to approximately 552 units in 2015. The newer Radiation facilities, though lesser than the actual requirement in the country, do have advanced facilities for catering to radiotherapy cancer treatment. The Radiation Oncology community within India has utilized the available infrastructure to develop a strong scientific programme for radiation treatment delivery in India across academic centres of excellence.

The radioisotopes produced by use of nuclear energy are being effectively utilized in the fields of medicine (both diagnostic and therapeutic), agriculture and industry. Radioisotopes applications are on increasing trend world over in medical treatment, agriculture etc. Since radioisotopes are produced in reactors, increase in the numbers of reactors will increase the availability of indigenously made radioisotopes in medical treatment and agriculture. DAE also has developed technology in recovering Cs137 radioisotope from the radioactive waste generated from the fission products of the reactor, which has got application in medical field. BARC has a major agricultural research programme on improvement of oilseeds, pulses, wheat and rice using radiation-based mutation breeding methods for the past several decades. Already 42 varieties of different crops have been developed by BARC that include groundnut (15 varieties), mustard (3 varieties), soybean (2 varieties), sunflower (1 variety), mungbean (8 varieties), uridbean (5 varieties), pigeonpea (5 varieties), cowpea (1 variety) and 1 variety each of rice and jute. These crop varieties are endowed with one or more improved and

desirable attributes such as higher yields, early harvesting, large seed sizes, along with resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses. These crop varieties are notified and released to the Indian farmers for commercial cultivation in the country. The farmers' feedback about these varieties from various States is extremely good as these are tailored to suite the agro-climatic conditions of the regions of cultivation. The seeds are available from the State "Seed Corporation, National Seed Corporation, various agricultural State universities and also institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Some companies are also exporting seeds of these varieties to other countries.

The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 empowers the Government to produce, develop, use and dispose of atomic energy either by itself or through any authority or Corporation established by it or a Government company. In this regard, an indigenous sequential three-stage nuclear power programme based on optimum utilization of the country's nuclear resources of modest uranium and abundant thorium is being pursued. Large capacity nuclear power reactors based on foreign cooperation are also being implemented as additionalities, for faster capacity addition. In addition, the Government has taken the following measures to facilitate nuclear power capacity addition:—

- In-Principle approval of sites to locate nuclear power plants in future.
- Creation of India Nuclear Insurance Pool to cover the Operator's Liability as prescribed under the provisions of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act, 2010.
- Amendment to the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to facilitate establishment of Joint Venture Companies (JVC) by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) with other Central Public Sector Undertakings to set up nuclear power plants.

Progress of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam

798. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor at Kalpakkam, is progressing well, as planned or there is any delay and if so, the details thereof;

(b) by what time, the reactor would start yielding power to the National Grid and what would be its quantity; and

(c) whether there is any plan to construct more such reactors in the near future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) All the construction activities of 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) have been completed and the integrated commissioning activities have started. PFBR is expected to go fully functional by October 2017. The delay is primarily due to augmentation of certain additional assessments and checks on the installed equipment prior to commencement of their commissioning, which have essentially emanated owing to both increased regulatory requirements and as a matter of abundant caution.

(b) On completion of the project by October, 2017, PFBR will generate 500 MWe power.

(c) It is planned to construct two more Fast Breeder Reactors of 600 MWe each at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu.

Facility for irradiation of food products

799. DR R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the facility for irradiation of food products is not sufficient in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to extend this facility across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Presently 18 Gamma Radiation Processing Plants are operational in the country in private, cooperative, semi Government and Government sector, out of which 11 plants are carrying out radiation processing of food products. MoUs has been signed with 14 more entrepreneurs for setting up of Radiation Processing Plants. Though survey has been carried out by Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology (BRIT) to ascertain the exact quantity of food products available for irradiation in the country to arrive at the number of facilities required for food irradiation, it is estimated that the irradiation of food products facilities currently available are not sufficient in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Board of Radiation and Isotope Technology enters into MoU for the supply of Co-60 and carrying out commissioning dosimetry with interested entrepreneurs for setting up of Radiation Processing Plants (RPP). No proposal in this regard is pending.

Uranium from Australia

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

(a) with how many countries India has signed agreements for supply of uranium since 2008;

(b) the details of quantity of uranium that each country has to supply to India and the period thereof, country-wise;

(c) whether in spite of agreements and administrative arrangements, Australia is yet to supply uranium to India;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) what are the reasons that in spite of India getting exemption from Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty(NPT), Australia is raising it again and again; and

(f) by when India is likely to get uranium from Australia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Since the year 2008, India has signed contracts with M/s AREVA, France; M/s JSC TVEL Corporation, Russia; M/s JSC NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan; M/s Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat, Uzbekistan; and M/s Cameco, Canada for import of Uranium. The details are given below:—

Firm/Country	Quantity	Period of supply	Remarks
M/s AREVA, France	300 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate	2009	The Contract concluded with one-time supply of the material during the year 2009.
M/s JSC TVEL Corporation, Russia	2000 MT of Natural Uranium Oxide Pellets	2009 onwards	The contract concluded during December 2016.

Firm/Country	Quantity	Period of supply	Remarks
	58 MT of Enriched Uranium Oxide Pellets	2009	The contract concluded with one-time supply of the material during the year 2009.
	42 MT of Enriched Uranium Oxide Pellets	2015	The contract concluded with one-time supply of the material during October 2015.
M/s JSC NAC KazatomProm, Kazakhstan	2100 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate	2009-2014	The contract concluded during 2014.
	Minimum of 3750 MT and maximum 7000 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate	2015-2019	Contract is in operation.
M/s Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat, Uzbekistan	2000 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate	2014-2018	Due to issues related to transportation of the material, the supplies have not yet commenced and the Contract is not in operation.
M/s Cameco, Canada	Minimum of 2750 MT and maximum 5500 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate	2015-2020	Contract is in operation.

(c) to (f) All necessary inter-Governmental agreements are in place to enable supply of uranium from Australia to India, for which techno-commercial discussions with the Australian vendors have commenced. While the effort is to expedite such supplies of uranium from Australia, but the procurements can take place only when the techno-commercial requirements are met by them.

Rich minerals in seashore of Tamil Nadu

801. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that rich minerals are available on the seashore of Tamil Nadu especially in the Southern parts of the State;
- (b) if so, the names of minerals that are used for atomic energy;
- (c) whether the mineral sand at seashore is illegally exported;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the action taken to ban such illegal export?

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

- (b) The minerals that are used for atomic energy are zircon and monazite.
- (c) Even though there were some media reports, no instances of illegal export of mineral sands at sea-shore have been noticed.
- (d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Mechanism to dispose of nuclear waste

802. SHRI R. VAITHLINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of nuclear waste generated by nuclear power plants during the last three years, plant-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the mechanism put in place to dispose of such waste safely;
- (c) the extent to which the technology used is effective and efficient;
- (d) whether Government has drawn any plan to build underground repository for storing nuclear waste with latest technology and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether Government has undertaken such a programme with the support of any foreign countries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The quantity of low and intermediate level waste to be stored at the site is about 0.15 cubic meters/year/MW.

- (b) A comprehensive radioactive waste management system is established taking

into account the operational capability under the supervision of an independent regulatory agency. The radioactive solid wastes generated during operation and maintenance of nuclear power plants are segregated and volume reduced prior to its disposal. Disposal of waste is carried out in specially constructed structures such as stone lined trenches, reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes. These disposal systems are designed on multi-barrier principle for ensuring effective containment of radioactivity. The areas where the disposal structures are located are kept under constant surveillance with the help of bore-wells laid out in a planned manner. This policy is on par with international practices following the guidelines of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

(c) The mechanism used is very effective and efficient. The areas where the disposal structures are located are kept under constant surveillance with the help of bore-wells laid out in a planned manner. The underground soil and water samples from these bore wells are routinely monitored to confirm effective confinement of radioactivity present in the disposed waste. Till date the surveillance of the disposal areas at different sites has confirmed the high degree of effectiveness of the disposal system for containment of the disposed wastes. There has been no incident of release of radioactivity from such disposed wastes. No effect of radiation from the disposed wastes on the public or the environment has been observed.

(d) Closed nuclear fuel cycle is being followed in India, where, spent fuel is reprocessed and most of the component of spent fuel is recycled back as a fuel for future reactors. Main fission products like Cs-137 and Sr-90 present in the waste are recovered using in house developed technologies and deployed for societal applications covering medical applications, external irradiators and other medical applications. This is accomplished first time in the world by India, where radioactive waste is regarded as a useful by-product. Considering the level of waste generation and the technological innovation there is no requirement of repository in the near future.

(e) The programme for India's nuclear waste management/disposal is Totally indigenous based on all the latest technology following international guidelines and no foreign support is taken.

Vision 2020 targets for North-Eastern States

803. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has achieved vision 2020 targets for development of North-Eastern States;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any short and long term measures to achieve these targets; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Vision 2020 document provides an overarching framework for the development of the North Eastern Region under which different Ministries including Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region have undertaken various initiatives.

(b) The focus areas, *inter alia*, include agriculture and allied activities, tourism and improvement of infrastructure particularly for connectivity. The outlays by Central Ministries on these sectors have increased substantially.

(c) Mandatory earmarking of at least 10% of GBS of Central Ministries/Departments for North Eastern Region and creation of Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) has augmented resource flow to the region. The earmarked outlay of Central Ministries for expenditure in North Eastern Region has increased from ₹ 27359.17 crore (RE) in 2014-15 to ₹ 29669.22 crore (RE) in 2015-16 and further to ₹ 33097.02 crore (BE) in 2016-17.

(d) Steps have been taken by the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region to bridge infrastructure gaps under its Non Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) scheme. Of the total number of 1576 projects that has been sanctioned so far, 602 projects pertain to Roads and Bridges, 231 projects pertain to Power sector, 157 projects pertain to water supply sector and 174 projects pertain to Irrigation and Flood Control sector.

In addition, 134 projects in the agriculture and allied sector, 54 projects in Power sector, 87 projects in Irrigation and Flood Control sector, 74 projects in Transport and Communications sector are under implementation by the North Eastern Council.

Self Help Groups and NGOs financed by NEDFi

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

(a) the number of Self Help Groups and NGOs financed by the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) since 2014, State-wise; and

(b) the number of local entrepreneurship consultancy services provided by NEDFi during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Number of Self Help Groups (SHG) and NGOs financed by the North Eastern Development Finance Corporation Ltd. (NEDFi) since 2014, State-wise is as under:—

State	Financial Year 2014-15		Financial Year 2015-16		Financial Year 2016-17 (Till 31.12.2016)	
	SHG	NGO	SHG	NGO	SHG	NGO
Arunachal Pradesh	807	0	293	0	244	0
Assam	7984	8	6760	9	5937	6
Manipur	1799	7	1275	7	1924	6
Meghalaya	2144	0	477	0	506	0
Mizoram	713	0	478	0	266	0
Nagaland	250	1	133	1	188	0
Sikkim	232	0	272	0	743	0
Tripura	574	1	456	1	618	1

(b) Number of local entrepreneurship consultancy services provided by NEDFi during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, State-wise is as under:—

States	Financial Year 2014-15	Financial Year 2015-16	Financial Year 2016-17 (Till 31.12.2016)
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	41	77	27
Assam	58	67	51
Manipur	80	79	77

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya	30	45	33
Mizoram	46	96	47
Nagaland	45	28	38
Sikkim	97	135	71
Tripura	129	95	76

Earthquake prediction system

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

(a) whether country's earthquake prediction system is capable enough to predict earthquakes of any magnitudes;

(b) if so, the accuracy at which it could be predicted and warn us to save human lives; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): (a) To date, there is no proven scientific technique available, anywhere in the world, to predict the occurrence of earthquakes with reasonable degree of accuracy with regard to space, time and magnitude.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Restriction for H1-B visa

806. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state how the Ministry is planning to deal with Mr. Trump's statement that all IT jobs in US would be given to locals and there would be strict approach towards H1-B Visas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: Government of India has been engaging with the U.S. Administration and the U.S. Congress at senior levels in regard to movement of skilled

professionals, including under the H1-B visa programme. The Government has emphasized that Indian skilled professionals have contributed to the growth and development of the U.S. economy and have helped the U.S. retain its competitive edge and innovation advantage. They are a big stakeholder in India-U.S. relations and their backward linkages to India have helped U.S. businesses.

Restrictions on migration to gulf countries

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is imposing restrictions on migration to gulf countries, in view of problems being faced by Indians there;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to bring the already migrated Indians back to India; and
- (d) the details regarding the number of people benefited by such steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) No. However, Indian nationals are advised not to travel to Yemen in the Gulf region in view of the security situation.

In addition, the Government has also taken further measures to safeguard the interests of Indian female workers migrating to ECR countries in view of complaints of exploitation and harassment of domestic sector workers by unscrupulous agents and employers in the Gulf countries. As per extant guidelines, the minimum age of ECR category female workers proceeding for overseas employment to ECR countries is 30 years. Their emigration for overseas employment is permitted only through the six designated state run recruitment agencies or through the Foreign Employer registered on e-Migrate system. In case of Foreign Employer, attestation of work contract by the Indian Mission in the destination country and submission of a bank guarantee of US \$ 2500 is mandatory before the emigration clearance is granted by the office of Protector of Emigrants.

(c) and (d) The Government is monitoring the situation arising from ongoing economic downturn in the Gulf countries and is working in close coordination with the Governments in Gulf States towards extending all possible assistance to Indian nationals abroad. Presently, a section of Indian workers facing difficulties in two major Saudi

companies namely, Saudi Oger and the Saad Group are returning back to India. The process is nearing completion and 4830 Indian workers have returned so far. The Saudi authorities are extending necessary support to the affected Indian workers of these companies including in waiver of fines on *Iqama* (resident permit) related violations, providing exit visas and one way return tickets to India as well as transfer of sponsorship, wherever possible, on *gratis* basis.

Trade through South China Sea

808. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether more than 50 per cent of India's trade passes through South China Sea;
- (b) whether any assessment has been made by the Ministry in view of the recent judgement of the International Court of Arbitration and subsequent position taken by China on the South China Sea;
- (c) if so, how India would have a smooth sail as far as navigation over flight and unimpeded commerce, through South China Sea;
- (d) whether any consultation between India and China have been held in the recent bilateral meeting between our PM and Chinese Premier; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) South China Sea is a major waterway and over US\$ 5 trillion trade passes through the sea lanes in this region. As per information available, over 55% of India's trade passes through South China Sea and Malacca Straits. Peace and stability in the region is of great significance to India. India undertakes various activities, including cooperation in oil and gas sector, with littoral states of South China Sea.

The Tribunal constituted under Annex VII to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in the arbitration instituted by the Republic of Philippines against the People's Republic of China delivered its Award on 12 July, 2016 clarifying issues concerning maritime entitlements in the South China Sea.

Government's position on this issue and the ruling is clear. The authority of Annex VII Tribunal and its award is recognized in Part XV of the UNCLOS itself. India's own

record in this regard is well known. India supports freedom of navigation and over flight, and unimpeded commerce, based on the principles of international law, as reflected notably in the UNCLOS. India believes that States should resolve disputes through peaceful means without threat or use of force and exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities that could complicate or escalate disputes affecting peace and stability. As a State Party to the UNCLOS, India urges all parties to show utmost respect for the UNCLOS, which establishes the international legal order of the seas and oceans.

(d) and (e) Prime Minister met the Chinese Premier in May 2015. No structured agenda based meeting has taken place after that. However, Prime Minister met Chinese President Xi Jinping several times last year, most recently at the BRICS Summit in Goa, where various issues of bilateral, regional and global significance were discussed. Both sides agree that peace and stability in our respective regions is important for realizing the Asian Century.

Legal assistance to women abandoned by NRI spouses

809. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of those countries where the scheme for extending legal assistance to Indian women cheated/abandoned by overseas Indian spouses is being implemented;

(b) the number of women benefited by the scheme, during the last three years, country-wise;

(c) whether Government proposes to introduce such scheme in other countries also; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) The scheme for providing legal/financial assistance to Indian women cheated, abandoned or abused by overseas Indian spouses is in operation in 13 countries namely USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, Singapore, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

(b) The total number of beneficiaries who received legal/financial assistance under this scheme during last three years is as under:—

Year	Countries	Number of beneficiaries
2014-15	United Kingdom	05
2015-16	United Kingdom	09
	USA	01
2016-17	Singapore	01

(c) and (d) Ministry is considering a review of the scheme including the amount of financial assistance given, the number of countries covered by the scheme and enabling Indian Missions to provide such assistance directly to the beneficiaries.

Proposal of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

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

(a) whether the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has put in place a proposal to evolve a formal doctrine or emergency plan including operating procedures to facilitate evacuation of expatriates from the conflict zones;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether India has extensive hands-on experience in conducting evacuation operations numbering around thirty including the massive civilian airlift of 1,10,000 people in 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Ministry has seen reports on India's successful efforts in evacuation of its nationals abroad. India has extensive hands on experience in conducting evacuation operations. The recent operations undertaken by Government of India included evacuation of more than 1000 Indian nationals from Ukraine (2014), 7000 from Iraq (2014), 3750 from Libya (2014), 6700 from Yemen (2015), 4000 from Nepal (2015) and 153 from South Sudan (2016).

Making passport process simple and transparent

†811. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to make the process of procurement of passport transparent and simple and if so, the details thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is trying to ensure that the process of issuing passport is made foolproof so that no anti-social elements are able to misuse it and if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether a racket involving making of passports by producing fake address has been unearthed recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. With the implementation of the Passport Seva Project, the process of passport issuance has become very transparent and easy. Under this system, the applicants are required to apply for their passports online, upload relevant documents, make the payment online through debit/credit card or SBI net-banking/SBI Challan, schedule an appointment and then visit the designated Passport Seva Kendra (PSK). A user friendly portal has been made available. When an applicant visits the PSK, an Electronic Queue Management System (EQMS) working on the principle of First-in First-out is available at all PSKs to monitor the flow of applicants. After completing the non-sovereign activities by the staff of the Service Provider, applicants move to the Passport Office Staff for verification of documents and granting of passports. The shortcoming(s), if any, in the documentation, is conveyed to the applicant there itself. Exit letter giving position of the application ensuring fairness is provided to the applicant at the time of exit. The applicants can track the status of their applications themselves through portal and also SMS services. In the current system of passport issuance, there is no manual intervention at any stage, and the complete process is digitally flown with re-engineered process through a single visit clearance.

In order to streamline, liberalize and ease the process of issue of passport, the Ministry of External Affairs announced a number of steps on 23 December, 2016 in the realm of passport policy which is expected to benefit the citizens of India applying for a passport. The details of these steps are given below:—

(A) Documents in support of proof of Date of Birth

As per the extant statutory provisions of the Passport Rules, 1980, all the applicants born on or after 26/01/1989, in order to get a passport, had to, hitherto, mandatorily submit the Birth Certificate as the proof of Date of Birth (DOB). It has now been decided that all applicants of passports can submit any one of the following documents as the proof of DOB while submitting the passport application:—

- (i) Birth Certificate (BC) issued by the Registrar of Births and Deaths or the Municipal Corporation or any other prescribed authority whosoever has been empowered under the Registration of Birth and Deaths Act, 1969 to register the birth of a child born in India;
- (ii) Transfer/School leaving/Matriculation Certificate issued by the school last attended/recognized educational board containing the DOB of the applicant;
- (iii) PAN Card issued by the Income Tax Department with the DOB of applicant;
- (iv) Aadhaar Card/E-Aadhaar having the DOB of applicant;
- (v) Copy of the extract of the service record of the applicant (only in respect of Government servants) or the Pay Pension Order (in respect of retired Government Servants), duly attested/certified by the officer/in-charge of the Administration of the concerned Ministry/Department of the applicant, having his DOB;
- (vi) Driving license issued by the Transport Department of concerned State Government, having the DOB of applicant;
- (vii) Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India having the DOB of applicant;
- (viii) Policy Bond issued by the Public Life Insurance Corporations/Companies having the DOB of the holder of the insurance policy.

(B) Other Changes

- (i) The online passport application form now requires the applicant to provide the name of father or mother or legal guardian, *i.e.*, only one parent and not both. This would enable single parents to apply for passports for their children and to also issue passports where the name of either the father or the mother is not required to be printed at the request of the applicant.
- (ii) The total number of Annexes prescribed in the Passport Rule, 1980, has been brought down to 9 from the present 15. Annexes A, C, D, E, J, and K have been removed and certain Annexes have been merged.
- (iii) All the annexes that are required to be given by the applicants would be in the form of a self-declaration on a plain paper. No attestation/swearing by/ before any Notary/Executive Magistrate/First Class Judicial Magistrate would be henceforth necessary.
- (iv) Married applicants would not be required to provide the erstwhile Annexure-K or any marriage certificate.

- (v) The passport application form does not require the applicant to provide the name of her/his spouse in case of separated or divorced persons. Such applicants for passports would not be required to provide even the Divorce Decree.
- (vi) Orphaned children who do not have any proof of DOB such as Birth Certificate or the Matriculation Certificate or the declaratory Court order, may now submit a declaration given by the Head of the Orphanage/Child Care Home on their official letter head of the organization confirming the DOB of the applicant.
- (vii) In case of children not born out of wedlock, the applicant for the passport of such children should submit only extant Annexure C while submitting the passport application.
- (viii) In case of issue of passport to in-country domestically adopted children, submission of the registered adoption deed would no longer be required. In the absence of any deed to this effect, the passport applicant may give a declaration on a plain paper confirming the adoption.
- (ix) Government servants, who are not able to obtain the Identity Certificate (extant Annexure-A)/ No-Objection Certificate (extant Annexure-G) from their concerned employer and intend to get the passport on urgent basis can now get the passport by submitting a self-declaration in extant Annexure-'H' that he/she has given prior Intimation Letter to his/her employer informing that he/she was applying for an ordinary passport to a Passport Issuing Authority.
- (x) Sadhus/ Sanyasis can apply for a passport with the name of their spiritual Guru mentioned in the passport application in lieu of their biological parent(s) name(s) subject to their providing of at least one public document such as Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) issued by the Election Commission of India, PAN card, Aadhaar Card, etc wherein the name of the Gum has been recorded against the column(s) for parent(s) name(s).

GSR 1170(E) and 1171(E) dated 26.12.2016 and other executive instructions have been issued bringing into force these changes with effect from 26 December, 2016.

Earlier, the Ministry of External Affairs made two changes w.e.f. 26 January, 2016 that has expedited the process for first time passport applicants as well as made it more convenient to secure an online appointment at the local Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs). As per these changes, the first time passport applicants who furnish Aadhaar Card, Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC), PAN Card and an affidavit in the prescribed

format, will get faster service, without payment of additional fees, subject to successful online validation of Aadhaar, EPIC and PAN cards from the respective databases. The passports under this liberal dispensation will be issued on Post-Police Verification basis.

Securing online Appointments for submission of passport applications at PSKs has been made easier and convenient. The new provision is allowing applicants to choose any appointment date from the earliest five available dates (working days) for scheduling/rescheduling an appointment for passport related services. Earlier, the System used to offer only one available date to the applicant for seeking appointment for passport related services.

These measures have simplified the process of passport issuance and reduced the difficulties faced by the applicants.

(b) The process of issuance of passports has been made foolproof under the new system which is capable of leaving no scope for misuse by anti-national elements. Before granting any passport, in-person appearance is mandatory avoiding chances of impersonation. Background check is carried out from the entire Passport database for duplication and criminality status. Capture of Biometric data and photograph on the spot and matching of biometric data with Aadhar database (fully integrated since August 2015) also ensure issuance of the passport to the right person. Police Verification of personal particulars and antecedents of applicants including address, where required, is very critical for the issue of passports. All these measures and precautions available in the system have made the passport issuance process foolproof.

(c) and (d) Very few cases of such fake passports have come to the notice of the Ministry. In one such case, through Writ Petition WP (C) No. 1699/2015 filed as PIL before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, the attention of the Ministry of External Affairs was drawn to the issuance of five passports by the Passport Office in Delhi with non-existent addresses on the basis of incorrect police verification report. The passports were revoked by the Passport Office in Delhi in April 2016 following the due procedure.

The involvement of any racket, however, has not been identified in the recent past.

Prisoners of war in jails of Pakistan

†1812. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA:

SHRI SANJAY SETH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of soldiers who were made prisoners of war during the Indo-Pak war of 1965 and 1971 who are still languishing in jails of Pakistan; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of discussions/decisions taken by both the countries for release of prisoners and to ensure humane treatment to them in jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) As per available information there are 74 Missing Defence Personnel (MDP) that are believed to be in Pakistan's custody but whose presence has not been acknowledged so far by Pakistan. The Government has raised the matter with the Government of Pakistan on numerous occasions, including at high levels. A Committee of kin of the MDP visited jails in Pakistan in 2007 but could not find evidence of their presence. However, Government continues to raise this matter with Government of Pakistan.

(b) Government regularly takes up with the Government of Pakistan the matter of early release and repatriation of all Indian civil prisoners and fishermen, who have completed their sentences. In the recent past, a total of 438 Indian fishermen were released from Pakistan jails. There are at present 208 individuals - 61 civil prisoners and 147 fishermen - who are Indian or believed to be Indian in Pakistani jails.

The High Commission of India in Islamabad, on a continuing basis, provides humanitarian and legal assistance to Indian nationals imprisoned in Pakistan and also regularly undertakes distribution of items of daily necessity to them through Pakistani jail authorities.

In addition, an India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners, consisting of retired judges from the higher judiciary of both countries, was constituted in 2008 to look into humanitarian aspects of the matter and recommend measures to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of fishermen and prisoners, who have completed their prison term. The last visit of the Committee was to India in 2013. The next visit was to be hosted by Pakistan.

Opening of diplomatic missions abroad

813. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite India's ambitious global plans, Government has failed to set up diplomatic missions in small countries and island nations;

(b) if so, the countries and island nations where India does not have its own diplomatic missions;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the last decade alone at least seventeen countries have opened new embassies in India but India has not reciprocated, so far, to most of those countries; 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 Government of India is expanding ties with small countries and island nations, including through opening of new Missions based on its assessment of logistical and other relevant factors.

(c) and (d) India has diplomatic engagements with all the countries that have opened Missions in India during the last decade, either through resident Indian Missions or through concurrent accreditation arrangements.

Subsidy for pilgrimage to foreign countries

814. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to provide subsidy to other communities besides Muslims going for religious pilgrimages to other countries like Sikhs to Pakistan, Buddhists to Japan, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) Government does not provide subsidy to communities going for religious pilgrimages to other countries.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Deporting of fugitives from UK

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

(a) whether, it is a fact that Government had raised the issue of 57 fugitives hiding in United Kingdom and demanded their deportation during the discussion with the Prime Minister of United Kingdom recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has received any assurance from the UK Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) As of February 4, 2017, there are 15 extradition requests pending with the UK Government which are at various stages of execution. The Joint Statement issued on the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to India in November 2016, *inter alia*, noted that the two Prime Ministers agreed that fugitives and criminals should not be allowed to escape the law. The two leaders also affirmed their strong commitment to enhance cooperation under the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty. They expressed their strong commitment to facilitate outstanding extradition requests from both sides. In this context, they directed that the officials dealing with extradition matters from both sides should meet at the earliest to develop better understanding of each countries' legal processes and requirements; share best practices, and identify the causes of delays and expedite pending requests. They also agreed that regular interactions between the relevant India-UK authorities would be useful to resolve all outstanding cases expeditiously.

Chinese advice to India on terrorist outfits

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

(a) whether it is a fact that China has advised India not to cite terrorism for political gains;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this has come from China on the backdrop of India's demand on UN sanction on heads of terrorist outfits functioning in Pakistan;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to convince the Chinese authority regarding Indian position on heads leading terrorist organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) China has on many occasions expressed its concerns on spread of terrorism and its desire to cooperate with India on this issue. China has stated its resolute opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations with 'zero tolerance', and has agreed that there is no justification for terrorism.

Government has consistently highlighted to China the threat of cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan and affecting the region, including India. Specifically, we have

emphasized forcefully that while the Pakistan based Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) has been proscribed by the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee established under UNSC Resolutions 1267/1989/2253, as far back as 2001, for its well known terror activities and links to the Al Qaeda, the designation of JeM's main leader, financier and motivator Masood Azhar has been repeatedly put on a technical hold. China decided to block the proposal to list Masood Azhar as a designated terrorist in end December 2016.

Similarly on earlier occasions, we had sought action in 1267 UN Sanctions Committee on known terrorists, including LeT leaders Zakiur Rehman Lakhavi and Hafiz Saeed and Hizbul Mujahiddin leader Syed Salahuddin, and have requested China, in accordance with its professed position of 'zero tolerance' for terrorism and its desire for strengthening counter-terrorism cooperation with India, to support India's request. India's request has wide international support, including in the 1267 Sanctions Committee. However, China did not support India's request and placed technical hold and blocked action by 1267 Committee.

Government continues to push forward with resolute determination through the use of all available options to bring perpetrators of terrorist violence to justice.

Separate wing of UN to counter terrorism

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

(a) whether Government has made a submission to the United Nations (UN) for constituting a separate establishment under the control of UN for fighting against terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any response has been received from UN in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (c) At the United Nations India has consistently highlighted to the international community that terrorism poses one of the foremost threats to the maintenance of international peace and security, and in this context has underlined the importance of ensuring coherence and transparency in the functioning of various bodies inside the United Nations that deal with the issue.

In July 2016, member countries of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) including India have requested the Secretary General of the United Nations to submit a report to the UNGA by April 2018 on the implementation of UN's "Global Counter Terrorism Strategy" to be discussed in June 2018 during the 72nd session of the UNGA.

Chinese warning over Balochistan

818. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China has warned India over Balochistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the said warning came because China is making huge investments in Balochistan; and
- (d) what actions have been taken by Government to counter the Chinese warning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) India has expressed concerns, including at multilateral fora, about human rights violations in Baluchistan. However, no structured dialogue with China has taken place on this issue.

Retrenched Indian workers in Saudi Arabia

819. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Saudi Arabia had promised to fly back the retrenched Indian workers who want to come back;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government of Saudi Arabia has promised to try and find jobs for retrenched Indian workers; 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) Following reports of difficulties faced by a section of Indian workers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia primarily in two major Saudi companies namely Saudi Oger and the Saad Group, the Government had taken up the matter with the Government of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Saudi authorities agreed to extend all possible assistance to the affected Indian workers of these companies including waiver of fines on *Iqama* (resident permit) related violations, providing exit visas and one way return tickets to India. Presently, the process of repatriation is nearing completion and 4830 Indian workers have returned so far.

(c) and (d) The Saudi authorities are also facilitating transfer of sponsorship, wherever possible, of the affected workers from their present company to other

companies on *gratis* basis. A significant number of affected workers have also availed transfer of sponsorship to other companies.

Bilateral talks with Pakistan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is considering to resume bilateral talks with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) Following the talks between the National Security Advisers of India and Pakistan in Bangkok on December 6, 2015, which focused inter alia on peace and security, terrorism and tranquility along the Line of Control, and also following the express assurance by Pakistan to take steps for expediting the Mumbai terror attacks trial underway in Pakistan, India and Pakistan had agreed to a Composite Bilateral Dialogue during the visit of External Affairs Minister to Islamabad to attend the fifth Ministerial Conference of Heart of Asia - Istanbul Process on Afghanistan, on December 9, 2015. Foreign Secretaries of the two countries were mandated to finalize the modalities of the Dialogue.

However, the meeting of the Foreign Secretaries could not take place in the wake of Pathankot Air Base terrorist attack on January 2, 2016 and subsequent intensification of cross border terrorism aimed at India and emanating from Pakistan. The Government has clearly stated that Pakistan needs to create a conducive environment free of violence and terrorism for addressing all bilateral matters through a peaceful bilateral dialogue.

Shortage of manpower in Indian Missions

821. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is severe shortage of manpower in Indian Missions abroad;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of staff in High Commissions presently posted in all the countries; and

(c) the action taken to fill up the shortage of mission staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Government continuously reviews the requirement of manpower at various levels in Missions and Posts abroad. Remedial reallocation of manpower is undertaken wherever required. The Ministry is optimizing utilization of human resources through increasing recruitment in Indian Foreign Service, taking officers from other Ministries and Departments on deputation and engaging locally recruited staff.

Targets of National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy

822. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of houses being built since the commencement of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy and whether the targets are being achieved since then;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) how many existing slums in the country are rehabilitated under the affordable Housing Scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) the details of specific targets for West Bengal in this regard; and

(e) the details of money allocated and spent for the same during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)-Housing for All (PMAY(U)-HFA) Mission on 25.06.2015. The Mission aims to provide assistance to all States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor including slum dwellers [Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) Categories] through the following four verticals:

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

Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and the current Mission PMAY (U), 28,04,070 houses have been sanctioned. Since the commencement of the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007, construction of 11,31,824 houses have been completed so far. Details are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

The PMAY (U)-HFA Mission targets to provide houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by the year 2022 covering all statutory towns including planning areas notified with respect to the statutory towns. The States including West Bengal are required to submit project proposals based on their demand assessment for seeking central assistance for construction of houses under different verticals of PMAY (U).

(c) to (e) State-wise details of central assistance sanctioned and released along with houses sanctioned and constructed under the above mentioned schemes for rehabilitation of slum dwellers during last three years including State of West Bengal are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of houses being built and constructed since National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy-2007 along with houses constructed, central assistance sanctioned and released during last three years in schemes of JnNURM, RAY and PMAY (Urban)

(As on 1st Feb 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Houses sanctioned for constructed since NUHHP 2007	Houses constructed since NUHHP 2007	Houses constructed during last three years	Central assistance sanctioned for construction of houses during last three years	Central assistance released for construction of houses during last three years
		(Nos)	(Nos)	(Nos)	(₹ In cr.)	(₹ In cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,74,361	68,164	9,097	2,903.65	400.56
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,778	420	320	77.39	57.80
4.	Assam	30,929	3,482	1,488	0.04	24.99
5.	Bihar	87,447	16,735	5,627	751.17	165.29
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	17,701	17,701	2	0.04	4.78
7.	Chhattisgarh	58,568	25,046	9,623	192.15	177.98
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	167	119	49	0.02	0.02
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	62	14	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. Delhi (UT)		55,558	31,527	12,560	1.33	503.74
11. Goa		5	5	1	0.02	0.02
12. Gujarat		2,73,548	1,48,687	30,684	1,338.61	590.27
13. Haryana		17,415	13,618	2,048	208.84	133.51
14. Himachal Pradesh		4,356	860	754	16.27	15.18
15. Jammu and Kashmir		15,526	6,980	3,751	-	30.48
16. Jharkhand		54,555	9,653	6,528	213.45	131.79
17. Karnataka		1,60,163	54,588	12,474	781.29	464.77
18. Kerala		58,897	35,466	6,375	32.12	76.90
19. Lakshadweep (UT)		-	-	-	-	-
20. Madhya Pradesh		1,48,357	37,856	18,529	744.43	321.60
21. Maharashtra		2,98,716	1,38,136	51,160	32.45	423.52
22. Manipur		13,827	4,095	1,532	-	10.98
23. Meghalaya		1,280	888	422	0.02	4.50
24. Mizoram		13,499	3,091	1,679	154.43	39.54
25. Nagaland		19,825	5,305	3,061	41.68	27.61
26. Odisha		61,532	13,674	5,789	318.53	163.77
27. Puducherry (UT)		2,273	1,401	895	0.13	0.13
28. Punjab		49,650	6,306	3,796	0.85	17.41
29. Rajasthan		80,723	44,420	30,982	410.05	383.58
30. Sikkim		294	261	208	6.57	
31. Tamil Nadu		3,54,990	1,20,154	46,822	597.56	366.07
32. Telangana		1,65,683	76,581	3,445	1,209.43	320.29
33. Tripura		49,276	3,525	634	78.00	30.75
34. Uttar Pradesh		1,03,759	75,368	20,969	156.64	166.05
35. Uttarakhand		11,759	3,280	992	170.36	75.19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36. West Bengal		3,16,591	1,64,418	43,083	1,140.85	410.86
GRAND TOTAL		28,04,070	11,31,824	3,35,379	11,571.81	5,546.50

Source: Monitoring Division-MoHUPA

Statement-II

State-wise details for physical and financial progress of house construction for urban slum dwellers in schemes of JNNURM, RAY and PMAY (Urban) during the last three years

(as on 1st February 2017)					
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Central Assistance Sanctioned (₹ in cr.)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in cr.)	Houses Involved (Nos)	Houses Constructed (Nos)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4.98	64.14	204	9,022
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77.39	57.80	1,536	320
4.	Assam	-	24.95	-	1,486
5.	Bihar	297.72	157.96	11,276	5,616
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	4.74	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	99.86	-	8,742
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	48
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi (UT)*	-	502.41	-	12,500
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	623.42	438.59	43,347	26,205

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Haryana	206.93	131.61	3,226	1,952
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	15.06	-	746
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	30.48	-	3,751
16.	Jharkhand	97.15	81.57	3,931	6,514
17.	Karnataka	530.81	462.12	18,961	11,635
18.	Kerala	31.34	76.12	1,086	6,335
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	107.75	200.03	4,358	18,168
21.	Maharashtra	-	391.06	-	49,551
22.	Manipur	-	10.98	-	1,532
23.	Meghalaya	-	4.48	-	420
24.	Mizoram	-	31.22	-	1,663
25.	Nagaland	41.68	27.61	1,054	3,061
26.	Odisha	235.23	130.41	12,148	5,762
27.	Puducherry (UT)	-	-	-	888
28.	Punjab	-	16.56	-	3,753
29.	Rajasthan	222.02	342.63	7,606	25,301
30.	Sikkim	-	6.57	-	208
31.	Tamil Nadu	80.27	318.48	3,103	46,373
32.	Telangana	-	56.31	-	3,333
33.	Tripura	77.92	30.67	3,005	630
34.	Uttar Pradesh	151.77	161.17	5,825	20,697
35.	Uttarakhand	128.80	74.99	3,130	979
36.	West Bengal	15.05	319.41	472	42,949
GRAND TOTAL		2,930.23	4,269.99	1,24,268	3,20,140

Source: Monitoring Division- MoHUPA

Construction of houses for urban poor

823. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has given approval for construction of about two lakh houses for urban poor in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these houses would be built in all the cities/States of the country or in a few selected cities/States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the fund earmarked and released for the purpose, State-wise and the targets planned for implementation of the same in the cities/States selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, a TOTAL of 3,214 Projects of 3,888 Cities in 34 States/UTs have been accepted for construction of 15,42,945 Economically Weaker Section (EWS) houses with Central share of ₹ 24,330.56 crs of which ₹6,896.70 crs has been released.

(b) and (c) States/UTs have to sign MoA with the Ministry for participating in the Mission. Under the PMAY(U) scheme guidelines, all statutory towns as per census 2011 and towns notified subsequently would be eligible for coverage under the mission. States/UTs will have flexibility to include in the mission, the planning area as notified with respect to the statutory town and which surrounds the concerned municipal area.

Under PMAY (U) Mission, States/UTs have been delegated the power to appraise and approve project proposals based on demand assessed. States/UTs have to approach the Ministry only for release of central assistance for projects approved at the State level. The projects under the PMAY (U) mission are implemented by State/UT Governments / Urban Local Bodies.

State-wise details of fund released and houses constructed under the PMAY (U) mission (including subsumed RAY projects) are given in the Statement.

Statement***State-wise details of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)
including subsumed project of RAY***

(as on 30th January 2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Cities included in mission	Project Proposal Considered	Central Assistance involved	Central Share Released	Houses involved (EWS)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
States						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	112	2,938.47	549.29	1,94,764
2.	Bihar	140	149	1,073.07	407.42	62,966
3.	Chhattisgarh	59	51	436.98	161.96	29,268:
4.	Goa	14	-	-	-	
5.	Gujarat	171	163	1,806.50	695.28	1,33,347
6.	Haryana	80	5	218.32	113.49	3,985
7.	Himachal Pradesh	54	18	56.33	20.53	2,214
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	7	30.06	7.61	1,308
9.	Jharkhand	38	111	704.44	303.17	44,417
10.	Karnataka	271	508	2,008.72	587.34	1,14,455
11.	Kerala	93	34	274.66	76.55	16,566
12.	Madhya Pradesh	379	90	1,729.08	526.82	1,08,729
13.	Maharashtra	142	49	1,774.75	371.58	1,19,1021
14.	Odisha	112	63	791.02	279.81	46,626
15.	Punjab	163	329	596.55	67.35	42,497
16.	Rajasthan	183	56	670.08	329.37	36,5751
17.	Tamil Nadu	666	1,004	3,460.63	631.66	2,26,572
18.	Telangana	68	145	1,229.46	461.04	81,679
19.	Uttar Pradesh	628	53	448.51	180.87	19,695
20.	Uttarakhand	89	41	198.92	93.40	7,805

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	West Bengal	125	153	2,168.21	542.72	1,44,016
	SUB-TOTAL	3,639	3,141	22,614.75	6,407.26	14,36,586
	North-East States					
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	5	78.44	56.61	1,606
23.	Assam	97	8	365.10	-	24,340
24.	Manipur	28	9	145.88	18.54	9,725
25.	Meghalaya	10	2	0.48	0.19	32
26.	Mizoram	23	9	163.78	15.69	10,428
27.	Nagaland	23	13	229.25	76.77	13,559
28.	Sikkim	8	-	-	-	-
29.	Tripura	20	24	721.36	317.31	45,901
	SUB-TOTAL	238	70	1,704.29	485.12	1,05,591
	Union Territories					
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	1	0.72	-	48
34.	Delhi (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry (UT)	6	2	10.80	4.32	720
	SUB-TOTAL	11	3	11.52	4.32	768
	GRAND TOTAL	3,888	3,214	24,330.56	6,896.70	15,42,945

* MoA not signed.

Source: Monitoring Division-MoHUPA

Dilution of Real Estate Act by States

824. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central legislation meant to regulate the real estate sector enacted in May, 2016 has been diluted by certain States;

(b) if so, the details of rules notified under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act;

(c) how far these rules have been modified to benefit the real estate developers rather than home buyers by certain States including Maharashtra; and

(d) what corrective steps have, so far, been taken by Government for the protection of home buyers and to penalise errant builders and not vice versa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The Ministry has received representations from consumer groups that in the Rules formulated under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016, some States have reportedly diluted key provisions of the Act to favour builders.

The Rules that have been notified by the States, have been forwarded to the Committee on Subordinate Legislation of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha for examination.

The Ministry had convened a meeting of State and Union Territory officials on 17th January, 2017 to apprise them about the provisions of the Act. During this meeting they were also informed that the Rules cannot be ultra-vires the Act. The Ministry also apprised the participants about the Rules made by the Ministry for the Union Territories without Legislature, for which it is the 'appropriate Government'. In addition, a set of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the Act was circulated to the said officials.

Housing for socially and Economically Weaker Sections

825. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to implement any policies or programmes to guarantee affordable housing to socially and Economically Weaker Sections;

(b) if so, the details of the targets proposed and achieved thereunder; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and spent, so far, thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In pursuance of the

Government's vision of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] Mission on 25.6.2015. The Mission aims to provide assistance to all States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor including slum dwellers [Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) Categories] through the following four verticals:

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

Details of funds sanctioned and houses constructed under the various components of PMAY (U) to provide housing to socially and Economically Weaker Sections are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds sanctioned and houses involved under various components of PMAY (Urban) including subsumed projects of RAY

[as on 3rd Feb 2017]

Particulars		
1.	Project(s) Approved (Nos)	3,214
2.	Project Cost Approved (₹ in crore)	82,531.61
3.	Central Assistance Involved (₹ in crore)	24,330.56
4.	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)	6,959.37
5.	Houses Involved (Nos)	15,42,945

Note: Under CLSS housing loan account of 9374 beneficiaries of EWS category has been credited with an interest subsidy of ₹ 154.61 crores.

Source: Monitoring Division- MoHUPA

Demand of houses under Housing for All Scheme

826. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

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

(a) the details of efforts being made by Government to fulfill the demand of houses to be built under the Housing for All Scheme, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) whether the time-frame to complete the process of actual demand of houses has been finalized and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government has launched "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY[U]}" Mission on 25.6.2015 with the aim to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor through following four verticals:—

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

As on 30.01.2017, a total of 3,214 Projects of 3,888 cities in 34 States/UTs have been accepted under PMAY(U) mission (including subsumed RAY projects) for construction of 15,42,945 Economically Weaker Section (EWS) houses with Central share of ₹ 24,330.56 crs of which ₹6,896.70 crs has been released. State-wise details including Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission Guidelines makes it incumbent upon the States/UTs to undertake demand assessment for assessing actual demand of housing under the Mission. All States/UTs have been requested to complete the demand assessment at the earliest.

Statement

State-wise details of Progress including Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) alongwith subsumed projects of RAY

(as on 30th January 2017)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Cities included in mission	Cities for which project proposals	Project Proposal Considered	Financial Progress (₹ in crore)			Physical Progress (Nos)		
					Project Cost	Central Assistance involved	Central Share Released	Houses involved (EWS)	Houses grounded for Construction	Houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	States									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	59	112	10,666.07	2,938.47	549.29	1,94,764	51,219	1,288
2.	Bihar	140	140	149	2,691.62	1,073.07	407.42	62,966	21,715	1,244
3.	Chhattisgarh	59	16	51	2,711.31	436.98	161.96	29,2681	3,963	834
4.	Goa	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Gujarat	171	49	163	8,538.37	1,806.50	695.28	1,33,347	76,797	15,358
6.	Haryana	80	4	5	301.59	218.32	113.49	3,985	2,841	584
7.	Himachal Pradesh	54	10	18	130.49	56.33	20.53	2,214	1,377	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	5	7	50.05	30.06	7.61	1,308	77	62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Jharkhand	38	42	111	1,678.74	704.44	303.17	44,417	20,134	1,205
10.	Karnataka	271	262	508	5,103.96	2,008.72	587.34	1,14,455	27,169	8,756
11.	Kerala	93	21	34	577.95	274.66	76.55	16,566	1,692	98
12.	Madhya Pradesh	379	60	90	8,434.11	1,729.08	526.82	1,08,729	41,409	1,296
13.	Maharashtra	142	22	49	12,545.45	1,774.75	371.58	1,19,102	-	-
14.	Orissa	112	40	63	2,038.21	791.02	279.81	46,626	16,694	1,356
15.	Punjab	163	160	329	1,181.71	596.55	67.35	42,497	-	-
16.	Rajasthan	183	31	56	2,571.34	670.08	329.37	36,575	25,165	9,779
17.	Tamil Nadu	666	605	1,004	8,143.91	3,460.63	631.66	2,26,572	41,598	3,944
18.	Telangana	68	63	145	4,939.90	1,229.46	461.04	81,679	5,204	158
19.	Uttar Pradesh	628	48	53	961.58	448.51	180.87	19,695	3,725	3,076
20.	Uttarakhand	89	31	41	500.53	198.92	93.40	7,805	3,217	652
21.	West Bengal	125	118	153	5,835.19	2,168.21	542.72	1,44,016	34,934	1,704
SUB-TOTAL (States)		3,639	1,786	3,141	79,602.11	22,614.75	6,407.26	14,36,586	3,78,930	51,394

126 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Written Answers to										
[9 February, 2017]										
Unstarred Questions										
127										
	North East States									
22.	Arunanchal Pradesh	29	4	5	98.16	78.44	56.61	1,606	1,536	-
23.	Assam	97	8	8	728.25	365.10	-	24.340	-	-
24.	Manipur	28	9	9	255.27	145.88	18.54	9,725	-	-
25.	Meghalaya	10	1	2	1.09	0.48	0.19	32	-	-
26.	Mizoram	23	8	9	216.92	163.78	15.69	10,428	142	38
27.	Nagaland	23	8	13	334.93	229.25	76.77	13,559	1,054	455
28.	Sikkim	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Tripura	20	20	24	1,262.98	721.36	317.31	45,901	31,854	150
	SUB-TOTAL (NE States)	238	58	70	2,897.61	1,704.29	485.12	1,05,591	34,586	643
	Union Territories									
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
33.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	1	1	1.66	0.72	-	48	-	-
34.	Delhi (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep (UT)*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry (UT)	6	2	2	30.24	10.80	4.32	720	-	-
	SUB-TOTAL (UT)	11	3	3	31.90	11.52	4.32	768	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL	3,888	1,847	3,214	82,531.61	24,330.56	6,896.70	15,42,945	4,13,516	52,037

* MoA not signed.

Source: Monitoring Division-MoHUPA

128 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Housing for SCs and STs

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

- (a) the number of houseless people in the country, according to census data;
- (b) the number of those belonging to BPL category;
- (c) the rate at which Government is providing houses and the time it would take to provide housing for all; and
- (d) the time required to give house to all SCs and STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) As per census 2011, total houseless population in India is 1,772,889. The list of State/UT-wise houseless population as per census 2011 is given in the Statement. However, this does not include data under BPL category separately.

‘Land’ and ‘Colonization’ are State subjects and it is the responsibility of the State/UT Governments to provide housing to all its citizens including those belonging to Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes and other vulnerable categories among the urban poor.

Government of India, however, has launched 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)' Mission on 25.6.2015 to provide central assistance to States/UTs for facilitating housing to all eligible urban poor. Under PMAY(U) Mission, States/UTs have been delegated the power to appraise and approve project proposals based on demand assessed. States / UTs have to approach the Ministry only for release of Central assistance for projects approved at the State level. The projects under the PMAY(U) mission are implemented by State / UT Governments / Urban Local Bodies.

Statement***State-wise Houseless Population in India as per census 2011***

States/Union Territories	Houseless Population (in numbers)				
	TOTAL	Rural		Urban	
		Population	% age	Population	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh*	145,211	69,354	47.8	75,857	52.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1,556	1,243	79.9	313	20.1
Assam	12,919	10,392	80.4	2,527 •	19.6
Bihar	45,584	32,993	72.4	12,591	27.6
Chhattisgarh	24,214	17,681	73.0	6,533	27.0
Goa	3,051	1,358	44.5	1,693	55.5
Gujarat	144,306	59,484	41.2	84,822	58.8
Haryana	51,871	28,082	54.1	23,789	45.9
Himachal Pradesh	4,098	3,226	78.7	872	21.3
Jammu and Kashmir	19,047	8,199	43.0	10,848	57.0
Jharkhand	23,391	16,424	70.2	6,967	29.8
Karnataka	76,735	41,262	53.8	35,473	46.2
Kerala	11,853	4,092	34.5	7,761	65.5
Madhya Pradesh	146,435	80,380	54.9	66,055	45.1
Maharashtra	210,908	99,535	47.2	111,373	52.8
Manipur	3,061	1,730	56.5	1,331	43.5
Meghalaya	1,241	1,064	85.7	177	14.3
Mizoram	152	48	31.6	104	68.4
Nagaland	876	532	60.7	344	39.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Odisha	34,061	20,008	58.7	14053	41.3
Punjab	46,714	28,340	60.7	18374	39.3
Rajasthan	181,544	108,308	59.7	73236	40.3
Sikkim	277	245	88.4	32	11.6
Tamil Nadu	50,929	13,812	27.1	37117	72.9
Tripura	3225	1873	58.1	1352	41.9
Uttar Pradesh	329,125	148,196	45.0	180929	55.0
Uttarakhand	11,824	6,268	53.0	5556	47.0
West Bengal	134,040	29,073	21.7	104967	78.3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95	30	31.6	65	68.4
Chandigarh	4,139	6	0.1	4133	99.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,004	723	72.0	281	28.0
Daman and Diu	737	146	19.8	591	80.2
Delhi	47,076	352	0.7	46724	99.3
Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-
Pondicherry	1,590	82	5.2	1508	94.8
INDIA 2011	1,772,889	834,541	47.1	938348	52.9

Note: *: Andhra Pradesh means the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh *i.e.*, the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Source: Primary Census Abstract: Houseless Population, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Auction of benami properties

828. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Group of Secretaries has recently recommended

to auction the benami properties for construction of affordable houses for the poor and lower middle class of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government has accepted the said recommendations and by when these recommendations would come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Various Group of Secretaries have been constituted, *inter-alia*, to suggest new policy initiatives in the sector and make recommendations for job creation, harnessing the demographic dividend and for meeting rising aspirations of the weaker sections of society.

No final recommendations have been made with regard to auction of benami properties for construction of affordable houses nor any time frames have been indicated.

Ashray scheme for urban homeless

†829. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several programmes are being run by Government for permanent livelihood of urban poor especially youth;

(b) if so, the details of execution of these programmes during the last two years alongwith the number of beneficiaries thereunder State-wise?

(c) whether a scheme named Ashray is being run by Government for urban homeless people and whether there has been a lot of improvement in implementation and execution of this scheme during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Aiming at reducing poverty and vulnerability of urban poor, Government of India is running a Mission *i.e.* Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The components of Mission, *inter-alia*, include providing self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, mobilization of urban poor into self-help groups, providing shelter

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

equipped with essential services to urban homeless, and addressing livelihood concerns of urban street vendors. The Mission is being implemented through States/UTs.

(b) Details about the number of beneficiaries State-wise during; the last two years and current year under Social Mobilization & Institution Development including bank linkages of self-help groups, revolving funds provided to self-help groups, training under Skill Training & Placement, and financial assistance under Self-Employment Programme is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH), a component of DAY-NULM, aims at providing all-weather permanent 24x7 shelters for urban homeless. For every one lakh urban population, provision should be made for permanent community shelters for a minimum of one hundred persons. Depending upon local conditions each shelter could cater to between 50-100 persons. Under DAY-NULM, so far a total of 1236 shelters have been sanctioned by various States/UTs out of which 658 shelters are operational.

Statement

Details about the number of beneficiaries State-wise during the last two years and current year under Social Mobilization & Institution Development including bank linkages of self-help groups, revolving funds provided to self-help groups, training under Skill Training & Placement and financial assistance under Self-Employment Programme

(As on 31.01.2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Financial Year 2014-15						Financial Year 2015-16					Financial Year 2016-17						
		Self Help Group (SHG) Formed	SHGs given Revo-lving Fund	No. of Skill Trained	Placement of Skill Trained	Nos assisted for I&G Enterp.	SHGs dis-bursed Loans under Bank Linkage	SHG Formed	SHGs given Revo-lving Fund	No. of Skill Trained	Placement of Skill Trained	Nos assisted for I&G Enterp.	SHUS disbursed Loans under Bank Linkage	SHG Formed	SHGs given Revo-lving Fund	No. of Skill Trained	Placement of Skill Trained	Nos assisted for I&G Enterp.	SHGs dis-bursed Loans under Bank Linkage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4924	2000	429	182	2159	17200	4242	4901	17051	3116	5465	36762	1609	10098	20265	10919	676	21889
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	0	823	0	20	0	505	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	469	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0	1672	570	5385	7	96	0
4.	Bihar	2220	1366	0	0	0	0	3501	2431	17054	90	625	99	2361	1608	11417	176	116	115
5.	Chhattisgarh	2719	473	4090	655	933	46	6809	3270	15930	3513	4200	465	4046	2643	7748	2779	2356	531

6. Goa	1	0	91	0	0	0	0	10	91	0	0	0	5	41	571	0	3	0
7. Gujarat	165	0	0	0	0	0	1395	25	4589	226	628	0	3719	1681	4185	616	659	6
8. Haryana	98	109	433	282	181	109	40	0	0	0	385	0	44	30	570	0	185	0
9. Himachal Pradesh	490	0	1126	0	316	0	253	533	2176	196	94	7	122	59	79	27	89	25
10. Jammu and Kashmir	179	0	5089	0	3	0	557	53	5089	254	545	438	297	328	0	0	181	72
11. Jharkhand	1019	15	0	0	0	2	608	138	2279	0	510	20	1707	470	35318	574	356	24
12. Karnataka	3029	4200	5502	0	3839	419	1435	1249	22832	3527	4372	854	557	299	9673	388	588	157
13. Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1192	3014	0	0	5	604	981	1739	228	35	192	966
14. Madhya Pradesh	2051	32	30104	2337	3555	21	3870	1136	42597	4307	14668	129	1961	1879	44432	18459	7004	282
15. Maharashtra	3009	668	0	0	812	360	3088	1316	3760	0	3802	261	2748	2499	23919	1670	3514	607
16. Manipur	512	0	422	0	0	0	679	280	647	6	0	0	68	149	68	0	0	0
17. Meghalaya	13	0	465	0	21	0	1	0	15	0	0	0	19	0	369	16	7	0
18. Mizoram	1152	1152	5287	0	376	186	731	0	1712	0	15	5	138	126	3476	0	135	16
19. Nagaland	100	36	4780	1866	310	0	491	0	1310	691	310	21	0	0	415	215	0	0
20. Odisha	2500	500	0	0	571	24	1004	670	23700	0	2134	396	6117	178	4111	1921	1053	46
21. Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	714	0	0	0	299	50	971	91	180	0	107	0
22. Rajasthan	1041	0	316	0	87	0	3688	915	6933	0	1883	0	1816	2290	6114	0	1256	139

Written Answers to

[9 February, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23. Sikkim		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	0	3	0	13	0	2067	0	0	0
24. Tamil Nadu	17071	3530	94894	52988	19569	132	4801	2411	9554	6262	8527	870	1658	1050	0	0	3716	27904	
25. Telangana	3035	2741	2378	2628	389	17045	3373	5725	8817	3718	1490	20343	3516	2088	1261	792	1288	17340	
26. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	43	0	0	5	0	
27. Uttar Pradesh	467	0	0	0	2026	0	10778	513	37140	0	8278	0	4458	2131	152691	18266	3289	42	
28. Uttarakhand	88	6	0	0	256	0	169	2	6294	0	615	0	308	86	2369	1475	541	2	
29. West Bengal	1786	1849	24054	2083	0	0	3999	7505	20980	6322	143	0	4340	6664	13500	2312	1692	707	
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31. Chandigarh	80	0	771	94	26	0	55	28	3333	1436	28	0	51	28	529	256	57	0	
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34. NCT of Delhi	0	0	983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35. Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ALL INDIA	47772	18677	182037	63115	35449	35544	58186	36125	254073	33664	59024	61324	45402	38868	351409	60903	29161	70870	

PMAY in Maharashtra

†830. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for All has been divided in three phases to accomplish the dream of Housing for All in urban areas at the earliest and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of total number of cities in Maharashtra where the scheme has been introduced during the first phase spanning from April, 2015 to March, 2017 and the number of people benefited under this scheme, district-wise; and

(c) the total number of cities of that State which are proposed to be included under the scheme in its second and third phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the, urban poor. Under the PMAY (U) scheme guidelines, all statutory towns as per Census 2011 and towns notified subsequently would be eligible for coverage under the mission. States/UTs will have flexibility to include in the Mission, the Planning area as notified with respect to the Statutory Town and which surrounds the concerned municipal area.

142 cities proposed by the State Government of Maharashtra, have been approved for inclusion under PMAY (U) Mission. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

49 projects from the State Government of Maharashtra for construction of 1,19,102 houses have been accepted for central assistance amounting to ₹ 1774.75 cr. Under the CLSS component of PMAY(U) mission, 4,582 housing loans have been sanctioned in Maharashtra and an amount of ₹9,264.10 Lakh has been disbursed as interest subsidy.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Cities of Maharashtra selected under PMAY (U)*

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
1.	Achalpur	25.	Kalyan-Dombivli
2.	Ahmadnagar	26.	Kolhapur
3.	Akola	27.	Latur
4.	Alibag	28.	Malegaon
5.	Ambarnath	29.	Mira-Bhayandar
6.	Amravati	30.	Nagpur
7.	Aurangabad	31.	Nanded Waghala
8.	Badlapur	32.	Nandurbar
9.	Barshi	33.	Nashik
10.	Bhandara	34.	Navi Mumbai
11.	Bhiwandi Nizampur	35.	Osmanabad
12.	Bhusawal	36.	Panvel
13.	Bid	37.	Parbhani
14.	Buldana	38.	Pimpri Chinchwad
15.	Chandrapur	39.	Pune
16.	Dhule	40.	Ratnagiri
17.	Gadchiroli	41.	Sangli Miraj Kupwad
18.	Gondiya	42.	Satara
19.	Greater Mumbai	43.	Sawantwadi
20.	Hinganghat	44.	Solapur
21.	Hingoli	45.	Thane
22.	Ichalkaranji	46.	Udgir
23.	Jalgaon	47.	Ulhasnagar
24.	Jalna	48.	Vasai-Virar City

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
49.	Wardha	74.	Igatpuri
50.	Washim	75.	Indapur
51.	Yavatmal	76.	Jamner
52.	Ahmadpur	77.	Kagal
53.	Akkalkot	78.	Kamptee
54.	Akot	79.	Kankavli
55.	Amalner	80.	Karad
56.	Arvi	81.	Karanja
57.	Ballarpur	82.	Karjat
58.	Baramati	83.	Karmala
59.	Basmath	84.	Katol
60.	Bhadravati	85.	Khamgaon
61.	Bhagur	86.	Khed
62.	Bhokar	87.	Khopoli
63.	Brahmapuri	88.	Kinwat
64.	Chalisgaon	89.	Kopargaon
65.	Chikhli	90.	Lonavala
66.	Chiplun	91.	Mahad
67.	Chopda	92.	Malkapur
68.	Daund	93.	Malkapur
69.	Deolali (CB)	94.	Malwan
70.	Dharmabad	95.	Manmad
71.	Dondaicha-Warwade	96.	Mhaswad
72.	Erandol	97.	Morshi
73.	Hadgaon	98.	Murtijapur

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
99.	Nandgaon	121.	Shirpur-Warwade
100.	Nawapur	122.	Shirur
101.	Pachora	123.	Shrigonda
102.	Palghar	124.	Shrirampur
103.	Pandharkaoda	125.	Shrivardhan
104.	Pandharpur	126.	Sinnar
105.	Parola	127.	Talegaon Dabhade
106.	Pathardi	128.	Trimbak
107.	Pen	129.	Tuljapur
108.	Phaltan	130.	Tumsar
109.	Pulgaon	131.	Umarga
110.	Pusad	132.	Umarkhed
111.	Rahta Pimplas	133.	Uran
112.	Rahuri	134.	Uran Islampur
113.	Raver	135.	Vadgaon Kasba
114.	Risod	136.	Vengurla
115.	Sangamner	137.	Vita
116.	Sangole	138.	Wai
117.	Sasvad	139.	Wani
118.	Savner	140.	Warora
119.	Shahade	141.	Yawal
120.	Shirdi	142.	Yevla

Achievement of Housing for All scheme in Jharkhand

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

- (a) the salient features of the Housing for All scheme introduced by Government;
- (b) the details of targets fixed and achievements made thereunder, bringing out the comparative position obtained in the Jharkhand; and
- (c) the details of towns and cities identified in the State for implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)-Housing for All {PMAY (U)-HFA} Mission, launched on 25.6.2015 aims to provide central assistance to States/UTs for providing houses to all eligible urban poor through the following four verticals:—

- (i) *"In-situ"* Slum Redevelopment using land as a resource under which a slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house on an average is provided by Government of India.
- (ii) Affordable Housing through Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) under which an interest subsidy of 6.5% on housing loans upto ₹ 6 lakhs is provided by the Government of India for both EWS/LIG categories.
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership with public sector or private sector under which Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided by the Government of India in projects.
- (iv) Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement under which ₹1.5 lakh per house is provided by Government of India for EWS category.

(b) The PMAY (U)-HFA Mission targets to provide houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries by the year 2022 covering all statutory towns including planning areas notified with respect to the statutory towns.

The States are required to submit project proposals based on their demand assessment for seeking central assistance for construction of houses under different verticals of PMAY (U).

Since inception of the PMAY (U) Mission, a total of 3214 projects {including subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)} have been sanctioned across the country for construction of 15,42,945 houses involving central assistance of ₹ 24,330.56 crore of which an amount of ₹ 6,959.37 crore has been released to the States/UTs

concerned. In addition, under CLSS, an amount of ₹ 373.90 crore has been disbursed as interest subsidy for acquisition/construction of 20,374 houses.

In the State of Jharkhand, a total of 111 projects (including subsumed projects of RAY) have been sanctioned for construction of 44,417 houses involving central assistance of ₹ 704.44 crore of which an amount of ₹ 303.17 crore has been released to the State Government. Besides, under CLSS, an amount of ₹ 0.54 crore has been disbursed as interest subsidy for acquisition/construction of 35 houses in the State.

(c) As per proposal received from the State Govt. of Jharkhand, 38 cities/towns have been identified in the State of Jharkhand for implementation of PMAY (U) scheme. Details of the towns/cities are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of Cities/Towns covered/identified in the State of Jharkhand
under PMAY (U)*

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
1.	Basukinath	14.	Giridih
2.	Bishrampur	15.	Godda
3.	Bundu	16.	Gumla
4.	Chaibasa	17.	Hazaribagh
5.	Chakardharpu	18.	Hussainabad
6.	Chakulia	19.	Jamshedpur (UA)
7.	Chas	20.	Jamtara
8.	Chatra	21.	Jhumri Tilaiya
9.	Chirkunda	22.	Khunti
10.	Deoghar	23.	Kodarma
11.	Dhanbad	24.	Latehar
12.	Dumka	25.	Lohardaga
13.	Garhwa	26.	Madhupur

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
27.	Majhion	33.	Rajmahal
28.	Medininagar	34.	Ramgarh Cantonment
29.	Mihijam	35.	Ranchi
30.	Nagar Uttari	36.	Sahibganj
31.	Pakaur	37.	Seraikela
32.	Phusro	38.	Simdega

PMAY in Karnataka

832. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand assessment by Government of Karnataka under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) to provide housing stood at more than 6.5 lakhs as on 1st December, 2016;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of Central assistance given against the demand from Karnataka during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the number of houses constructed during the last three years and the current year under PMAY in the State, district-wise; and

(e) the time-frame required to complete the above target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Demand assessment as reported by the State Government of Karnataka to provide houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} stood at 8.80 lakh as on 1st December, 2016 covering 271 cities included under Housing For All (HFA) mission.

(c) and (d) The District-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released along with houses constructed under PMAY(U) including those of the subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) during the last three years and the current year in Karnataka are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) For constructing houses under PMAY (U), the State has to submit project proposals seeking central assistance as per their demand assessments and the construction of houses is to be completed within the Mission period *i.e.* by the year 2022. The tentative time frame for completing the houses in the projects varies from 12 months to 24 months as per schedule in the respective Detailed Project Reports approved by the States/UTs.

Statement

District-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released along with houses constructed during last three years and current year under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) including that of subsumed RAY projects in Karnataka

(as on 1st Feb 2017)

	District	Central assistance sanctioned	Central assistance released	Houses involved	Houses grounded	Houses comple- ted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Bagalkot	92.54	4.77	6,170	1,446	113
2.	Bangalore	300.98	185.78	16,095	5,596	3,432
3.	Bangalore rural	21.94	0.09	1,461	423	73
4.	Bangalore Urban	2.52	-	168	28	-
5.	Belgaum	118.14	18.07	6,744	2,072	381
6.	Bellary	69.05	7.40	4,601	1,085	123
7.	Bidar	43.92	9.07	2,927	457	243
8.	Bijapur	48.08	6.32	3,205	1,363	213
9.	Chamarajanagar	18.47	0.02	1,231	726	31
10.	Chikkaballapur	46.11	1.39	3,074	438	61
11.	Chikmagalur	4.06	0.04	272	4	3
12.	Chitradurga	88.43	31.07	4,222	2,044	893
13.	Dakshina Kannada	24.34	1.36	1,604	245	96
14.	Davanagere	103.96	26.21	4,629	1,159	158

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Dharwad	84.90	26.67	3,906	1,998	391
16.	Gadag	151.86	23.38	10,121	708	271
17.	Gulbarga	137.58	57.32	6,671	3,215	1,368
18.	Hassan	53.86	2.20	3,588	164	17
19.	Haveri	29.44	0.22	1,961	779	210
20.	Kodagu	4.82	0.02	322	57	18
21.	Kolar	51.78	22.80	2,531	618	69
22.	Koppal	25.53	2.05	1,703	580	20
23.	Mandya	64.03	16.32	2,812	390	138
24.	Mysore	82.73	18.65	5,431	644	150
25.	Raichur	75.78	6.57	5,049	1,141	441
26.	Ramanagara	63.48	20.51	4,232	249	4
27.	Shimoga	47.05	9.73	3,139	445	132
28.	Tumkur	116.63	67.85	4,053	2,509	1,287
29.	Udupi	6.67	1.03	433	114	57
30.	Uttara Kannada	6.68	0.15	443	96	8
31.	Yadgir	33.05	1.88	2,203	437	7
GRAND TOTAL		2,018.40	568.94	1,15,001	31,230	10,408

Source: Monitoring Division - MoHUPA

Digitised certificates to students

833. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue digitised certificates for Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)/ universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would make it mandatory to issue digitised certificate by

private universities and educational establishments; 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) to (d) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has started 'Digilocker' wherein students can get digital marks sheets, pass certificates and migration certificates of CBSE examinations through DigiLocker. The link of Digilocker is <https://cbse.digitallocker.gov.in>.

The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 27th October, 2016 has accorded its approval for establishment and operationalisation of the National Academic Depository (NAD) to online store degrees, diplomas, certificates, mark-sheets including awards issued for skill development to enable stakeholders online access, retrieval and verification of these awards.

Provision for teachers without degrees

834. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian institutions still allow to teach only those persons in higher studies who have degrees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for inducting those who have distinctive experience in their streams but do not have degrees like Ph.D. etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010. These principal regulations along with their subsequent four amendments notified up to 2016 lay down principles and guidelines for recruitment and promotion of faculties at the cadre of Assistant Professor, Associate Professor and Professor.

In these Regulations, Master's degree with UGC specified score along with NET/SET/SLET or Ph.D. earned in conformation with UGC Regulations has been made mandatory eligibility condition for appointment to various academic positions. However, para 4.1.0 of UGC Regulations, 2010 prescribes an alternative criterion for the post of Professor. As per this criterion, an outstanding professional with established reputation

in the relevant field who has made significant contributions to the knowledge in the concerned/allied/relevant discipline could be recruited as a Professor.

In addition to the above qualification/eligibility criteria, these Regulations lay greater emphasis on the nature of deliverables/experiences while selecting Assistant Professors, Associate Professors and Professors in certain disciplines/areas viz. Music and Dance, Drama, Visual/Fine Arts/Performing Arts etc.

Standard of higher educational institutes

835. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government is making efforts to bring higher educational institutes and universities at par with the standards of the best in the world;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Improvement of standards of higher education and upgradation of infrastructure is an on-going endeavour and the Central Government has been making a constant effort in this direction. The Central Government has launched several new initiatives viz. National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Impacting Research Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Uchchatar Avishkar Yojna (UAY), Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN) & Global Research Interactive Network (GRIN) in the field of education for the qualitative development of education in the country.

The project Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) is intended to provide massive open online courses (MOOCs) to the students across the country and thereby expanding the reach of best quality education to students using the ICT tool's. An Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has also been established to give a major push for creation of high quality infrastructure in premier educational institutions.

The UGC has issued guidelines for autonomous colleges during the Twelfth Plan Period for promoting academic excellence of autonomous college. Under this an

autonomous college will have the freedom to determine and prescribe its own course of study and syllabi, use modern tools of educational technology to achieve higher standards and greater creativity.

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 such as the introduction of a semester system, the regular updating of curricula and Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS).

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) too has taken such measures by issuing the Regulations for Collaboration & Partnerships between Indian and Foreign Universities/Institutions in the field of Technical Education, Research and Training. It has also notified Regulations making accreditation mandatory for all technical institutions. AICTE has also launched Start-up Policy to promote students driven start-ups in AICTE approved Technical Institutions which also involves industry-academia interaction.

The Ministry also launched a scheme for research parks and start-ups and incubation centers within the Centrally Funded Technical Institutions.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions is sought to be improved by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework. Certain academic, administrative and governance reforms are a precondition for receiving funding under RUSA.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development, in consultation with University Grants Commission (UGC) has formulated draft UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for 10 public institutions and draft UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for 10 private institutions. These institutions are proposed to be named as 'Institutions of Eminence'. The selection of Institutions of Eminence shall be made only after the Guidelines and Regulations are notified.

Central Tribal University in Himachal Pradesh

836. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish a Central Tribal University in the tribal regions of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether any site has been finalized for setting up the university and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is contemplating to provide vocational education to the tribal community of that State; and

(d) 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) At present there is no such proposal to establish a new Central University in the tribal regions of Himachal Pradesh. During Twelfth Plan (2012-17) as approved by the National Development Council (NDC) the thrust is on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion would be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions. Since 'Education' is a concurrent subject, State Governments are also taking various initiatives to enhance the access to higher education in the respective States along with other Private Universities/Institutions.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has taken several steps to promote vocational education at all levels and to integrate the vocational skills with the formal education. As many as 7448 high schools in the country have been selected for introduction of vocational education. The Skill Assessment Matrix for Vocational Advancement of Youth (SAMVAY) has been launched in 2014 for providing framework for equalisation of vocational and regular qualifications. The UGC has also taken initiatives to give skill orientation to the higher education through Community Colleges, B. Voc degree programme and Deen Dayal Upadhyay KAUSHAL Kendras.

Functioning of AICTE

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

(a) whether Government is taking any concrete steps to improve the functioning of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in the light of deteriorating standards of professional technical education in private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps are being considered to make a transparent mechanism at AICTE for recognition and monitoring of private institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Human Resource Development *vide* its Notification No. 1-19/2014-TS.II dated 22.10.2014 constituted "All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Review Committee" to restructure and strengthen the Technical Education Sector in the Country, under the chairmanship of Shri M.K. Kaw, Ex-Secretary, Department of Higher Education, MHRD. The important recommendations of the committee along with Action taken thereon are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) grants approval for setting up of technical institutes subject to fulfilment of norms and standards prescribed in AICTE Approval Process Handbook. The institutes not adhering to these norms and standards are liable for punitive action as provided in AICTE Approval Process Handbook. In order to make the system more transparent, AICTE has implemented e-Governance system 2010 onwards.

Statement

The important recommendations of the Committee alongwith action taken thereon

Sl. No.	Recommendation of the Committee	Action Taken
1.	AICTE a Constitutional autonomous apex authority	AICTE is a statutory autonomous body constituted under All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act, 1987. There is a perception that it may not be necessary to constitute an apex constitutional authority.
2.	To concentrate on mentoring and development	With the application of E-Governance, the functioning of AICTE is being continuously monitored to enhance its efficient administration and eliminate corrupt practices.

Sl. No.	Recommendation of the Committee	Action Taken
3.	To focus attention on research and innovation	The AICTE implements Quality Improvement Scheme (QIS), Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) and Study Webs of Active-learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) and Start-up Policy, 2016 to promote research and innovation in technical education.
4.	Rating to be the fulcrum of regulation	The Government in association with National Board of Accreditation has brought out the first ranking of Universities, Institutions offering Engineering, Management, Pharmacy and Architecture under National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) on 04.04.2016.
5.	To improve sub-standard institutions	The AICTE implements schemes namely Margdarshan, Adjunct Faculty Scheme, Trainee Teacher Scheme and programmes such as Faculty Development Programme (FDP) to improve faculty position qualitatively and quantitatively.
6.	Provision for internship	Internship of at least two (2) months for the under-graduate students is in existence in many universities and AICTE has been supportive of this cause. Some institutions also offer 'Sandwich' programmes with inbuilt internship feature in their curriculum.
7.	Robust accreditation	National Board of Accreditation (NBA) provides accreditation to

Sl. No.	Recommendation of the Committee	Action Taken
		the technical institutes across the country.
8.	National testing service	AICTE conducts national level entrance examinations (CMAT and GPAT) with a view to provide one national level test to students. The proposal for one National Exam for Engineering is under consideration by AICTE.
9.	Permanent staff	A manpower assessment study made by NITIE Mumbai has recommended increased manpower in AICTE.
10.	Charting the territories	The Ministry has identified overlap in the jurisdiction of AICTE and UGC.
11.	Distance and life-long education	AICTE has issued regulations for "Blended Learning" to promote distance and life-long education with the help of IT. AICTE has also accepted in principle, the concept of earning 10% of TOTAL credits through MOOCs.
12.	Vocational education	The AICTE implements Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to impart skill development courses to the students of technical institutions/ diploma courses to enhance their employability.
13.	Quantum jump in allocation of funds	The annual Grant in aid to AICTE has been augmented consistently keeping in mind their functional requirement.

Sl. No.	Recommendation of the Committee	Action Taken
		Presently, an amount of ₹ 480 crore is the Budget Estimate to AICTE for the Financial Year 2016-17.

Coaching for students of reserved categories

†838. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact, that Government is considering to bear the entire expenses of coaching for the students belonging to reserved categories;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this direction; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) The UGC has a scheme for remedial coaching for the benefit of undergraduate and post graduate students with a view to enhance their knowledge, academic skills and linguistic proficiency in various subjects to improve the overall performance in the examination. A grant of ₹ 19.39 crore was sanctioned to colleges in 2015-16 (144 colleges for remedial coaching, 105 colleges for training for entry into services, 46 colleges for NET coaching) and ₹ 11.62 crore to 33 central/deemed universities for coaching schemes for SC/ST/OBC remedial coaching. SC and ST Students admitted in IITs are allowed full fee waiver, traveling allowance to join undergraduate courses, free book bank facilities, and free hostel scat, basic messing and pocket allowances to those whose parental income is below ₹4.50 lakh.

IIT-Delhi is implementing a project named “IIT Professor assisted learning (IIT-PAL)” under which Professors of IITs offer lectures to students of class XI and XII in Maths and Science to help them prepare for JEE Exams using the Direct-to-Home TV channels.

Apart from this, several State Governments undertake remedial coaching for the educational and social backward students.

Lack of quality education in career oriented courses

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the career oriented courses are becoming useless in the present day education and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether NITI Aayog has called for a detailed study on the effect of such courses and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the report submitted to NITI Aayog reveals the lack of quality education in such courses introduced by UGC and the main reason that the students are not benefiting much and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to improve the quality of education through such courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC)'s scheme titled "Introduction of Career Oriented Courses in Universities and Colleges" aims at introducing career and market oriented, skill enhancing add-on courses at undergraduate level which have utility for jobs, self-employment and empowerment of the students. Career oriented courses under this scheme follow a progressive approach and involve field work/project work/practical training activities so as to make the course useful in upgrading the skill sets of students. Further, the syllabi of courses are prepared by the universities/colleges keeping in view the subject specific academic needs and market requirements to make the courses relevant.

(b) to (d) The erstwhile Planning Commission supported Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati to evaluate the UGC Career Oriented Courses on employability of the students in South India. The university submitted its report in 2014 to NITI Aayog. The report, *inter alia*, reveals that the list of courses organised by colleges are market oriented, need based, able to promote skills in the areas concerned and career oriented. However, the Report further recommends that vocational training on par with regular education should be provided through career oriented courses to increase the coverage of students.

Besides this scheme, the UGC also implements three other career oriented schemes viz. Community Colleges, B.Voc Degree Programme and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Kaushal Kendras to improve the quality of skill oriented education for ensuring employability of students and making them industry ready.

Admission of girls in professional courses

840. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocations made to various States under the scheme for scholarships to poor girls for admission into professional courses in the country and the number of girls benefited from this scheme, State-wise;

(b) whether the outcome of this scheme has been satisfactory and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there has been any irregularity in implementation of the scheme in any of the States and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Dr. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has been implementing 'Pragati' scholarship scheme for the advancement of girl students in Technical Education since the Financial Year 2014-15. The scholarship amount is directly credited to student's bank account; therefore no budgetary allocation to the States is made under the scheme. The details of beneficiaries, State-wise are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The outcome of this scheme has been satisfactory and no irregularity has come to the notice of AICTE till date.

Statement*Details of State-wise number of beneficiaries for the Pragati Scholarship*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15 (F.Y.)	2015-16 (F.Y.)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	126	252
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
4.	Assam	3	1
5.	Bihar	6	6
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	12	0

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15 (F.Y.)	2015-16 (F.Y.)
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	0
10.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	6	3
11.	Goa	3	2
12.	Gujarat	56	27
13.	Haryana	5	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2
16.	Jharkhand	3	5
17.	Karnataka	111	91
18.	Kerala	186	59
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	24	10
21.	Maharashtra	53	75
22.	Manipur	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0
26.	Odisha	25	11
27.	Puducherry	3	0
28.	Punjab	1	0
29.	Rajasthan	13	14
30.	Sikkim	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	85	70
32.	Telangana	24	32
33.	Tripura	1	0

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15 (F.Y.)	2015-16 (F.Y.)
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10	5
35.	Uttarakhand	11	3
36.	West Bengal	18	4
	TOTAL	788	679

Panel to bring down vacant seats in engineering colleges

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

(a) whether Government had constituted a three member panel to bring down vacant seats in premier engineering colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details of observations and major recommendations made by the panel; and

(c) whether these recommendations have been placed before IIT and NIT councils for consideration and approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) A three member committee under the chairmanship of Director, IIT-Kharagpur has been set up by the Joint Admission Board (JAB) to suggest measures to reduce vacancies during admission in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs). The Committee has submitted its report, which is under consideration.

Audit of quality of research work in universities

842. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Ph.Ds submitted in Indian universities during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Government is planning to do an audit to gauge the quality of research work that is currently going on in universities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) of Ministry of Human Resource Development compiles data on Ph.Ds awarded to students in Universities/ Colleges/ Institutions in the country. The survey data is available up to 2015-16. As per the AISHE data, 69,862 Ph.Ds have been awarded during three year period (from 2013-14 to 2015-16) by various Universities/ Colleges/ Institutions in the country. State-wise and Year-wise information on Ph.D. awarded by Universities/ Colleges/ Institutions is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC), as per the UGC Act, 1956, is responsible for promotion and co-ordination of University education, determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in Universities. In order to maintain the quality of Research and to avoid sub-standard research degrees, UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2016 have been notified. The UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for the award of M.Phil/Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2016, *inter alia*, lay down detailed eligibility criteria for admission into M.Phil/Ph.D. programme, duration of such programme, procedure of admission, allocation of research supervisor, course work requirement, setting up of Research Advisory Committee etc. to provide a facilitative environment for carrying out quality academic research in Higher Education.

Statement

State-wise data of PhD. awarded during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16

Sl. No.	State	Ph.D.		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	10	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1045	292	393
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	38	15
4.	Assam	608	845	590
5.	Bihar	1107	874	997

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	94	95	108
7.	Chhattisgarh	139	165	165
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	1183	1718	1607
11.	Goa	30	42	38
12.	Gujarat	593	536	936
13.	Haryana	388	498	374
14.	Himachal Pradesh	293	230	277
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	117	165	230
16.	Jharkhand	448	608	673
17.	Karnataka	1587	1283	1945
18.	Kerala	494	561	431
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1328	885	1456
21.	Maharashtra	1200	2351	1605
22.	Manipur	166	160	116
23.	Meghalaya	2	5	20
24.	Mizoram	39	36	48
25.	Nagaland	173	22	28
26.	Odisha	382	721	749
27.	Puducherry	117	113	145
28.	Punjab	505	617	515
29.	Rajasthan	2056	1494	1660
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	2995	3333	3973

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Telangana	2039	202	723
33.	Tripura	25	76	54
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3311	2625	2205
35.	Uttarakhand	325	408	689
36.	West Bengal	1041	822	1406
TOTAL		23861	21830	24171

Internal Complaint Committee in National Bal Bhavan

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

(a) whether an Internal Complaint Committee has been formed in National Bal Bhavan (NBB) as per Section 4 and 19 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these two provisions have not been strictly followed and if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government in this regard against the officers responsible for this;

(c) whether the employees of NBB would be allowed to file complaints before the Internal Complaint Committee of the Ministry; 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) to (d) Government of India has enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 with the aim to provide a safe and secure environment to women at the workplace. The Act casts the obligation upon all the organizations, whether private or public, to constitute Internal Complaints Committee at all administrative units or offices for investigating complaints of sexual harassment. A Committee has been functional in National Bal Bhavan (NBB) since 19.07.2014 to look into the matters pertaining to complaints of Women Sexual Harassment. The Committee has been re-constituted *vide* NBB's Office Order dated 06.02.2017, the details of the same is given

in the Statement (*See* below). Employees of NBB can file complaints before this Internal Complaints Committee.

Statement

Details regarding Internal Complaint Committees in National Bal Bhavan

National Bal Bhavan

Kotla Road, New Delhi-110002

F.No.NBB/1/DiIR/2014/2466

Dated 06.02.2017

OFFICE ORDER

In supersession of Office Order No. 195 dated 19.07.2014, an 'Internal Complaint Committee' under "the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013", is hereby re-constituted consisting of the following members to look into the matters pertaining to complaints of 'Women Sexual Harassment' in respect of employees of National Bal Bhavan, New Delhi:—

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Smt. Indrani Choudhury,
Deputy Director (Programme, Coordination &
Research), NBB | - | Presiding
Officer |
| 2. | Smt. Asha Bhattacharjee,
Assistant Director (Science), NBB | - | Member |
| 3. | Dr. Rashmi Sharma, Curator (Museum), NBB | - | Member |
| 4. | Sh. Rajinder Kumar Wadhwa, Officer Incharge
(Photography), NBB | - | Member |
| 5. | Smt. Parminder Bosu Choudhury, Programme
Organisor, NBB | - | Member |
| 6. | Dr. Sudha Nautiyal, Programme, Coordinator, Centre
for Youth (NGO) | - | Member |

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

Sd/-
(Mukesh Gupta)
Deputy Director (Admn.)

Copy to:-

1. Sh. Harish Kumar, Director, Deptt. of School Education, Ministry of HRD, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. All above concerned Members of Internal Complaint Committee.
3. Incharges/Officer Incharges/Controlling Officers of all the Sections of National Bal Bhavan and Jawahar Bal Bhavan-Mandi with the directions to convey the same to all the women employees of their Sections.
4. Notice Board and Website of National Bal Bhavan.
5. PA to Director

Mukesh Gupta
Deputy Director (Admn.)

Schools managed by communities

844. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many communities run and manage their own schools and colleges in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government maintains data of such schools and colleges;
- (c) if so, the number of schools and colleges run by Muslim, Buddhist, Jain, Christian and Parsi communities along with the number of students, State-wise; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b), the question does not arise.

(d) Under Section 2(f) of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admissions) Act, 2006, a minority educational institution is defined as 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.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development administers the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) Act, 2004 and as per its notification dated 6.6.2014, the minority communities notified under the NCMEI Act are Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrian (Parsis) and Jains. The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) is only one of the authorities which can declare an Institution as a minority Institution, the others being the Parliament, State Legislatures, Central Govt., and the State / UT Govts. As on 31.12.2016, State-wise, Minority Status Certificate (MSC) given by NCMEI is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise details of minority status certificates issued

(As on 31.12.2016)

Sl.		Year-wise break up													Total No.
No.	State	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	of MSC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1.	Andaman	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	8	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	9	24	6	30	2	17	35	71	113	75	28	414	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	12	1	-	1	1	23	
4.	Assam	-	2	-	17	2	13	111	32	16	9	7	5	214	
5.	Bihar	1	2	20	17	3	3	27	6	15	10	12	14	130	
6.	Chandigarh	-	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	4	2	-	2	20	
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	4	5	7	55	91	3	24	28	10	3	231	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
9.	Daman	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
10.	Delhi	2	36	8	15	10	14	33	37	28	27	12	22	244	
11.	Goa	-	9	31	28	81	4	3	3	-	2	-	3	164	
12.	Gujarat	-	3	3	5	8	5	5	-	2	4	7	13	55	
13.	Haryana	-	20	12	3	4	-	24	23	27	13	16	18	160	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	9	3	4	-	1	3	3	-	-	1	2	26	
15.	Jharkhand	-	2	15	15	3	1	4	15	21	11	6	10	103	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16.Karnataka		-	4	26	15	11	9	12	43	105	186	156	88	655
17.Kerala		-	9	78	97	524	822	852	844	492	453	263	143	4577
18.Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
19.Madhya Pradesh		-	15	19	12	23	23	58	73	64	62	49	43	441
20.Maharashtra	11	22	28	21	7	3	2	17	37	21	4	15	188	
21.Manipur		-	1	-	1	-	-	32	-	1	-	-	1	36
22.Meghalaya		-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
23.Mizoram		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.Nagaland		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
25.Odisha		-	14	16	23	6	12	6	2	4	4	1	21	109
26.Puducherry		-	2	13	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	24
27.Punjab		-	11	39	4	-	9	5	7	13	14	14	3	119
28.Rajasthan		-	2	22	37	20	4	2	-	4	8	1	3	103
29.Sikkim		-	3	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	18
30.Tamil Nadu	1	9	19	13	14	16	12	23	66	88	200	241	702	
31.Telangana		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	60	67	135
32.Tripura		-	-	-	1	6	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	13
33.Uttar Pradesh	1	107	99	48	59	114	253	693	592	435	183	365	2949	
34.Uttarakhand		-	36	17	6	4	3	11	4	6	8	10	6	111
35.West Bengal	1	85	215	113	15	7	89	85	74	7	5	-	696	
TOTAL		21	422	737	507	848	1122	1656	1966	1670	1515	1095	1121	12680

Funds for colleges in Uttarakhand

†845. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests from colleges of Uttarakhand have been made to the University Grants Commission for release of funds under various heads;

(b) if so, the names of such colleges;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of colleges and universities of the State which were provided funds during the financial years 2014-15 to 2016-17, till date; and

(d) if no funds were provided, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (d) University Grants Commission (UGC) releases grants under its various schemes to eligible colleges who fulfill the prescribed eligibility criteria for release of such grants. As per the information provided by UGC, grants have been released to eligible colleges under General Development Assistance (GDA) amounting up to 40 per cent of their Eleventh Plan allocation. In addition, UGC has also released grants to eligible colleges under its scheme heads other than GDA. Scheme-wise details of grants released to colleges of Uttarakhand for the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 (up to January, 2017) is given in Statement- (See below).

UGC has intimated that it funds four Universities in Uttarakhand. University-wise details of grants released for the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 (up to January, 2017) is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of Grants released to Universities in Uttarakhand

Name of University	Amount Released			(₹ in lakhs)
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (up to January, 2017)	Total
Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar, UK (Plan)	2840.75	3719.39	3505.90	10066.04
H.N.B. Garhwal University, UK (Plan and Non-Plan)	9537.18	11858.21	10096.92	31492.31
Kumaun University, Nainital (Plan)	4.50	299.50	284.91	588.91
Doon University, Dehradun (Plan)	—	11.70	152.84	164.54

Statement-II

The University-wise details of grant released for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto January, 2017)

Sl. No.	Scheme	Amount Released (in ₹)		
		2016-17 (up to January, 2017)	2015-16	2014-15
1.	Teacher Fellowship	447,393.00	1,568,334.00	528,376.00
2.	Additional Grant	-	-	-
3.	Merged	-	460,000.00	-
4.	UG	490,216.00	440,000.00	-
5.	PG	-	496.00	-
6.	Sports	-	-	-
7.	MRP	675,763.00	1,586,720.00	35,149.00
8.	CG/GJ	-	1,000,000.00	-
9.	Seminar	208,456.00	779,490.00	525,500.00
10.	PTAC	-	42,119.00	-
11.	Women Hostel	-	250,000.00	-
12.	GDA XII Plan	2,535,000.00	21,917,200.00	-
13.	Heritage	-	-	-
14.	Blind Teacher	-	-	-
15.	Autonomus College	-	-	-
TOTAL		4,356,828.00	28,044,359.00	1,089,025.00

Committee for inspection of universities

†846. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of recognised private universities in various parts of the country which do not possess the mandatory resources as per stipulated norms;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government would constitute a high level committee to inspect such universities; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) State Private Universities are established by the Act of respective State Legislature. They are regulated by their respective State Acts and the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. Similarly, Private Deemed to be Universities are regulated by the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016. These Regulations provide for periodic inspections of these Universities. Accordingly, UGC through its Expert Committee inspects these Institutions to ensure mandatory resources as per Acts and Regulations mentioned above. The deficiencies found, if any, are communicated to the Universities / Institutions for its rectification and submission of compliance report in a time bound manner. There, is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up any other high level committee for the same purpose.

Drop out of students from higher education

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

(a) whether Government is aware that in India only 11 per cent students register for higher education and the rest drop out after higher secondary level for one reason or the other;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reasons for this sorry state of affairs; and

(c) what steps Government has planned to increase the percentage of students continuing higher studies in universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Registration of students in higher education is measured in terms of total enrolment in higher education out of the eligible population in the age group of 18-23 years. Total enrolment in higher education as percentage of the population in the 18-23 years age group is defined as Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER). As per the report of All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), GER in Higher Education during 2015-16 is 24.5% as compared to 10.0% in

2004-05. The quantum jump in GER over the years indicates considerable improvement in registration of students in higher education.

(c) To increase the percentage of students to continue studies in institutions of higher education, the Government has taken several initiatives such as opening of new institutions, scholarship and interest subsidy on educational loans availed by the students. Extensive use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) applications is also being made in furtherance of higher education in the country. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been launched with the aim to achieve equity, access and excellence in state higher education system. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.

Literacy for poverty alleviation

†848. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the literacy is critical for any strategy of poverty alleviation as illiteracy is a hurdle in the road to empowerment of the poor;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the targets and objectives for literacy fixed for the coming decade; and

(d) whether Government is making constant efforts to take care of every illiterate person for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. One of the objectives of Saakshar Bharat is to impart functional literacy to non-literate adults. Functional Literacy in the context of Saakshar Bharat programme, implies achieving self reliance in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and becoming aware of the causes of one's deprivation and moving towards amelioration of their condition through organization and participation in the process of development; acquiring skills to improve the economic status and general well being and creating an aware and responsible citizenry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Plan-wise targets are fixed to achieve higher levels of literacy in a phased manner. The present target is to raise the overall literacy rate of the country to 80 per cent and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentage points by the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(d) In order to improve the literacy rate, Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development is being implemented in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001 including Left Wing Extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups. In addition, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also being implemented in conjunction with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group.

Standard and quality of education in private/deemed universities

849. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints of sub-standard and poor quality education imparted by private/ deemed universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/being taken by Government on such complaints, so far;

(c) the mechanism developed by Government to monitor the standard and quality of education imparted by those universities;

(d) whether certain shortcomings have come to the notice of Government regarding functioning of the monitoring mechanism during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) In recent years, no specific complaints have been received in the Ministry with regard to sub-standard and poor quality of education being imparted by the State Private Universities and Deemed to be Universities. However, other kinds of complaints have been received against the Universities such as non-refund of fee, irregularities in admission, running illegal study centres, awarding back dated degrees, capitation fee, corruption in appointment, non-payment of University Grants Commission (UGC) scales to faculties, non-issuance of

mark sheets, etc. These complaints are forwarded to UGC which sends it to the Universities concerned for its redressal.

(c) to (e) State Private Universities are established by the Act of respective State Legislature. They are regulated by their respective State Acts and the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. As per the Regulations, the UGC Expert Committee conducts inspection of Private Universities to ensure standard and quality of education, research, etc. and deficiencies, if any, observed during inspection are communicated to the respective Universities for rectification.

Similarly, Deemed to be Universities are regulated by UGC [Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016. The functioning of the Deemed to be Universities is reviewed by the UGC once in five years as per the UGC Regulations. This review includes evaluation of infrastructure, faculty, admission process, fee structure, examination process, research, etc. After the review, the Institutes are asked to rectify the deficiencies, if any, found during inspection.

Children not attending schools

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

- (a) how the Ministry looks at the Census data which indicates that 8.4 crore children still do not attend schools;
- (b) whether nearly one crore children are forced to work while they learn;
- (c) the status with regard to the above in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and
- (d) whether the Right to Education Act and other relevant Acts do not have any impact to stop children from working and encourage them to go to schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Census 2011 has reported that 8.4 crore children do not go to school in the age group of 5-17 years. However, under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 the mandated age group for free and compulsory elementary education in a neighbourhood school is 6-14 years. According to Census 2011, the number of children who do not attend schools (including never attended and attended before) in the age group of 6-13 years are 3.81 crore. Census 2011 has shown a marked decline in the number of out of school children in this age group from 5.8 crore in 2001 to 3.8 crore in 2011, a 35% decline over

a period of ten years. The States and UTs in their Annual Work Plan and Budget, 2016-17 under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan have reported a total of 14.2 lakh children as out of school at the elementary level of schooling as on 31.03.2016.

(b) As per the Census 2011, there are 78 lakh working children in the age group of 5-17 years. However, the number of working children in the age group of 5-14 years has reduced from 126.6 lakh in 2001 to 43.5 lakh in 2011, a 65% decline over a period of ten years.

As per an independent survey commissioned in 2014 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), 60.64 lakh children were estimated to be out of school in the age group of 6-13 years. The number of out of school children has declined from 134.59 lakh in 2005 to 60.64 lakh in 2014 in the same age group.

(c) As per Census 2011, there are 4.04 lakh working children in Andhra Pradesh including Telangana, in the age group of 5-14 years. This number has drastically reduced from 13.63 lakh in 2001.

(d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides assistance to State Governments and UTs to ensure free and compulsory quality elementary education for all children. Universal enrolment is the first goal of SSA, and hence all efforts are being made to bring all children in schools. SSA has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and minority population. In addition, 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. As per Unified District Information System for Education 2015-16 (provisional), the number of total children enrolled at elementary level has increased from 15.1 crores in 1998-99 to 19.67 crore at present.

Under SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels and transportation/escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. Special training is also provided to all such children who are school dropouts and long absentees and they are enrolled in "back to school" camps.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening school

infrastructure, improving pupil-teacher ratios, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools.

To further work on this issue and in pursuance of a resolution adopted in the 63rd Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 19th August, 2015 under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, a Sub-Committee of CABE under Chairpersonship of Minister of State for Human Resource Development has been constituted to 'Devise Pathway for Re-Engaging Out of School Children' *vide* Order dated 06.11.2015.

It may also be noted that since enactment of the RTE Act, 2009, a renewed focus by all States and UTs was given to ensure that every child of the age of 6-14 years is enrolled in schools. Therefore, it is expected that the decline in out of school children would have been faster after 2011.

Opening of centres by Aligarh Muslim University

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) has announced to establish its centres in other States also;
- (b) whether the Act of the University allows it to open its centres in North Eastern States; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), like other Central Universities, is an autonomous organization which functions in accordance with its Act, Statutes and Ordinances. As per the provisions contained in the Section 12 (2) of the AMU Act, the University may, with the sanction of the Visitor and subject to the Statutes and Ordinances, establish and maintain such Special Centres, Specialized Laboratories or such other institutions for research or instruction as are necessary for the furtherance of its objects.

At present, there are three Centres of AMU which are located at Murshidabad, West Bengal, Malappuram, Kerala and Kishanganj, Bihar. There is no proposal to set up a new Centre of AMU.

Safety audit of schools

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

- (a) whether the Ministry has any plans to undertake third party safety audit of various schools in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal.

(c) The State Governments and affiliating boards for schools have the responsibility to ensure that schools provide a safe and child friendly environment. This Ministry had written on 27th July, 2004 to all States and Union Territories (UTs) directing that school buildings should be free from inflammable and toxic materials and there should be provision for adequate emergency exits and adequate supply of water and sand for fire fighting purposes. Further, this Ministry's guidelines issued on 9th October, 2014 state that school buildings should be resistant to earthquakes, fire, safe from floods and other calamities.

The Schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for norms and standard for a school, which *inter alia* stipulate for all-weather school building. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan scheme, School Management Committees (SMCs) can avail of training on all aspects of safety and security of children in schools. The guidelines on Food Safety and Hygiene for School Level Kitchen under the Mid Day Meal scheme stress on the safety aspects of procurement, storage and preparation of food items.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has formulated and circulated detailed guidelines to its affiliated schools for safety of students in schools and prevention of accidents relating to school children. Rule 8.5 of the Affiliation Bye laws prescribes that "the School should scrupulously observe prescription from the Municipal Authority/District Collectorate/Transport Department regarding drinking water, fire safety and transport precautions in the school. A certificate from the Municipal/Fire/Transport Authority regarding sanitary conditions, water/fire/transport safety should be submitted along with the application. A fresh certificate regarding fulfilment of these requirements should be obtained and submitted to the Board every five years.

Construction of campus and building of IIM, Ranchi

853. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to construct the campus and building of Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ranchi and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the timeline of development and construction plans of the campus and the fund allocated therefor; and
- (c) the details of land acquired and work done till date in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Dr. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) IIM, Ranchi has a plan to construct its own campus. Land has already been taken over in April, 2016 and construction of boundary wall is in progress. The Institute is moving forward to appoint a Project Management Consultant to develop the campus.

(b) The Institute is planning to move in the new campus by July, 2020. During 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 13.00 crores has been allotted towards Civil Construction of IIM, Ranchi.

(c) 60.04 acres of land has been allotted for IIM, Ranchi in HEC area, Ranchi on 21st April, 2016. The construction of Boundary wall is in progress.

Mid Day Meal Scheme in madarsas

†854. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to implement Mid Day Meal Scheme in madarsas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is proposed to implement the scheme in all the madarsas or madarsas providing mainstream education only;
- (d) whether Government has received a number of proposals for modernisation of madarsas; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Mid-Day Meal Scheme already covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government aided, Special Training Centre and Madarasas/ Maqtabas supported under SSA.

(d) to (e) The Government is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) to encourage traditional institutions like madarasas and maqtabas to introduce modern education in subjects such as science, mathematics, social studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum through support for teachers, books, teaching learning materials and computer labs. Under the scheme, the proposals are received for Madarasas through the concerned State Governments. The details of the proposal received for release of grant for renewal as well as fresh proposal under the scheme, during the year 2016-17 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of proposals received under SPQEM for the year 2016-17 for release of grant for renewal as well as fresh proposal

(Amount in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Renewal Proposals (No. of Madarasas)	Amount Proposed by State Govt.	Fresh Proposals (No. of Madarasas)	Amount Proposed by State Govt.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	.134	560.14
2.	Assam	-	-	551	985.57
3.	Chhattisgarh	243	728.28	48	190.19
4.	Jharkhand	108	522.26	-	-
5.	Karnataka	29	444.60	16	89.03
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1685	2734.06	-	-
7.	Maharashtra	7	8.64	-	-
8.	Tripura	139	330.45	-	-
9.	Uttarakhand	277	1150.53	10	41.875
10.	Uttar Pradesh	8584	29643.53	2270	9776.59
11.	West Bengal	575	1589.31	10	100.94

Urdu Education Board

855. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of letters received from Members of Parliament regarding the recognition, approval and other related matters of Urdu Education Board during the last year and the current year;
- (b) what actions have been taken thereon;
- (c) the details of Urdu Education Board; and
- (d) the details of revenue received from Urdu Education Board by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Members of Parliament write, from time to time, to the Ministry with regard to difficulties faced by the passout students of Urdu Education Board(UEB) in getting admissions in some educational institutions. This Ministry has written to some educational organizations to facilitate admissions to the passout students of UEB.

(c) and (d) National Commission for Minority Education Institutions, a Statutory Body under the Act of Parliament has certified UEB as Minority Education Institution for promotion of education in the community. No revenue has been received from UEB during the last three years.

Funds under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

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

- (a) whether funds are provided to the educationally backward States of the country including Maharashtra for library, laboratories, toilets, playgrounds and classrooms under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA);
- (b) if so, the total amount allocated in this year's budget, State-wise;
- (c) whether the funds provided to Government schools including those in Maharashtra are not sufficient for maintenance of toilets; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) 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 kilometer) of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to all the States and UTs including Maharashtra for opening of New government secondary schools alongwith (i) Class Rooms, (ii) Integrated Science Laboratory, (iii) Library (iv) Art and Craft Room, (v) Toilet Blocks, (vi) Drinking Water Provisions, etc. 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. and residential teachers quarters are also funded under the programme.

(b) The State-wise approved outlay including the State share during the year 2016-17 under non-recurring component of RMSA is given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) No funds are provided separately for maintenance of toilets under RMSA. However, the funds given under Annual School Grants @ ₹ 50,000 per government secondary school can be utilized for different activities including maintenance of toilets.

Statement

Grants approved to the States/UTs Governments during the year 2016-17 under non-recurring component of RMSA

		(₹ in lakh)
Sl. No	State/UT	2016-17
		Total approved outlay
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	270.14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37729.69
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3885.23

1	2	3
4.	Assam	667.62
5.	Bihar	5139.77
6.	Chandigarh	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	6355.90
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00
10.	Delhi	594.51
11.	Goa	0.00
12.	Gujarat	21606.26
13.	Haryana	1356.97
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8893.39
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11449.75
16.	Jharkhand	13495.88
17.	Karnataka	17820.40
18.	Kerala	0.00
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	36457.06
21.	Maharashtra	11246.24
22.	Manipur	3568.34
23.	Meghalaya	2512.90
24.	Mizoram	646.98
25.	Nagaland	3548.07
26.	Odisha	8800.44
27.	Puducherry	0.00

1	2	3
28.	Punjab	3218.20
29.	Rajasthan	20443.82
30.	Sikkim	762.42
31.	Tamil Nadu	7686.88
32.	Telangana	0.00
33.	Tripura	8135.60
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1461.70
35.	Uttarakhand	14808.35
36.	West Bengal	3891.00
TOTAL		256453.51

Student-teacher ratio

857. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in India, the student-teacher ratio is very high as compared to certain countries in the world; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the same?

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 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) 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 teachers than the required number, it is clear that while there are sufficient teachers, the main issue is their correct deployment.

Globally, there are variations in the optimum number of students taught in a particular class and as such the data is not uniformly comparable. Data from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics on PTR in primary schools shows that India has a national PTR comparable to countries with similar social-economic indicators.

The recruitment, service conditions and redeployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of respective State Governments and UT Administrations. 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 assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate PTR 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 States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

Appointment of Director of IIM, Visakhapatnam

858. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) when the Search-Cum-Selection Committee (SCSC) to appoint the Director of Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Visakhapatnam was constituted;
- (b) the reasons for delay in selecting the Director when SCSC has already given a panel of names for other IIMs like Ranchi, Raipur, Bangalore, etc.; and
- (c) by when the Director would be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) The Search-Cum-Selection-Committee for appointment to the post of Directors in six new IIMs including Director, IIM, Visakhapatnam was constituted on 26.05.2016.

(b) and (c) The panel of names recommended by the Search-Cum-Selection-Committee in respect of IIM Ranchi, IIM, Raipur and IIM, Bangalore are under consideration of the Government and the Directors will be appointed shortly.

Common courses for various boards

†859. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce common courses to be offered by CBSE, State Boards, National Institute of Open Schooling and Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for prevalence of different courses in different boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. Majority of State Boards come under the administrative control of the respective State Governments and it is for them to take a view on introduction of a course in the Board.

Use of unfair means during NIOS examination in Gujarat

†860. MAHANT SHAMBHUPRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaint from public against copying and unfair means adopted in the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) examination during the month of October, 2016 in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No complaint has been received from public against copying and unfair means adopted in the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) examination during the month of October, 2016 in Gujarat.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Posts vacant in Central Universities

†861. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government does not want to fill thousands of posts lying vacant in Central Universities;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the details of vacant posts filled up during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) The incidence and filling up of vacancies in CUs is an ongoing and continuous process. Central Universities are autonomous bodies created under the Acts of Parliament and the onus of filling up of vacant teaching posts lies with them.

Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and UGC have written many times to the CUs to fill up the vacancies and also continuously monitor it with them. This matter was discussed in meetings with Vice Chancellors of Central Universities on 18th February, 2016 and 6th October, 2016. Filling up of teaching positions was also discussed in the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 4th - 5th February, 2015, Visitor's Conferences on 4th -6th November, 2015 and 16th-18th November, 2016 which were chaired by the Hon'ble President. All Vice Chancellors of Central Universities have agreed to fill up the vacant teaching posts on priority basis. Besides above, following steps have also been taken to fill up the vacancies:—

- (i) There is no ban on filling up of teaching posts. UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the maintenance of standards in Higher Education 2010 envisage that all the sanctioned / approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.
- (ii) 5 Visitor's nominees provided to all Central Universities for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and the consequent vacant positions, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to sixty five years.
 - (iv) Teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of sixty five years upto the age of seventy years, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness.
 - (v) UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in university system.
 - (vi) UGC also framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable higher educational institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with the University/College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M. Phil. and Ph.D. levels; and to play mentoring and inspirational role.
- (c) Vacancies 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 continuous process. The data of occurrence of vacancies and date of filling them is not centrally maintained. The details indicating University-wise vacancies of teaching and non-teaching posts in various UGC funded Central Universities are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (respectively).

Statement-I*Details of Teaching position as on 01.10.2016 (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 01.10.2016 in Central Universities																				
			No. of sanctioned posts							No. of Existing Posts							No of Vacant Posts						Sanctioned Existing Vacant
			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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Non-NER Central University																							
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad	Professsor	36	7	3	0	1	47	26	2	1	0	1	30	10	5	2	0	0	17	384	
		National	Associate Professor	66	13	6	0	3	88	48	0	0	0	2	50	18	13	6	0	1	38	302	
		Urdu University	Assistant Professor	138	37	18	49	7	249	129	28	12	46	7	222	9	9	6	3	0	27	82	
2.		University of Hyderabad	Professsor	92	8	8	0	0	108	58	2	0	0	0	60	34	6	8	0	0	48	556	
			Associate Professor	171	37	17	0	4	229	152	10	1	0	1	164	19	27	16	0	3	65	383	
			Assistant Professor	132	34	14	33	6	219	101	26	10	17	5	159	31	8	4	16	1	60	173	
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Professsor	25	5	2	0	0	32	15	2	1	0	0	18	10	3	1	0	0	14	238	
			Associate Professor	46	9	5	0	0	60	33	5	0	0	0	38	13	4	5	0	0	22	174	
			Assistant Professor	74	22	11	39	0	146	68	18	13	19	0	118	6.	4	-2	20	0	28	64	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas	Professsor	46	8	4	0	0	58	13	1	1	0	0	15	33	7	3	0	0	43	435	
		Vishwavidyalaya	Associate Professor	80	16	8	0	4	108	34	2	o	0	0	36	46	14	8	0	4	72	222	

			Assistant Professor	132	40	20	72	5	269	90	24	11	45	1	171	42	16	9	27	4	98	213
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Professor	198	39	19	0	8	264	112	3	1	0	2	118	86	36	18	0	6	146	1706
			Associate Professor	484	97	48	0	19	648	244	8	2	0	2	256	240	89	46	0	17	392	795
			Assistant Professor	379	119	59	214	23	794	282	55	25	42	17	421	97	64	34	172	6	373	911
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Professor	127	0	0	0	1	128	67	1	0	0	0	68	60	-1	0	0	1	60	837
			Associate Professor	200	0	0	0	3	203	156	0	0	0	0	156	44	0	0	0	3	47	677
			Assistant Professor	407	67	20	0	12	506	358	67	20	0	8	453	49	0	0	0	4	53	160
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru University	Professor	149	29	14	0	6	198	105	9	0	0	3	117	44	20	14	0	3	81	900
			Associate Professor	273	54	27	0	11	365	223	18	3	0	1	245	50	36	24	0	10	120	619
			Assistant Professor	162	50	24	90	11	337	172	34	13	31	7	257	-10	16	11	59	4	80	281
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Professor	39	8	4	0	1	52	5	1	0	0	0	6	34	7	4	0	1	46	345
			Associate Professor	72	14	7	0	2	95	29	2	0	0	0	31	43	12	7	0	2	64	242
			Assistant Professor	91	30	15	54	8	198	112	43	7	41	2	205	-21	-13	8	13	6	-7	103
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Professor	24	4	2	0	1	31	11	0	0	0	0	11	13	4	2	0	1	20	227
			Associate Professor	46	8	4	0	2	60	23	1	0	0	1	25	23	7	4	0	1	35	112
			Assistant Professor	66	20	10	36	4	136	37	12	5	20	2	76	29	8	5	16	2	60	115
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Professor	15	2	1	0	0	18	10	1	0	0	0	11	5	1	1	0	0	7	105
			Associate Professor	11	2	1	0	1	15	10	2	0	0	1	13	1	0	1	0	0	2	77
			Assistant Professor	36	11	5	18	2	72	29	8	1	13	2	53	7	3	4	5	0	19	28
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Professor	53	9	4	0	1	67	25	1	0	0	1	27	28	8	4	0	0	40	489
			Associate Professor	109	21	10	0	4	144	82	15	0	0	3	100	27	6	10	0	1	44	361
			Assistant Professor	161	41	20	46	10	278	141	33	17	34	9	234	20	8	3	12	1	44	128

Written Answers to

[9 February, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Professsor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	33 63 222	6 12 51	3 6 25	0 0 32	1 3 11	43 84 341	14 32 191	0 2 17	0 0 4	0 0 19	0 1 2	14 35 233	19 31 31	6 10 34	3 6 21	0 0 13	1 2 9	29 49 108	468 282 186
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Professsor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	193 384 1039	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	193 384 1039	135 279 874	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 1 5	0 135 879	58 105 165	0 -1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 -1 -5	58 103 160	1616 1295 321	
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Professsor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	194 404 570	37 76 167	18 37 84	0 0 301	4 11 17	253 528 1139	135 323 601	2 13 126	0 1 48	0 0 102	0 0 7	137 337 884	59 81 -31	35 63 41	18 36 36	0 0 199	4 11 10	116 191 255	1920 1358 562
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Professsor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	23 40 59	4 8 17	1 4 7	0 0 29	0 0 0	28 52 112	11 31 39	1 4 13	0 0 6	0 0 20	0 0 0	12 35 78	12 9 20	3 4 4	1 4 1	0 0 9	0 0 0	16 17 34	192 125 67
16.		University of Allahabad	Professsor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	60 150 275	11 30 85	5 15 42	0 0 154	3 6 16	79 201 572	12 43 179	0 1 24	0 0 8	0 0 35	0 1 2	12 45 248	48 107 96	11 29 61	5 15 34	0 0 119	3 5 14	67 156 324	852 305 547
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Professsor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	55 118 291	11 23 62	5 11 31	0 0 25	2 4 12	73 156 421	46 100 220	4 12 55	0 2 26	0 0 54	0 0 4	50 114 359	9 18 71	7 11 7	5 9 5	0 0 -29	2 4 8	23 42 62	650 523 127
TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central Univs)			Professsor Associate Professor Assistant Professor	1362 2717 4234	188 420 853	93 206 405	0 0 1192	29 77 144	1672 3420 6828	800 1842 3623	30 96 583	4 9 226	0 0 538	7 14 80	841 1961 5050	562 875 611	158 324 270	89 197 179	0 0 654	22 63 64	831 1459 1778	11920 7852 4068
New Central Universities																						
18.	Bihar	Central	Professsor	17	3	1	0	1	22	8	0	0	0	0	8	9	3	1	0	1	14	153

																						Written Answers to	
19.		University of South Bihar	Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	2	43	17	0	0	0	0	17	15	6	3	0	2	26	98	
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	21	3	88	41	8	4	18	2	73	4	5	2	3	1	15	55	
			Mahatma Gandhi	Professor	15	3	1	0	1	20	1	0	0	0	1	14	3	1	0	1	19	140	
			Central	Associate Professor	30	5	3	0	2	40	3	0	0	0	3	27	5	3	0	2	37	40	
			University *	Assistant Professor	39	11	6	21	3	80	20	6	2	8	0	36	19	5	4	13	3	44	100
20.	Gujarat	Central University	Professor	16	3	1	0	1	21	7	1	0	0	0	8	9	2	1	0	1	13	147	
		of Gujarat	Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	L	42	7	0	0	0	0	7	25	6	3	0	1	35	60	
			Assistant Professor	41	12	6	22	3	84	22	5	4	12	2	45	19	7	2	10	1	39	87	
21.	Haryana	Central University	Professor	23	4	2	0	1	30	1	0	0	0	0	1	22	4	2	0	1	29	225	
		of Haryana	Associate Professor	47	9	4	0	2	62	6	0	0	0	0	6	41	9	4	0	2	56	56	
			Assistant Professor	67	19	9	35	3	133	27	5	2	14	1	49	40	14	7	21	2	84	169	
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University	Professor	22	4	1	0	0	27	5	0	0	0	0	5	17	4	1	0	0	22	188	
		of Himachal	Associate Professor	42	7	3	0	1	53	9	1	1	0	0	11	33	6	2	0	1	42	67	
		Pradesh	Assistant Professor	53	16	8	28	3	108	26	10	3	9	3	51	27	6	5	19	0	57	121	
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University	Professor	18	3	1	0	1	23	2	0	0	0	0	2	16	3	1	0	1	21	158	
		of Jammu	Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	2	44	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	2	43	79	
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	3	91	39	10	4	21	2	76	6	3	2	3	1	15	79	
24.		Central University	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	9	0	0	0	0	9	8	3	1	0	0	12	152	
		of Kashmir	Associate Professor	31	6	3	0	1	41	3	0	0	0	0	3	28	6	3	0	1	38	65	
			Assistant Professor	45	13	6	24	2	90	29	9	4	10	1	53	16	4	2	14	1	37	87	
25.	Jharkhand	Central University	Professor	19	3	1	0	0	23	6	0	0	0	0	6	13	3	1	0	0	17	167	
		of Jharkhand	Associate Professor	35	6	3	0	1	45	9	0	0	0	0	9	26	6	3	0	1	36	85	
			Assistant Professor	48	15	7	26	3	99	37	10	4	18	1	70	11	5	3	8	2	29	82	
26.	Karnataka	Central University	Professor	17	3	1	0	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	6	11	3	1	0	0	15	153	
																						[9 February, 2017]	Unstarred Questions
																						18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		of Karnataka	Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	0	41	7	1	0	0	0	8	25	5	3	0	0	33	52
			Assistant Professor	49	12	6	22	2	91	22	5	2	9	0	38	27	7	4	13	2	53	101
27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Professsor	17	3	1	0	0	21	7	0	0	0	0	7	10	3	1	0	0	14	147
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	18	2	0	0	0	20	14	4	3	0	1	22	109
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84	41	12	6	21	2	82	1	0	0	1	0	2	33
29.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Professsor	18	3	1	0	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	1	0	1	23	154
			Associate Professor	33	6	3	0	1	43	1	0	0	0	0	1	32	6	3	0	1	42	17
			Assistant Professor	44	13	6	23	2	88	10	2	1	2	1	16	34	11	5	21	1	72	137
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Professsor	17	3	1	0	0	21	4	0	0	0	0	4	13	3	1	0	0	17	147
			Associate Professor	32	6	3	0	1	42	17	0	0	0	0	17	15	6	3	0	1	25	80
			Assistant Professor	42	12	6	22	2	84	33	10	2	13	1	59	9	2	4	9	1	25	67
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Professsor	17	3	1	0	1	22	5	0	0	0	0	5	12	3	1	0	1	17	184
			Associate Professor	34	6	3	0	1	44	20	0	0	0	0	20	14	6	3	0	1	24	101
			Assistant Professor	58	17	8	31	4	118	42	11	5	17	1	76	16	6	3	14	3	42	83
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Professsor	18	3	1	0	0	22	6	0	0	0	0	6	12	3	1	0	0	16	166
			Associate Professor	37	7	4	0	0	48	13	0	0	0	0	13	24	7	4	0	0	35	62
			Assistant Professor	49	14	7	26	0	96	21	7	3	10	2	43	28	7	4	16	-2	53	104
TOTAL-II (New CUs)			Professsor	251	44	15	0	7	317	67	1	0	0	0	68	184	43	15	0	7	249	2281
			Associate Professor	482	88	44	0	16	630	131	4	1	0	0	136	351	84	43	0	16	494	971
			Assistant Professor	667	192	93	347	35	1334	410	110	46	182	19	767	257	82	47	165	16	567	1310
TOTAL (I + II)			Professsor	1613	232	108	0	36	1989	867	31	4	0	7	909	746	201	104	0	29	1080	14201
			Associate Professor	3199	508	250	0	93	4050	1973	100	10	0	14	2097	1226	408	240	0	79	1953	8823
			Assistant Professor	4901	1045	498	1539	179	8162	4033	693	272	720	99	5817	868	352	226	819	80	2345	5378

NER Central Universities																						
32.	Assam	Assam University	Professor	36	4	2	0	1	43	22	1	0	0	1	24	14	3	2	0	0	19	420
			Associate Professor	96	9	4	0	1	110	80	5	2	0	1	88	16	4	2	0	0	22	341
			Assistant Professor	186	30	15	34	2	267	151	29	13	34	2	229	35	1	2	0	0	38	79
33.		Tezpur University	Professor	41	8	4	0	1	54	37	1	1	0	0	39	4	7	3	0	1	15	283
			Associate Professor	55	12	6	0	4	77	46	7	1	0	1	55	9	5	5	0	3	22	228
			Assistant Professor	75	22	11	40	4	152	72	18	11	31	2	134	3	4	0	9	2	18	55
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Professor	19	3	2	0	0	24	13	0	1	0	0	14	6	3	1	0	0	10	190
			Associate Professor	34	5	2	0	0	41	25	4	1	0	0	30	9	1	1	0	0	11	157
			Assistant Professor	64	10	23	25	3	125	60	7	22	23	1	113	4	3	1	2	2	12	33
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Professor	31	4	2	0	0	37	12	0	0	0	0	12	19	4	2	0	0	25	341
			Associate Professor	83	6	2	0	0	91	42	0	0	0	0	42	41	6	2	0	0	49	232
			Assistant Professor	177	7	7	20	2	213	149	7	6	15	1	178	28	0	1	5	1	35	109
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Professor	83	6	3	0	1	93	47	1	1	0	0	49	36	5	2	0	1	44	445
			Associate Professor	130	10	6	0	1	147	85	1	5	0	0	91	45	9	1	0	1	56	328
			Assistant Professor	141	25	16	21	2	205	132	21	15	19	1	188	9	4	1	2	1	17	117
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Professor	42	5	0	0	0	47	27	0	0	0	0	27	15	5	0	0	0	20	382
			Associate Professor	65	5	3	0	1	74	45	3	1	0	0	49	20	2	2	0	1	25	320
			Assistant Professor	179	28	19	31	4	261	167	26	19	28	4	244	12	2	0	3	0	17	62
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Professor	37	5	2	0	1	45	11	0	1	0	0	12	26	5	1	0	1	33	253
			Associate Professor	54	5	2	0	1	62	43	1	2	0	0	46	11	4	0	0	1	16	195
			Assistant Professor	100	15	7	21	3	146	95	13	11	17	1	137	5	2	-4	4	2	9	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Professsor	22	4	2	0	1	29	5	0	0	0	1	6	17	4	2	0	0	23	213
			Associate Professor	51	10	5	0	2	68	29	2	1	0	0	32	22	8	4	0	2	36	135
			Assistant Professor	54	17	8	31	6	116	43	12	12	27	3	97	11	5	-4	4	3	19	78
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Professsor	36	7	3	0	0	46	7	0	0	0	0	7	29	7	3	0	0	39	278
			Associate Professor	52	10	5	0	2	69	26	2	1	0	0	29	26	8	4	0	2	40	167
			Assistant Professor	83	22	18	36	4	163	72	15	16	26	2	131	11	7	2	10	2	32	111
TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)			Professsor	347	46	20	0	5	418	181	3	4	0	2	190	166	43	16	0	3	228	2805
			Associate Professor	620	72	35	0	12	739	421	25	14	0	2	462	199	47	21	0	10	277	2103
			Assistant Professor	1059	176	124	259	30	1648	941	148	125	220	17	1451	118	28	-1	39	13	197	702
TOTAL-I (Non-Ner Central Universities)			Professsor	1362	188	93	0	29	1672	800	30	4	0	7	841	562	158	89	0	22	831	11920
			Associate Professor	2717	420	206	0	77	3420	1842	96	9	0	14	1961	875	324	197	0	63	1459	7852
			Assistant Professor	4234	853	405	1192	144	6828	3623	583	226	538	80	5050	611	270	179	654	64	1778	4068
TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)			Professsor	251	44	15	0	7	317	67	1	0	0	0	68	184	43	15	0	7	249	2281
			Associate Professor	482	88	44	0	16	630	131	4	1	0	0	136	351	84	43	0	16	494	971
			Assistant Professor	667	192	93	347	35	1334	410	110	46	182	19	767	257	82	47	165	16	567	1310
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			Professsor	1960	278	128	0	41	2407	1048	34	8	0	9	1099	912	244	120	0	32	1308	17006
			Associate Professor	3819	580	285	0	105	4789	2394	125	24	0	16	2559	1425	455	261	0	89	2230	10926
			Assistant Professor	5960	1221	622	1798	209	9810	4974	841	397	940	116	7268	986	380	225	858	93	2542	6080
				11739	2079	1035	1798	355	17006	8416	1000	429	940	141	10926	3323	1079	606	858	214	6080	

* In Respect of Central University of Mahatma Gandhi, Motihari, the position has been updated as on 27-10-2016 as the process of filling up of posts started from 4-10-2016.

Statement-II

Details of Non-Teaching position as on 01.10.2016 (Catego'ry-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 01.10.2016 in Central Universities																			
			No. of sanctioned posts							No. of Existing Posts							No of Vacant Posts					Sanctioned Existing Vacant
			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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Non-NER Central Universities																						
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Group A	45	4	2	4	0	55	41	3	2	2	0	48	4	1	0	2	0	7	398
		Group B	72	10	5	20	2	109	67	9	2	18	2	98	5	1	3	2	0	11	373	
		Group C	154	26	9	42	3	234	152	25	7	40	3	227	2	1	2	2	0	7	25	
2.		University of Hyderabad	Group A	73	3	0	6	2	84	47	5	2	7	0	61	26	-2	-2	-1	2	23	1340
		Group B	159	14	4	6	5	188	100	14	7	4	0	125	59	0	-3	2	5	63	818	
		Group C	640	132	60	205	31	1068	391	141	41	49	10	632	249	-9	19	156	21	436	522	
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	Group A	24	7	3	12	0	46	16	2	3	1	0	22	8	5	0	11	0	24	446
		Group B	24	7	3	13	0	47	26	3	3	1	0	33	2	4	0	12	0	14	207	
		Group C	179	53	26	95	0	353	50	49	17	36	0	152	129	4	9	59	0	201	239	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	34	0	0	1	0	35	19	1	1	2	0	23	15	-1	-1	-1	0	12	448
		Group B	52	3	3	1	0	59	11	6	4	7	0	28	41	-3	-1	-6	0	31	293	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			Group C	221	40	54	31	8	354	91	34	33	80	4	242	130	6	21	-49	4	112	155
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	Group A	123	23	12	42	5	205	69	16	4	7	3	99	54	7	8	35	2	106	3280
			Group B	410	88	44	43	5	590	280	51	19	3	1	354	130	37	25	40	4	236	1520
			Group C	1372	373	186	487	67	2485	666	227	19	129	26	1067	706	146	167	358	41	1418	1760
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	Group A	66	2	0	0	0	68	60	2	0	0	0	62	6	0	0	0	0	6	1246
			Group B	55	3	2	0	0	60	55	3	2	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1180
			Group C	987	114	7	0	10	1118	927	114	7	0	10	1058	60	0	0	0	0	60	66
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	Group A	64	13	7	19	1	104	54	9	6	9	3	81	10	4	1	10	-2	23	1565
			Group B	170	37	18	30	4	259	150	30	15	10	2	207	20	7	3	20	2	52	1162
			Group C	543	324	76	230	29	1202	467	241	48	98	20	874	76	83	28	132	9	328	403
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	Group A	33	4	1	8	1	47	21	3	1	2	0	27	12	1	0	6	1	20	1130
			Group B	120	21	9	15	2	167	65	6	1	2	0	74	55	15	8	13	2	93	683
			Group C	563	126	134	78	15	916	373	146	38	23	2	582	190	-20	96	55	13	334	447
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Group A	22	0	0	0	1	23	18	0	0	0	1	19	4	0	0	0	0	4	143
			Group B	20	4	1	7	2	34	11	1	1	1	0	14	9	3	0	6	2	20	58
			Group C	49	10	15	9	3	86	9	2	8	6	0	25	40	8	7	3	3	61	85
10.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Group A	24	0	0	0	0	24	8	3	1	4	0	16	16	-3	-1	-4	0	8	127
			Group B	41	2	0	2	0	45	23	4	1	7	1	36	18	-2	-1	-5	-1	9	94
			Group C	45	5	1	7	0	58	16	6	2	17	1	42	29	-1	-1	-10	-1	16	33
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	Group A	67	5	3	1	1	77	44	5	1	1	0	51	23	0	2	0	1	26	723
			Group B	129	14	4	2	4	153	101	13	3	2	4	123	28	1	1	0	0	30	591
			Group C	395	64	19	8	7	493	319	64	19	8	7	417	76	0	0	0	0	76	132
12.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan	Group A	27	7	3	13	1	51	23	1	0	0	0	24	4	6	3	13	1	27	860

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		Bahuguna, Garhwal University	Group B	24	16	4	14	3	61	20	9	0	2	1	32	4	7	4	12	2	29	645
			Group C	419	198	39	59	33	748	431	109	11	33	5	589	12	89	28	26	28	159	215
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	Group A	164	0	0	0	6	170	124	0	0	0	1	125	40	0	0	0	5	45	6038
			Group B	980	0	0	0	31	1011	795	0	0	0	7	802	185	0	0	0	24	209	5619
			Group C	4711	0	0	0	146	4857	4633	0	0	0	59	4692	78	0	0	0	87	165	419
14.		Banaras Hindu University	Group A	142	22	9	40	2	215	119	22	7	32	0	180	23	0	2	8	2	35	7168
			Group B	177	28	12	1	1	219	123	27	12	1	0	163	54	1	0	0	1	56	4792
			Group C	4298	854	317	1234	31	6734	2805	577	154	903	10	4449	1493	277	163	331	21	2285	2376
15.		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Group A	17	3	0	2	0	22	14	2	0	2	0	18	3	1	0	0	0	4	148
			Group B	25	1	1	9	0	36	18	1	0	8	0	27	7	0	1	1	0	9	120
			Group C	44	23	1	20	2	90	33	21	1	18	2	75	11	2	0	2	0	15	28
16.		University of Allahabad	Group A	47	2	0	10	0	59	15	1	0	2	1	19	32	1	0	8	-1	40	1386
			Group B	19	3	1	5	0	28	12	1	0	0	0	13	7	2	1	5	0	15	985
			Group C	707	215	31	346	0	1299	517	142	0	290	4	953	190	73	31	56	-4	346	401
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	Group A	60	10	4	16	3	93	54	8	2	5	0	69	6	2	2	11	3	24	1800
			Group B	195	31	14	15	7	262	161	25	11	5	0	202	34	6	3	10	7	60	879
			Group C	823	317	98	163	44	1445	399	148	33	24	4	608	424	169	65	139	40	837	921
TOTAL (1) (Non-NER Central Univs)			Group A	1032	105	44	174	23	1378	746	83	30	76	9	944	286	22	14	98	14	434	28246
			Group B	2672	282	125	183	66	3328	2018	203	81	71	18	2391	654	79	44	112	48	937	20019
			Group C	16150	2874	1073	3014	429	23540	12279	2046	438	1754	167	16684	3871	828	635	1260	262	6856	8227

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		New Central University																				
18.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	Group A	20	0	0	0	1	21	14	0	0	0	0	14	6	0	0	0	1	7	127
			Group B	26	2	0	3	1	32	14	1	0	2	1	18	12	1	0	1	0	14	87
			Group C	52	5	3	13	1	74	38	4	3	9	1	55	14	1	0	4	0	19	40
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	Group A	5	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	13
			Group B	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
			Group C	6	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	2	5	-1	0	0	0	4	6
20.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	Group A	17	1	0	1	1	20	3	0	0	0	0	3	14	1	0	1	1	17	126
			Group B	19	3	1	7	1	31	2	0	0	0	0	2	17	3	1	7	1	29	13
			Group C	48	8	2	14	3	75	5	1	2	0	0	8	43	7	0	14	3	67	113
21.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20	4	0	0	0	0	4	16	0	0	0	0	16	104
			Group B	26	0	0	1	1	28	7	0	0	0	0	7	19	0	0	1	1	21	29
			Group C	44	3	0	7	2	56	13	1	0	3	1	18	31	2	0	4	1	38	75
22.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	Group A	17	0	0	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	3	14	0	0	0	0	14	121
			Group B	30	1	0	0	0	31	4	1	0	0	0	5	26	0	0	0	0	26	23
			Group C	67	0	3	3	0	73	9	0	3	3	0	15	58	0	0	0	0	58	98
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	Group A	19	0	0	0	1	20	10	0	0	0	0	10	9	0	0	0	1	10	114
			Group B	25	1	0	4	1	31	12	1	0	2	0	15	13	0	0	2	1	16	55
			Group C	48	3	1	9	2	63	24	0	1	5	0	30	24	3	0	4	2	33	59
24.		Central University of Kashmir	Group A	20	0	0	0	0	20	10	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	110
			Group B	24	1	0	4	0	29	10	0	0	1	0	11	14	1	0	3	0	18	60
			Group C	48	3	1	9	0	61	31	1	1	6	0	39	17	2	0	3	0	22	50
25.	Jharkhand	Central	Group A	16	1	1	2	0	20	6	1	1	2	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	150

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15																						
26.	Karnataka	University of Jharkhand	Group B	29	2	1	3	0	35	8	1	1	2	0	12	21	1	0	1	0	23	61
			Group C	74	6	3	11	1	95	21	5	2	10	1	39	53	1	1	1	0	56	89
		Central University of Karnataka	Group A	19	0	0	1	0	20	8	0	0	1	0	9	11	0	0	0	0	11	130
			Group B	29	1	0	4	0	34	8	0	0	0	0	8	21	1	0	4	0	26	49
			Group C	63	2	1	10	0	76	28	1	0	3	0	32	35	1	1	7	0	44	81
		27.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	Group A	21	0	0	0	0	21	12	0	0	0	0	12	9	0	0	0	0
Group B	25				1	0	3	1	30	14	1	0	2	0	17	11	0	0	1	1	13	59
Group C	56				6	1	14	3	80	24	1	0	5	0	30	32	5	1	9	3	50	72
28.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	Group A	19	0	0	0	1	20	8	0	0	0	0	8	11	0	0	0	1	12	115
			Group B	26	0	0	2	1	29	5	0	0	0	0	5	21	0	0	2	1	24	25
			Group C	57	2	3	2	2	66	10	0	0	0	2	12	47	2	3	2	0	54	90
29.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	Group A	22	0	0	0	0	22	7	0	0	0	0	7	15	0	0	0	0	15	131
			Group B	27	1	0	5	1	34	6	0	0	0	0	6	21	1	0	5	1	28	60
			Group C	53	5	1	14	2	75	33	5	0	9	0	47	20	0	1	5	2	28	71
30.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	Group A	18	0	0	1	1	20	10	0	0	0	0	10	8	0	0	1	1	10	145
			Group B	29	1	0	3	2	35	11	0	0	1	0	12	18	1	0	2	2	23	50
			Group C	65	7	5	10	3	90	27	0	0	1	0	28	38	7	5	9	3	62	95
31.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	Group A	11	3	1	5	0	20	6	0	0	1	0	7	5	3	1	4	0	13	126
			Group B	17	5	2	8	0	32	4	0	0	2	0	6	13	5	2	6	0	26	23
			Group C	38	12	5	19	0	74	7	1	1	1	0	10	31	11	4	18	0	64	103
TOTAL-II (New CUs)			Group A	244	5	2	10	5	266	105	1	1	4	0	111	139	4	1	6	5	155	1643
			Group B	334	19	4	47	9	413	106	5	1	12	1	125	228	14	3	35	8	288	601
			Group C	719	62	29	135	19	964	271	21	13	55	5	365	448	41	16	80	14	599	1042

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
TOTAL (I + II)			Group A	1276	110	46	184	28	1644	851	84	31	80	9	1055	425	26	15	104	19	589	29889
			Group B	3006	301	129	230	75	3741	2124	208	82	83	19	2516	882	93	47	147	56	1225	20620
			Group C	16869	2936	1102	3149	448	24504	12550	2067	451	1809	172	17049	4319	869	651	1340	276	7455	9269
NER Central Universities																						
32.	Assam	Assam University	Group A	39	0	0	1	0	40	34	0	0	1	0	35	5	0	0	0	0	5	360
			Group B	76	6	2	9	0	93	68	6	2	9	0	85	8	0	0	0	0	8	311
			Group C	188	8	3	27	1	227	152	8	3	27	1	191	36	0	0	0	0	36	49
33.		Tezpur University	Group A	23	5	2	10	0	40	20	4	2	10	0	36	3	1	0	0	0	4	274
			Group B	36	8	3	7	1	55	35	8	3	7	1	54	1	0	0	0	0	1	265
			Group C	88	25	12	46	8	179	85	25	12	45	8	175	3	0	0	1	0	4	9
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	Group A	23	0	0	0	0	23	5	0	14	0	0	19	18	0	-14	0	0	4	225
			Group B	35	2	0	7	1	45	18	1	17	3	1	40	17	1	-17	4	0	5	210
			Group C	117	14	5	20	1	157	60	2	78	10	1	151	57	12	-73	10	0	6	15
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	Group A	29	3	4	1	1	38	14	2	4	1	0	21	15	1	0	0	1	17	507
			Group B	44	6	3	11	1	65	41	0	11	0	0	52	3	6	-8	11	1	13	404
			Group C	313	9	55	25	2	404	270	7	46	6	2	331	43	2	9	19	0	73	103
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	Group A	67	0	0	0	0	67	55	0	0	0	0	55	12	0	0	0	0	12	1017
			Group B	94	27	13	49	2	185	35	23	13	43	1	115	59	4	0	6	1	70	616
			Group C	377	7	334	37	10	765	187	7	223	28	1	446	190	0	111	9	9	319	401
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	Group A	33	2	1	3	0	39	30	2	1	3	0	36	3	0	0	0	0	3	503
			Group B	69	3	3	5	0	80	67	2	2	4	0	75	2	1	1	1	0	5	462
			Group C	283	0	89	6	6	384	263	0	79	4	5	351	20	0	10	2	1	33	41

38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	Group A	33	0	0	2	1	36	26	1	4	1	1	33	7	-1	-4	1	0	3	611
			Group B	81	1	1	4	0	87	72	3	7	1	0	83	9	-2	-6	3	0	4	590
			Group C	347	0	135	0	6	488	337	0	131	0	6	474	10	0	4	0	0	14	21
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	Group A	8	2	1	4	1	16	8	0	1	1	0	10	0	2	0	3	1	6	130
			Group B	17	3	1	7	1	29	14	0	1	3	0	18	3	3	0	4	1	11	90
			Group C	47	11	5	20	2	85	34	9	3	15	1	62	13	2	2	5	1	23	40
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	Group A	26	1	1	2	1	31	26	0	1	1	0	28	0	1	0	1	1	3	254
			Group B	41	1	0	3	1	46	32	0	0	2	0	34	9	1	0	1	1	12	222
			Group C	106	24	41	2	4	177	100	23	33	1	3	160	6	1	8	1	1	17	32
TOTAL-III (NER Central Universities)			Group A	281	13	9	23	4	330	218	9	27	18	1	273	63	4	-18	5	3	57	3881
			Group B	493	57	26	102	7	685	382	43	56	72	3	556	111	14	-30	30	4	129	3170
			Group C	1866	98	679	183	40	2866	1488	81	608	136	28	2341	378	17	71	47	12	525	711
TOTAL-I (Non-Ner Central Universities)			Group A	1032	105	44	174	23	1378	746	83	30	76	9	944	286	22	14	98	14	434	28246
			Group B	2672	282	125	183	66	3328	2018	203	81	71	18	2391	654	79	44	112	48	937	20019
			Group C	16150	2874	1073	3014	429	23540	12279	2046	438	1754	167	16684	3871	828	635	1260	262	6856	8227
TOTAL-II (New Central Universities)			Group A	244	5	2	10	5	266	105	1	1	4	0	111	139	4	1	6	5	155	1643
			Group B	334	19	4	47	9	413	106	5	1	12	1	125	228	14	3	35	8	288	601
			Group C	719	62	29	135	19	964	271	21	13	55	5	365	448	41	16	80	14	599	1042
Grand TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			Group A	1557	123	55	207	32	1974	1069	93	58	98	10	1328	488	30	-3	109	22	646	33770
			Group B	3499	358	155	332	82	4426	2506	251	138	155	22	3072	993	107	17	177	60	1354	23790
			Group C	18735	3034	1781	3332	488	27370	14038	2148	1059	1945	200	19390	4697	886	722	1387	288	7980	9980
				23791	3515	1991	3871	602	33770	17613	2492	1255	2198	232	23790	6178	1023	736	1673	370	9980	

Written Answers to

[9 February, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

Courses without approval of AICTE

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

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) receives compliance reports from State Governments to its requests to take action against institutions running courses without its approval;

(b) if so, the number of such requests made and compliance reports received during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the specific action taken and results obtained therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise. However, AICTE publishes a list of "Unapproved Institutions" on its website based on the complaints received from various stakeholders, advertisements etc. and also informs the State Governments where such unapproved institutions exist and requests them to take suitable steps against such institutions to safeguard the interest of students.

Children without schooling

†863. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data regarding children who are not going to school, at present;

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

(c) the number of children from extremely backward classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minority communities who are not attending schools; and

(d) the details of measures being adopted by Government to ensure that all such children go to schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per an independent survey commissioned in 2014 by Ministry of Human Resource Development, 60.64 lakh children were estimated to be out of school in the age group of 6 to 13. State-wise

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the survey, 19.66 lakh children from Scheduled Caste community, 10.07 lakh children from Scheduled Tribe community, 22.06 lakh children from Other Backward Class community and 16.61 lakh children from minority communities were estimated to be out of school in the age group of 6-13 years. Data in respect of out of school children from extremely backward classes is not available.

(d) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in partnership with State Governments and UT Administrations for universalization of elementary education across the country and to meet the objective of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which is the legal framework that entitles all children between the age group of 6 to 14 years free and compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education. It provides for children's right to an education of equitable quality, based on principles of equity and non-discrimination. To achieve the goal of universal access and retention, 2.04 lakh primary schools and 1.59 upper primary schools have been sanctioned to States and UTs under SSA till 31.03.2016. Preference for opening of school is given to tribal areas, and areas with high concentration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minority population. 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. As per Unified District Information System for Education 2015-16 (provisional), the number of total children enrolled at elementary level has increased from 15.1 crores in 1998-99 to 19.67 crore at present.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening infrastructure facilities, maintaining pupil-teacher ratios in schools, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools.

Statement*State-wise details of Out of School Children*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Out of school children
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1015
2.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	107829
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6517
4.	Assam	157813
5.	Bihar	1169722
6.	Chandigarh	1090
7.	Chhattisgarh	167072
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	745
9.	Daman and Diu	421
10.	Delhi	85084
11.	Goa	00
12.	Gujarat	159308
13.	Haryana	43879
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2176
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45468
16.	Jharkhand	140426
17.	Karnataka	122139
18.	Kerala	33161
19.	Lakshadweep	267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	450952
21.	Maharashtra	145326
22.	Manipur	7037

Sl. No.	State	No. of Out of school children
23.	Meghalaya	17237
24.	Mizoram	972
25.	Nagaland	2896
26.	Odisha	401052
27.	Puducherry	285
28.	Punjab	91578
29.	Rajasthan	601863
30.	Sikkim	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	57529
32.	Tripura	4518
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1612285
34.	Uttarakhand	86794
35.	West Bengal	339239
TOTAL		6064230

Source: IMRB Survey, 2014.

Admissions on fake caste certificates

864. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has decided to weed out those who have secured admission in engineering institutes on reserved seats by providing fake caste certificates;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when engineering colleges affiliated to AICTE would submit the data on this subject and action would be taken against students who have violated the reservation rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has issued a circular dated 05.01.2017 to all AICTE approved institutions, requesting them to create a mechanism to identify cases of fake SC/ST/OBC certificates during admission process of students and inform the same to AICTE for needful action. This circular is available on AICTE website http://www.aicte-india.org/downloads/fake_sc_st_obc_certificates.pdf.

(c) The Engineering Colleges have been requested to share the data on yearly basis.

Literacy among divyang children

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

(a) the number of divyang children not going to schools, State-wise;

(b) the number of such children studying at primary, middle, higher secondary and higher education level; and

(c) the details of schemes being launched by Government to increase the rate of literacy among such children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per an independent survey commissioned in 2014 by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the number of out of school divyang children in the age group of 6 to 13 years is estimated at 6.00 lakh. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As per Unified District Information System for Education 2015-16 (provisional), 15.19 lakh and 7.66 lakh divyang children are enrolled in primary and upper primary schools respectively.

At the secondary level of schooling 2.22 lakh divyang children are enrolled in schools.

University Grants Commission has informed that 1701 divyang students are enrolled in Central Universities.

(c) The Government is implementing schemes to cater to the diverse needs of the divyang children at elementary and secondary level of education through Sarva Shiksha

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan respectively, whereby inclusive education is extended to divyang children, as a component of these schemes.

Statement

Details Showing number of Divyang children not going to school

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Divyang children not going to school
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1014
2.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	26157
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	13777
5.	Bihar	103187
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	27542
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	330
9.	Daman and Diu	86
10.	Delhi	2848
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	5693
13.	Haryana	2095
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2176
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	11482
16.	Jharkhand	19425
17.	Karnataka	18106
18.	Kerala	16273
19.	Lakshadweep	62
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50609

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Divyang children not going to school
21.	Maharashtra	22551
22.	Manipur	863
23.	Meghalaya	1594
24.	Mizoram	777
25.	Nagaland	346
26.	Odisha	35081
27.	Puducherry	285
28.	Punjab	3695
29.	Rajasthan	74288
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	23627
32.	Tripura	1227
33.	Uttarakhand	6008
34.	Uttar Pradesh	96237
35.	West Bengal	33189
TOTAL		600626

Source: IMRB Survey, 2014.

Structural reforms in public broadcasting

866. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether several committees, including the 2014 Sam Pitroda Panel have, have recommended the structural reforms in public broadcasting;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a top panel of Secretaries has told Government to make public broadcasters, Doordarshan (DD) and All India Radio (AIR), corporate entities to reduce

their dependence on Government funds and give them elbow room to take decisions; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) In 2013, the Government had set up an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Sam Pitroda on 28.01.2013, to review the functioning of Prasar Bharati. The Committee had submitted its Report on 24.1.2014 and recommended framing a long-term vision and strategy for Prasar Bharati that would include and be dependent upon the technology choices, assessment of human resources, review of programming, including review of existing channels and also a study of independent sources of finances for Prasar Bharati. Details of recommendations of the Expert Committee may be seen in its Report which is available on the website of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting at the following address:—

www.mib.nic.in>>Documents>>Broadcasting-Documents>>Report of Expert Committee on Prasar Bharati Vol 1 and Report of Expert Committee on Prasar Bharati Vol 2.

(c) and (d) A Group of Secretaries has been considering, apart from issues relating to other Ministries, the issues concerning the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also but no Report of the Group has been received by this Ministry.

Airing news by private FM radio stations

867. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a court has recently observed that there is a need to open up the audio (radio) sector currently monopolised by Government to extend news broadcasting to private FM radio stations also;

(b) whether the dissemination of news is allowed on TV channels owned by private parties whereas news broadcasting is restricted to Aakashvani alone; and

(c) whether FM sector would impose self-regulations over broadcasting of news as is done in electronic (TV) media?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) No court order on

extending the news broadcasting to Private FM Radio stations has been received.

(b) As per the extant guidelines, Ministry grants permission for Uplinking & Downlinking of TV channels only in two categories *i.e.* (i) News & Current Affairs TV channel and (ii) Non-News & Current Affairs TV Channel. The former are permitted to broadcast news.

(c) There is no information available on this.

Policy to check paid news

†868. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received about paid news in electronic and print media and those lodged by the Press Council of India by taking self-cognizance thereof;

(b) whether it has not been possible to check this trend for lack of any special law on paid news and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government proposes to frame any law or policy to check paid news and amend the Press Council Act as per the recommendations of the Election Commission of India and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) The number of cases of Paid News received by Election Commission of India (ECI) since Lok Sabha Election-2014 to till date are given in the Statement (*See* below). Press Council of India (PCI), a statutory autonomous body established under the Press Council Act, 1978, received 600 cases of Paid News, which were forwarded by ECI and others against various newspapers for the Year 2014 and were decided by PCI. So far as electronic media is concerned, no specific instance of paid news in electronic media (private TV Channels) has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) and (c) PCI has created public awareness on the issue by putting its guidelines advising media and authorities on election process in public domain. Regarding electronic media, as per existing regulatory framework, private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

thereunder which contain a gamut of criteria to be followed while carrying programmes and advertisement in such TV channels. The Advertising Code mentions that any advertisement should be clearly distinguished from programme.

In addition, ECI has formulated various guidelines to restrict paid news during elections. The Commission vide its comprehensive guideline on paid news dated 27th August, 2012 has constituted District level and State level Media Certification and Monitoring Committees (MCMC). The MCMC examines all the newspapers, print media, electronic media, cable networks etc. and keep records of the advertisements, advertorials, discussions and interviews relating to the candidates and parties. In addition, the Commission has also constituted a Committee at its own level to examine references from State level MCMCs and to support policy formulation for issues related to paid news and those related to usage of electronic and print media for campaigning by parties and candidates.

Further, ECI had recommended to add 'Paid News' in category of corrupt practices or electoral offences. The Commission had recommended that the provision should be made in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 to include publishing and abetting of publishing of 'Paid News' for furthering the prospects of election of any candidate as an electoral offence under Chapter III of Part VII of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 with exemplary punishment of a minimum of two years imprisonment.

Statement

The details regarding number of cases registered about the Paid news during General Election to Lok Sabha-2014, G.E. to LA of Delhi & Bihar-2015, and G.F. to LA of Assam, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal-2016

1. Information with reference to General Election of Lok Sabha 2014

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of State
'NIL' cases declared as confirmed Paid News for under mentioned 15 States			
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.	Kerala
2.	Assam	6.	Manipur
3.	Bihar	7.	Mizoram
4.	Goa	8.	Nagaland

Sl. No.	Name of State	Sl. No.	Name of State
9.	Sikkim	14.	Daman and Diu
10.	Tripura	15.	Lakshdweep
11.	West Bengal	16.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli
12.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17.	Chandigarh
13.	Chandigarh		

Information received from following States were already forwarded to PCI for necessary action

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Cases
18.	Chhattisgarh	07
19.	Haryana	24+1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	25
21.	NCT of Delhi	06
22.	Meghalaya	04
23.	Odisha	31
24.	Uttar Pradesh	86
25.	Rajasthan	261
26.	Gujarat	66
27.	Himachal Pradesh	20
28.	Punjab	125
29.	Tamil Nadu	07
30.	Uttarakhand	05
31.	Puducherry (translated version in Hindi/ English & format-II has not provided)	06
32.	Maharashtra	17

Information has not been received yet and are still pending till date (numbers are provisional)

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Cases
33.	Andhra Pradesh	258
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	06
35.	Karnataka	07
36.	Jharkhand	10

2. Information with reference to G. E. to L. A. of Delhi & Bihar 2015

1.	NCT of Delhi	591
2.	Bihar	07

Information with reference to G. E. to L. A. of Assam, Kerala, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu & West Bengal-2016

1.	Puducherry	Nil
2.	Kerala	
3.	Tamil Nadu	17
4.	Assam	No information received yet
5.	West Bengal	

Amendments to Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act

†869. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is considering to amend the provisions of Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act so as to develop a system for monitoring of objectionable programmes; receives suggestions, complaints etc. and providing for punishments; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when such a system would be developed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) As per existing regulatory framework, the telecast of content on private satellite TV channels is regulated through Programme Code and Advertising Codes enshrined in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 framed thereunder which contain a gamut of criteria to be followed while carrying programmes and advertisement in such TV channels. This Ministry has constituted a composite Inter Ministerial Committee (IMC) comprising officers from Ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, External Affairs, Law and Justice, Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare, Consumer Affairs and a representative from Advertising Standards Council of India, to take cognizance suo moto or to look into / specific complaints regarding content on private TV channels. As and when there is a *prima facie* case of violation by private satellite TV channels in respect of content aired by them, the matter is placed before the IMC for its consideration/recommendations. Thus, IMC functions in a recommendatory capacity. The final decision regarding penalties and its quantum is taken on the basis of the recommendations of IMC by the Ministry such as issuing warnings or advisories to the channels or asking them to run apology scrolls on their channels or directing the channels to be taken off air for a limited period depending on the gravity of the violation. The Ministry has also set up a state-of-art Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) to monitor the content telecast on private satellite TV channels. The regulations contained in Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 framed thereunder have been found to be adequate.

Further, in a judgement dated 12.01.2017 in WP No. 1024 of 2013 in the case of Common Cause Vs. UOI & ORs., the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has advised the Government to formalize the complaint redressal mechanism including the period of limitation within which a complaint can be filed and the concerned statutory authority which shall adjudicate upon the same including the appellate and other redressal mechanisms, leading to a final conclusive determination.

Extension centres of IIMC

†870. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up extension centres of Indian Institute of Mass Communications (IIMC) in other regions of the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government aims to promote journalism in regional languages other than Hindi; 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 Indian Institute of Mass Communication is located at New Delhi, with its five Regional Centres at Dhenkanal (Odisha), Amravati (Maharashtra), Aizawl (Mizoram), Jammu (J&K) and Kottayam (Kerala). There is no proposal at present to establish any other regional centre or extension centre of IIMC.

(c) and (d) IIMC is conducting Post Graduate Diploma Course in Odia Journalism at its Dhenkanal (Odisha) Campus. Also, the five months Diploma Course in Urdu Journalism at New Delhi Campus has been upgraded to one year Post Graduate Diploma Course in Urdu Journalism from the current Academic Session 2016-17. Besides, the Institute has proposed to start PG Diploma Courses in Marathi and Malayalam Journalism in their Amravati (Maharashtra) and Kottayam (Kerala) Centres respectively from the academic session 2017-18.

Distribution policy on DAVP

871. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) is responsible for promotion and advertisement of policies and programmes of Government through different means including printed materials;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure incurred during the last three years;
- (c) the details of distribution policy of DAVP for printed materials since these do not reach the public; and
- (d) whether Government would ensure that the publicity materials reaches the cross-section of the society for general awareness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Yes, Sir. Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) prints and distributes different printed

publicity materials like pamphlets, booklets, folders, posters, calendars etc. for publicising the schemes of the Government.

(b) The details of expenditure incurred on printed publicity through DAVP during the last three years is as below:—

FY	Amount (₹ in crores)
2013-14	14.03
2014-15	12.80
2015-16	15.76
2016-17 (till 31.01.2017)	09.48

(c) and (d) DAVP distributes printed materials in accordance with the Guidelines approved by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and on the basis of instructions of the Client Department or as per the campaign requirement. The Guidelines specify that the publicity material meant for wider cross section of people is distributed to people's representatives in states and at the centre, recognised political parties, Universities, Colleges, All State Radio/Doordarshan Stations, Zila Panchayats, important newspapers editions etc. However, most of the publicity material printed by various Ministries is meant for specific target groups, where addresses are provided by the Ministry concerned.

Piracy of films

872. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite anti-piracy policy/law of Government, there are several complaints relating to piracy of films throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is proposing to make stringent law to curb it to help the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Government is aware that there are instances of piracy of films, however, no definite data is available in this regard.

(c) The Copyright Act, 1957 as amended in 2012, provides civil remedies as well as criminal remedies to the copyright holder. The Copyright Act, 1957 read with the Copyright Rules, 2013, administered by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, deals effectively with the piracy of films. In addition, the proposed amendments to the Cinematograph Act, 1952, administered by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, envisage penal provisions against piracy.

TV channels without licences

873. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of TV channels that have licences to telecast;
- (b) the details of TV channels that are telecast without any licences and the reasons for permitting such channels; and
- (c) what action the Ministry has taken or propose to take against TV channels which do not have licences but are telecasting the contents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) As on 31.1.2017, 889 private satellite TV channels have valid permission under Uplinking/ Downlinking Guidelines granted by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. The list of permitted TV channels is available on the Ministry's website *i.e.* www.mib.nic.in.

(b) and (c) Sub Rule 6(6) of the Cable Television Network Rules, 1994 specifies that no cable operator shall carry or include in his cable service any television broadcast or channel which has not been registered by the Central Government for being viewed within the territory of India.

MIB has from time to time issued advisories to State Governments to constitute State and District Level Monitoring Committees for broadcast content monitoring. This Ministry on 8.7.2016 had further issued advisory to the Chief Secretaries of all States/ UTs Governments, the District Collectors and the Multi System Operators (MSOs)/ Local Cable Operators (LCOs) to ensure that no unpermitted TV channel, are transmitted/ re-transmitted in the Cable Networks and to take action against the defaulter under the provisions of the Cable Television Networks Act, 1995 to stop transmission of these channels. In pursuance to the above, necessary action has been taken by authorized officers and FIR lodged against the concerned LCO.

DTH portability

874. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring in DTH portability like mobile number portability as many customers are not happy with their DTH service providers and are willing to switch over to other service providers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations on "Issues relating to New DTH Licenses" dated 23.07.2014 has recommended replacement of license condition at clause 7.1 of the existing DTH guidelines which stipulates that "The Open Architecture (Non-proprietary) Set Top Box (STB), which will ensure technical compatibility and effective interoperability among different DTH service providers, shall have such specifications as laid down by the Government from time to time" with "The Set Top Box offered by a DTH service provider shall have such specifications as laid down by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) from time to time." TRAI further recommended that BIS should come out with updated specifications for STBs from time to time and while doing so, BIS shall consult TRAI and that the license conditions should mandate the licensee to comply with the tariff order/scheme prescribed by TRAI for commercial interoperability. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has decided to refer the matter to Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology and BIS.

Policy making is a dynamic process which may be reviewed from time to time.

News by private FM radio-stations

875. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any plans to allow private FM radio-stations to air news; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Under the FM Radio Phase-III policy guidelines, permission holders are permitted to carry the

news bulletins of All India Radio in exactly same format, on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed with Prasar Bharati. No other news and current affairs programs are permitted under the FM Radio Phase-III policy. The broadcast pertaining to the following categories will be treated as non-news and current affairs broadcast and will therefore be permissible:—

- (i) Information pertaining to sporting events excluding live coverage. However live commentaries of sporting events of local nature may be permissible;
- (ii) Information pertaining to Traffic and Weather;
- (iii) Information pertaining to and coverage of cultural events, festivals;
- (iv) Coverage of topics pertaining to examinations, results, admissions, career counselling;
- (v) Availability of employment opportunities;
- (vi) Public announcements pertaining to civic amenities like electricity, water supply, natural calamities, health alerts etc. as provided by the local administration; and
- (vii) Such other categories not permitted at present that may subsequently be specifically permitted by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting from time to time.

Advertisements through digital newspapers/websites

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

- (a) whether the provisions of existing acts pertaining to printed newspapers are applicable to new digital newspapers or news-disseminating portals registered in India and if so, the details regarding compliance thereof by these portals;
- (b) if not, whether Government would consider making these provisions applicable to those newspapers and portals as well and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has evolved any policy or set of guidelines about issuing advertisements through digital newspapers or websites in general and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, whether Government would consider evolving such a policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) and (b) Press and

Registration of Books (PRB) Act, 1867, is applicable to printed newspapers only and not to online newspapers. Similarly, Press Council of India (PCI) Act, 1978 only deals with news items of printed newspapers/journals etc.

As per the Allocation of Business Rules, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEITY) has been tasked to administer Information Technology Act, 2000, under which the digital newspapers or news-disseminating portals fall.

Hence, this Ministry is not considering making the provisions of PRB Act 1867 and PCI Act, 1978 applicable to the news portals, as these Acts are meant to govern print media sector only.

(c) and (d) Government has formulated new guidelines for Central Government advertisements on websites. The policy of DAVP has been made effective from 24.05.2016, for releasing government advertisements on online platform (such as Google, Yahoo etc.). The policy sets out criteria for empanelment of suitable agencies and Rate fixation for advertisements on websites. The new Policy is available on DAVP website www.davp.nic.in under heading 'Electronic/New Media' sub-heading 'New Media — Policy guidelines for empanelment and rate fixation for Central Govt. Advertisements'.

Auction of FM radio channels

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) The proposal to auction FM Radio channels in 294 cities was approved by the Cabinet, in its meeting held on 7.7.2011.

Government conducted e-Auction of First batch of FM Phase-III comprising 135 vacant channels in 69 cities from 27.07.2015 to 09.09.2015. State-wise details are given

in the Statement (*See* below). Two cities in Odisha *i.e.* Bhubaneswar (1 channel) and Rourkela (2 channels) were put to auction in the First batch. Government received an amount of ₹1103.51 crore from winners of 96 channels in 55 cities against the cumulative reserve price of ₹550 crore for the First batch.

Government has also conducted e-Auction of Second batch of Phase-III between 26.10.2016 to 14.12.2016 wherein 66 channels in 48 cities were provisionally sold out of 266 channels put to auction in 92 cities. No city in Odisha was put to auction in the Second batch.

Statement

FM Phase-III for 135 channels in 69 cities

Existing Phase-II Cities (69 nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	No. of Channels for Auction
Category "A+"			
1.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	1
2.	Delhi	Delhi	1
3.	Mumbai	Maharashtra	2
TOTAL			4
Category "A"			
4.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	1
5.	Bangalore	Karnataka	1
6.	Hyderabad	Telangana	4
7.	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1
8.	Kanpur	Uttar Pradesh	3
9.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	3
10.	Nagpur	Maharashtra	2
11.	Pune	Maharashtra	2
12.	Surat	Gujarat	2
TOTAL			19

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	No. of Channels for Auction
Category "B"			
13.	Amritsar	Punjab	1
14.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	2
15.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2
16.	Asansol	West Bengal	2
17.	Cochin	Kerala	1
18.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	1
19.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	1
20.	Patna	Bihar	3
21.	Rajkot	Gujarat	1
22.	Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	1
23.	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	2
TOTAL			17
Category "C"			
24.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	2
25.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	2
26.	Akola	Maharashtra	3
27.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	3
28.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	2
29.	Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	2
30.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	1
31.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	3
32.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	3
33.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh/UT	2
34.	Dhule	Maharashtra	3
35.	Gorakhpur	Uttar Pradesh	3

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	No. of Channels for Auction
36.	Gulbarga	Karnataka	3
37.	Guwahati	Assam	1
38.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	2
39.	Jammu	Jammu and Kashmir	3
40.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	3
41.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan	1
42.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	2
43.	Kota	Rajasthan	1
44.	Kozhikode	Kerala	2
45.	Mangalore	Karnataka	1
46.	Muzzaffarpur	Bihar	3
47.	Mysore	Karnataka	2
48.	Nanded	Maharashtra	3
49.	Nasik	Maharashtra	2
50.	Patiala	Punjab	1
51.	Pondicherry	Puducherry	1
52.	Rajamundry	Andhra Pradesh	3
53.	Rourkela	Odisha	2
54.	Sangli	Maharashtra	2
55.	Sholapur	Maharashtra	2
56.	Siliguri	West Bengal	1
57.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir	3
58.	Tiruchy	Tamil Nadu	2
59.	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu	2
60.	Tirupati	Andhra Pradesh	2
61.	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	2

Sl. No.	Name of City	State	No. of Channels for Auction
62.	Udaipur	Rajasthan	1
63.	Warangal	Telangana	3
TOTAL			85
Category "D"			
64.	Agartala	Tripura	2
65.	Aizwal	Mizoram	2
66.	Hissar	Haryana	1
67.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	2
68.	Karnal	Haryana	1
69.	Shillong	Meghalaya	2
TOTAL			10
GRAND TOTAL			135

Policy for air time to political parties

878. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether equal time was given to all political parties on Doordarshan and All India Radio since June, 2014 and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of air time given to the ruling party press conference since then; and

(c) whether there is any policy in place regarding the air time to be given to various political parties and if so, the details thereof and 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 air time is allocated to various political parties only during elections. Further, as part of daily news coverage, statements/speeches/press conference of leaders of different political parties are covered in Doordarshan and AIR in a fair,

balanced and objective manner, on the basis of their news value and time availability.

The details of coverage on individual speeches/events/occasions are not separately maintained due to the voluminous nature of such information.

Implementation of Domestic Violence Act

879. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocations made for implementation of the Domestic Violence Act in the Union Budget 2016-17;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking any steps to reduce the number of cases of domestic violence;

(c) the details of reported cases of domestic violence against women during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Ministry is going to amend the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 to include men also and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHANA RAJ): (a) and (b) There is no such budgetary allocations made for implementation of the Domestic Violence Act in the Union Budget 2016-17. As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States/UT Administrations. State /UT Governments are responsible for implementation of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PWDVA), 2005.

(c) The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has started collecting data on the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 using Ministry of Home Affairs approved revised proforma of 'Crime in India' since 2014. A Total number of 426 cases and 461 cases have been registered under the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act, 2005 during the year 2014 and 2015 respectively. The number of cases filed under the Act clearly shows that women are taking recourse the law to get reliefs from domestic violence. The State/UT-wise details of number of cases registered under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (PDWVA), 2005 during 2014 and 2015 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) There is no proposal under consideration to amend the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 to include men.

Statement

*Number of Cases Registered (CR), under domestic violence during
2014 and 2015*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0
4.	Bihar	112	161
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	2
6.	Goa	2	0
7.	Gujarat	2	2
8.	Haryana	4	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5	15
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	0
12.	Karnataka	0	1
13.	Kerala	140	132
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53	91
15.	Maharashtra	4	8
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0
21.	Punjab	2	2
22.	Rajasthan	17	14
23.	Sikkim	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	4
25.	Telangana	1	6

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014	2015
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	66	4
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0
29.	West Bengal	1	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	2
31.	Chandigarh	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	7	4
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		426	461

Expenditure on advertisements

880. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government on advertisements through print media, electronic media, hoardings and other forms of media during the current year Department-wise; and

(b) whether any study or assessment has been made to ascertain usefulness of or benefits derived from such advertisements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) Details in respect of the total amount spent by DAVP on behalf of various Ministries/Departments of Government of India for advertisements through print media, electronic media, hoardings and other forms of media during the current year is as under:—

Head	Amount
Print Media	₹ 545,60,50,506/-
Electronic Media	₹ 340,52,61,236/-
Outdoor Publicity (Hoardings etc.)	₹ 92,51,00,816/-
Printed Publicity	₹ 9,48,28,635/-
Exhibition	₹ 4,34,04,064/-
TOTAL	₹ 992,46,45,257/-

Ministry/Department-wise break-up of expenditure in respect of the advertisements released through the above Media Vehicles is available on DAVP's website under head 'Newspaper' and sub-head 'Reply to Rajya Sabha Question -> Annexure of Question No.- 880'.

(b) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) has 7 empanelled impact assessment agencies which can be used by the client Ministries as per their requirement.

Amendments to Cinematography Act

881. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make major changes in the Cinematography Act and a Bill in this regard would be brought in at the earliest;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is likely to lose its censorship powers; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) The Government is in the process of introduction of a new Cinematograph Bill to amend the existing Cinematograph Act, 1952. The proposed Bill will incorporate the recommendations made by the Committee of Experts, headed by Justice (Retd.) Mukul Mudgal, constituted to examine issues of certification under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the Expert Committee, headed by Shri Shyam Benegal, constituted to recommend

guidelines/procedure for certification of films by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC).

Candidates from North Eastern States in administrative services

882. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of candidates from North Eastern States selected for the administrative services through Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) examination during the last three years and the distribution of those candidates, State-wise; and

(b) the details of special measures, if any, being taken by Government to enhance the number of candidates from the North East in administrative services and the impact of such measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The number of candidates allocated to Indian Administrative Service on the basis of the Civil Services Examination (CSE) from North-Eastern States in last three years is as under:—

CSE Year	No. of candidates	Home States of selected candidates
2013	2	Assam and Mizoram
2014	3	Assam, Sikkim and Manipur
2015	2	Both from Manipur

(b) The North Eastern Council which is a statutory body under the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region has sponsored 40 candidates of North East Youth for the Civil Service coaching at Moreau Institute of Integral Training & Research Society (MIIT), Shillong in the year 2016-17 with a view to enhance the number of candidates for the North East in administrative services. The coaching is for one year.

Review of Reservation Policy

†883. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a provision of review of reservation system every 10 years was made while introducing it;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, how many times it has been reviewed and whether the Ministry is considering to review the reservation system;

(c) whether the Ministry would take steps to introduce the reservation system after its review on the basis of data received from Socio Economic and Caste Census of 2011; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Article 16(4) of the Constitution provides for reservation in matters of appointment to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, which in the opinion of the State are not adequately represented in the services under the State.

The policy of reservation in services under the Government of India is administered through executive instructions – called Office Memoranda (OMs) issued by the Department of Personnel and Training from time to time. The OMs have laid down the policy frame-work in terms of which reservations in all public service appointments have been made all these years. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Indra Sawhney V/s Union of India has held that these instructions have the force of law. In the extant guidelines relating to reservation policy for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in posts and services in Central Government, there is no stipulation for review of reservation system every 10 years.

(c) Presently, there is no proposal to review the reservation policy in the matters of appointment to posts and services in Central Government on the basis of caste and socio-economic data received from 2011 Census.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (c) above.

Promotion of scientific temper among people

884. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vigyan Prasar is supposed to take up activities that promote and propagate large-scale science popularisation and develop scientific and rational approach among population at large especially younger generation;

(b) whether this is included in Constitution as scientific temper development;

(c) how this activity is made measurable and tangible;

(d) whether there are any surveys done periodically to assess popularisation of scientific and rational outlook; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, in Article 51A (h).

(c) A large number of publications, radio programmes, telecasts and hands on activities carried out by Vigyan Prasar that highlight the pervasiveness of science and method of science in all walks of life, technology developments and their immediate value for quality of life, are tangible outputs from Vigyan Prasar's activities. The large number of institutions, individuals and networks engaged with, and by, Vigyan Prasar as part of its science popularization activities across the country are other important outputs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Surveys are carried out by the National Council for Science and Technology Communication (NCSTC) of the Department of Science and Technology (DST), National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) and National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS) of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER).

Low cost innovation in healthcare sector

885. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Biotechnology in association with start-ups supported by the Central Government has developed several low cost medical innovations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to market those medical innovations and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such marketing is likely to be done domestically or efforts would made to export the same and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government for promoting better and low cost innovations in health care sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes Sir, the Department of Biotechnology has implemented "Biodesign Program" for fostering and promoting development of indigenous affordable medical technologies and creating an ecosystem for med-tech innovations and entrepreneurship in the country. Four centres have been established across the country to train young med-tech innovators for development of affordable and accessible biomedical technologies for Indian population. Eight start-ups have been created by the Fellows trained under the Biodesign programme with the support from Department of Biotechnology. Details of the start-ups and their low cost medical innovations are as follows:—

(b)

Sl. No.	Name of Start-ups	Medical Innovation	Year of Licensing
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Consure Medical Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat	Fecal Incontinence Management Device	2012
2.	M/s. Windmill Health Technologies Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Neonatal Resuscitation Device	2012
3.	M/s. Sohum Innovation Labs Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	Auditory Impairment Screening Device	2013
4.	M/s. IndioLabs Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore	(a) Soft Tissue Biopsy device (b) Device for Concurrent Biopsy and Hemostasis	2013
5.	M/s. Brun Health Private Limited, Telangana, Hyderabad	Fetomaternal Parameter Monitoring System	2014
6.	M/s. Observe Design Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	A Portable Device for Hand Sanitization	2014

1	2	3	4
7.	M/s. JC Orthoheal Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat	A Breathable and Customized Cast for immobilization of Fractured Limb	2015
8.	M/s. Crimson Healthcare Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi	Ostomy Management Appliance	2016

(c) The following low cost medical innovations have been commercialized:—

Sl. No.	Technology	Name of Start-Ups	Year of Commercialization
1.	Fecal Incontinence Device	M/s. Consure Medical Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat	2016
2.	Neonatal Resuscitation Device - NeoBreathe	M/s. Windmill Health Technologies Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi	2016

(d) Yes, Sir. "*Fecal Incontinence Management Device-Qora*" is now being marketed in India and also in Germany, Japan and USA by Consure Medical Pvt. Ltd., Gujarat.

(e) The Department of Biotechnology has set up a Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC), a not-for-profit Section 8, Schedule B, Public Sector Enterprise, as an industry-academia interface. The aim of BIRAC is to stimulate, foster and enhance the strategic research and innovation capabilities of the Indian biotech industry particularly start-ups and SME's for creation of affordable products. BIRAC is providing support to the start-ups and SMEs, through its various flagship programs such as Biotech Ignition Grant, Small Business Innovation Research Initiative, Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme, Social Innovation programme for Products: Affordable & Relevant to Societal Health and Industry Innovation Programme on Medical Electronics. The BIRAC is also supporting establishment of medtech incubators for fostering product development and is conducting workshops related to medtech regulation for better dissemination of regulatory requirements.

CSIR network projects

886. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) had granted many network projects as a part of Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of Task Force Committee (TFC) constituted for each project and the date on which TFC met and recommendations submitted to the Director General, CSIR; and

(c) the details of present status of above recommendations, project-wise as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is implementing number of projects in network mode under the Twelfth Five Year Plan in which one laboratory acts as a nodal and other laboratories as participating to achieve the targeted objectives in a cluster system. The detailed list of such projects (95) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Task Force for each of these projects has been constituted. TFCs have been meeting at regular intervals. The proceedings and final recommendations of the TFCs are being compiled for submission to DG, CSIR by March, 2017.

Statement

List of 12th Five Year Plan projects of CSIR with nodal participating labs

Sl. No.	Project Code	Title of the Project	Nodal Lab	Participating Labs	Total Cost (₹ Cr.)
1.	BSC0101	Factors Governing competent gamete production and reproductive dysfunction (PROGRAM)	CSIR-CDRI	CSIR-IICB, CSIR-CCMB	26.00
2.	BSC0102	Towards holistic understanding of Complex Diseases: Unraveling the Threads of Complex Diseases (THUNDER)	CSIR-CDRI	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-NIIST	39.00
3.	BSC0103	New Approaches Towards Understanding of Disease Dynamics and to Accelerate Drug Discovery (UNDO)	CSIR-CDRI	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-NCL	49.00
4.	BSC0104	Emerging and re-emerging challenges in infectious diseases: Systems based drug design for infectious diseases (SPlenDID)	CSIR-CDRI	CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-NCL	33.00
5.	BSC0105	New initiatives to boost agriculture productivity through maximizing pre- and post-harvest yields (AGROPATHY)	CSIR-CFTRI	CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST	44.77
6.	BSC0106	Bioprospection of plant resources and other natural products (BioprosPR)	CSIR-NBRI	CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-IITR	23.84
7.	BSC0107	Genomics of Medicinal Plants and Agronomically Important Traits (PlaGen)	CSIR-NBRI	CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-NCL	23.01
8.	BSC0108	Medicinal Chemistry for stem cell biology and regenerative medicine (MEDCHEM)	CSIR-IIIM	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IITR	28.49

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Sl. No.	Project Code	Title of the Project	Nodal Lab	Participating Labs	Total Cost (₹ Cr.)
9.	BSC0109	Plant Diversity: Studying adaptation biology and understanding/exploiting medicinally important plants for useful bioactives (SIMPLE)	CSIR-IHBT	CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST	61.65
10.	BSC0110	Introduction, domestication, improvement and cultivation of economically important plants (AGTEC)	CSIR-IHBT	CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NEIST	26.70
11.	BSC0111	Integrated NextGen approaches in health disease and environmental toxicity (INDEPTH)	CSIR-IITR	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NIO, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST	53.75
12.	BSC0112	Nanomaterials: Applications and Impact on Safety, Health and Environment (NanoSHE)	CSIR-IITR	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NPL	47.00
13.	BSC0113	Understanding supra molecular ensembles and machines (UNSEEN)	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-CDRI	45.00
14.	BSC0114	Host Interactome analysis: Understanding the Role of Host molecules in Parasitic Infection (HOPE)	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-NCL	39.00
15.	BSC0115	Neurodegenerative diseases: Causes and Corrections (miND)	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NCL	49.02
16.	BSC0116	Therapeutics of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Related Respiratory Disorders (TREAT)	CSIR-IICB	CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NEIST	24.17

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17.BSC0117	Plant-Microbe and Soil Interactions (PMSI)	CSIR-CCMB	CSIR-IICB, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR CSMCRI, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NEIST	49.22
18.BSC0118	Epigenetics in Health and Disease (EpiHeD)	CSIR-CCMB	CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-IMTECH	48.27
19.BSC0119	Man as a Superorganism: Understanding the Human Microbiome (HUM)	CSIR IMTECH	CSIR IICB, CSIR CDRI, CSIR-NCL	29.16
20.BSC0120	Centre for BIOtherapeutic Molecule DISCOVERY (BIODISCOVERY)	CSIR-IMTECH	CSIR-IICB, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-NIIST	68.37
21.BSC0121	Genomics and Informatics Solutions for Integrating Biology (GENESIS)	CSIR-IMTECH	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR CIMAP, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CMMACS, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-HQ	49.86
22.BSC0122	Centre for Cardiovascular and Metabolic Disease Research (CARDIOMED)	CSIR-IGIB	CSIR-CCMB	79.77
23.BSC0123	Genome Dynamics in cellular organization, differentiation and enantiotasis (GenCODE)	CSIR-IGIB	CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NCL	67.87
24.BSC0124	CSIR-NCL-IGIB Joint Research Initiative: Interfacing Chemistry and Biology (CSIR-NCL-IGIB-JRI)	CSIR-IGIB	CSIR-NCL	22.05

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Sl. No.	Project Code	Title of the Project	Nodal Lab	Participating Labs	Total Cost (₹ Cr.)
25.	BSC0125	S&T interventions to combat malnutrition in women and children (HCP07)	CSIR-HQ	CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CIMAP, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST	5.03
26.	BSC0301	Plant Breeding, Genomics and Biotechnology (PLOMICS)	CSIR-CCMB	CSIR-IHBT	20.14
27.	BSC0302	Towards Understanding skin Cell Homeostasis (TOUCH)	CSIR-IGIB	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IIIM, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-NCL	66.46
28.	BSC0303	Effective Application of Community Health Efforts through New Age, IT Based Modes (EACH-IT)	CSIR-IGIB	CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CSIO	7.34
29.	CSC0101	Multifunctional electrodes and Electrolytes for Future Technologies (MUTLIFUN)	CSIR-CECRI	CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NIIST	68.55
30.	CSC0102	Clean Coal Technology (TapCoal)	CSIR-CIMFR	CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IIP, CSIR NCL, CSIR-NEERI	36.41
31.	CSC0103	Zero Emission Research Initiative for Solid Wastes from Leather (ZERIS)	CSIR-CLRI	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CRRI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST	21.44
32.	CSC0104	Membrane & Adsorbent Technology Platform for Effective Separation of Gases and Liquids (MATES)	CSIR-CSMCRI	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-NCL	14.05
33.	CSC0105	Potassic (K) fertilizer Technology to Empower the Nation (K-TEN)	CSIR-CSMCRI	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CIMFR, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NGRI, CSIR SERC	40.18
34.	CSC0106	Biocatalysts for Industrial Applications & Greener Organic			

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	Synthesis (BIAGOS)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-IIP, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST	12.41	Written Answers to [9 February, 2017]
35.CSC0107	Inherently Safer Practices for Industrial Risk Reduction (INSPIRE)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST	7.95	
36.CSC0108	Organic reactions in generating innovative and natural scaffolds (ORIGIN)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-IICB, CSIR-IHBT	68.80	
37.CSC0109	Non-Infringing chemistry and engineering for pharmaceuticals (NICE-P)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL	3.88	
38.CSC0110	Metabolic profiling of human body fluids by MS and NMR (CMET)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL	10.26	
39.CSC0111	Screening molecules in lead exploration (SMiLE)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL	22.41	
40.CSC0112	Development of Sustainable Processes for Edible Oils with Health Benefits from Traditional and New Resources (PEOPLE HOPE)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-IIP, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-CFTRI	22.06	
41.CSC0113	Development of Sustainable Waste Management Technologies for Chemical and Allied Industries (SETCA)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-IMMT	16.96	
42.CSC0114	Intelligent Coatings (IntelCoat)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NPL	50.61	
43.CSC0115	Energy Efficient Technologies (E2++)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-CGCCRI	11.78	Unstarred Questions
44.CSC0116	Biomass to Energy (BioEn)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NEIST	22.65	
45.CSC0117	Catalysts for Sustainable Energy (ECat)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-NCL	22.56	
46.CSC0118	New generation lubricants and additives (GenLube)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NEIST	14.72	
47.CSC0119	Research Initiative for Low Emissions (RILE)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-NCL	12.27	

Sl. No.	Project Code	Title of the Project	Nodal Lab	Participating Labs	Total Cost (₹ Cr.)
48.	CSC0120	Waste to Wealth - Waste plastics (W2W)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NEERI	7.49
49.	CSC0121	Advanced Carbon Materials (AdCarbMate)	CSIR-IIP	CSIR-CECRI	6.58
50.	CSC0122	Hydrogen Energy: Overcoming materials challenges in PEMFC towards generation, separation, storage and conversion of hydrogen (HYDEN)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-CECRI	22.41
51.	CSC0123	Innovate, develop and up-scale modular, agile, intensified and continuous processes and plants(Indus MAGIC)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-NIIST	67.09
52.	CSC0125	Catalysts for Speciality Chemicals (CSC)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-IIP	24.68
53.	CSC0127	Encapsulated Microorganisms for Environmental Protection (EMEP)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CFTRI	8.92
54.	CSC0128	Creating intellectual property and capabilities for the development of improved security features and substrates for the Indian currency note (FUTURE)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-CEERI	5.89
55.	CSC0129	A Multi-Scale Simulation and Modeling Approach to Designing Smart Functional Materials for use in Energy, Electrochemistry and Bio-mimetics (MSM)	CSIR-NCL	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-CLRI	23.48
56.	CSC0130	Natural Products as Affordable Healthcare Agents (NaPAHA)	CSIR-NEIST	CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-CCMB	34.25
57.	CSC0131	Environmental Research Initiative for Paper and Process Industry (ERIPP)	CSIR-NEIST	CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-IMTECH	16.64
58.	CSC0132	Sustainable Technologies for the Utilization of Rare Earths (SURE)	CSIR-NIIST	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-IIP,	

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			CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-NML	36.65	Written Answers to [9 February, 2017]
59.CSC0133	Development of functional foods and their formulations for potential health benefits of common man (FUNHEALTH)	CSIR-NIIST	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-IICT	17.41	
60.CSC0134	Molecules to Materials to Devices (M2D)	CSIR-NIIST	CSIR-AMPRI, CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-IICT, CSIR NCL	56.29	
61.CSC0135	Speciality Materials based on Engineered Clays (SPECS)	CSIR-NIIST	CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-IICT, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-CGCRI	1633	
62.CSC0301	Affordable Cancer Therapeutics (ACT)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NEIST	17.32	Unstarred Questions
63.CSC0302	Advance Drug Delivery System (ADD)	CSIR-IICT	CSIR-NCL, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IITR	15.58	
64.ESC0101	Novel Energy Effective Metallic Materials for Automotive and General Engineering Application (LWM)	CSIR-AMPRI	CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NAL	18.70	
65.ESC0102	Engineering of Disaster Mitigation and Health Monitoring for Safe and Smart Built Environment (EDMISSIBLE)	CSIR-CBRI	CSIR-CRRI, CSIR-CMMACS, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CMERI	33.52	
66.ESC0103	Development of Novel CSIR Technologies for Manufacturing Tailored and Patient-Specific Bioceramic Implants and Biomedical Devices at Affordable Cost (BIOCERAM)	CSIR-CGCRI	CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-IICB, CSIR CCMB, CSIR-NML, CSIR-NPL, CSIR-AMPRI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-NAL, CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CEERI	39.70	
67.ESC0104	Advanced ceramics materials and components for energy and structural application (CERMESA)	CSIR-CGCRI	CSIR-CIMFR CSIR-IMTECH, CSIR-NAL, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NML,		

Sl.No.	Project Code	Title of the Project	Nodal Lab	Participating Labs	Total Cost (₹ Cr.)
68.ESC0105		Development of a technology for optimal extraction of locked-up coal from underground mines using artificial pillars (DeCoalArt)	CSIR-CIMFR	CSIR-AMPRI	56.85
69.ESC0106		Development and Application of Technologies for Sustainable Transportation (SUSTRANS)	CSIR-CRRI	CSIR-CBRI, CSIR-CMERI,	18.98
70.ESC0107		Technology Solutions for Micro Air Vehicle Development (MAT)	CSIR-NAL	CSIR-NAL, CSIR-CLRI, CSIR-CSIO	22.23
71.ESC0108		Centre of Excellence: Waste Utilization and Management (WUM)	CSIR-NEERI	CSIR-CEERI	27.19
72.ESC0109		Development of Zero Waste Technology for Processing and Utilization of Thermal Coal (ZWT-CUP)	CSIR-NML	CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IICT	35.78
73.ESC0110		Innovative Technologies for Health Assessment and Damage Mitigation of Structures (I-HEAL)	CSIR-SERC	CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-CIMFR	8.57
74.ESC0112		Robotics and Micro Machines (ROuM)	CSIR-CMERI	CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CRRI, CSIR-CSIO	36.96
75.ESC0113		Autonomous Underwater Robotics (UnWaR)	CSIR-CMERI	CSIR-CBRI, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CIMFR, CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-IIP, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NAL	69.17
76.ESC0302		Development of underground coal gasification technology in India (CoalGasUrja)	CSIR-CMERI	CSIR-NIO, CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-CRRI	40.94
77.ESC0303		Development of suitable design methodology for extraction of coal at greater depths (>300 m) for Indian geomining conditions (DeepCoal)	CSIR-CIMFR	CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-NGRI	10.63
			CSIR-CIMFR	CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CMMACS, CSIR-NGRI	21.06

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78.ESC0305	National Clean Air Mission (NCAM)	CSIR-NEERI	CSIR-CIMFR	20.91	Written Answers to
79.ESC0306	Clean Water: Sustainable Options (Clean Water)	CSIR-NEERI	CSIR-AMPRI, CSIR-CBRI, CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CRRI, CSIR-CSIO, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-IITR, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NCL, CSIR-NGRI, CSIR-NIIST	21.29	
80.ESC0501	Augmentation and Refurbishment of National Trisomic Aerodynamic Facilities (NTAF)	CSIR-NAL	ISRO, DRDO	12.25	[9 February, 2017]
81.ISC0102	CSIR Knowledge Gateway and Open Source Private Cloud Infrastructure (KNOWGATE)	CSIR-NISCAIR	All CSIR Labs	11.59	
82.ISC0301	Advanced Research in Engineering & Earth Sciences: Data intensive modelling and crowd sourcing approach (ARiEES)	CSIR-4PI	CSIR-NAL, CSIR-NIO, CSIR-NGRI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CBRI	48.31	
83.ISC0302	Vulnerability assessment and development of adaption strategies for climate change impact with special reference to coasts and island ecosystems of India (VACCIN)	CSIR-NISCAIR	CSIR-4PI, CSIR-CRRI, CSIR-CSMCRI, CSIR-IGIB, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-NGRI, CSIR-NIIST, CSIR-NIO	12.05	Unstarred Questions
84.PSC0101	Very High Power Microwave Tubes: Design and Development Capabilities (MTDDC)	CSIR-CEERI	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CGCRI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-NML, CSIR-NPL	60.88	
85.PSC0102	Research Initiative on Nano Devices and Nano-Sensors (R-Nano)	CSIR-CEERI	CSIR-NPL	20.16	
86.PSC0103	Advanced Instrumentation Solutions for Health Care and Agro-based Applications (ASHA)	CSIR-CSIO	CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-CBRI, CSIR-IHBT	25.96	

Sl.No.	Project Code	Title of the Project	Nodal Lab	Participating Labs	Total Cost (₹ Cr.)
87.	PSC0104	Geodynamic and Earthquake generating processes in NE India and Andaman Subduction Zone (GENIAS)	CSIR-NGRI	CSIR-NIO	27.52
88.	PSC0105	Ocean Science Towards Forecasting Indian Marine Living Resource Potential (Ocean Finder)	CSIR-NIO	CSIR-CSMCRI	53.75
89.	PSC0106	Geological processes in the Indian Ocean -Understanding the input fluxes, sinks and Paleoceanography (GEOSINKS)	CSIR-NIO	CSIR-NGRI	20.93
90.	PSC0107	Geo-scientific investigations for deciphering the Earth's internal processes and exploration of energy resources (GEOSCAPE)	CSIR-NIO	CSIR-NGRI	77.67
91.	PSC0108	Indian Aquatic Ecosystems: Impact of Deoxygenation, Eutrophication and Acidification (INDIAS IDEA)	CSIR-NIO	CSIR-CCMB, CSIR-CMMACS, CSIR-NGRI	19.52
92.	PSC0109	Development of Advanced Materials for Next-Generation Energy-Efficient Devices (D-NEED)	CSIR-NPL	CSIR-CECRI, CSIR-CEERI, CSIR-CMERI	24.97
93.	PSC0110	Advanced Quantum Research and Innovation with Ultra Small Systems (AQuaRIUS)	CSIR-NPL	CSIR-CEERI	20.74
94.	PSC0111	Measurement for Innovation in Science & Technology (MIST)	CSIR-NPL	CSIR-CDRI, CSIR-CFTRI, CSIR-CMERI, CSIR-IITR, CSIR NEERI, CSIR-NML	47.55
95.	PSC0112	Probing the Changing Atmosphere and its Impacts in Indo-Gangetic Plains (IGP) and Himalayan Regions (AIM-IGPHim)	CSIR-NPL	CSIR-CRRI, CSIR-IHBT, CSIR-IMMT, CSIR-NBRI, CSIR-NEERI, CSIR-NEIST, CSIR-CMMACS	22.44

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Unstarred Questions

Committees to review functioning of institutes under CSIR

887. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many committees were constituted during the last year to review the functioning of constituent establishments and institutes under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of members and chairmen of committees and their affiliations and duration given to each committee;

(d) the details of meetings conducted by each committee and reports submitted, if any, as on date, committee-wise;

(e) whether decision, if any, has been taken based on those reports; and

(f) if not, by when decision based on those reports would be taken and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) No, Sir. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) has not constituted committees during the said period to review the functioning of constituent establishments and institutes under the CSIR.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Setting up of innovation fund by CSIR

888. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) is in the process of setting up an innovation fund, worth ₹ 400-500 crore to invest in early stage startups and pro-innovations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that CSIR is grappling with a crisis of trying to generate more revenues from its portfolio of inventions as well as encouraging its staff scientists to become entrepreneurs and start companies of their own; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) CSIR has constituted an Expert Committee which will be evolving structure, rules and regulation and develop guidelines for operationalizing the Innovation Fund.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Commercialisation of indigenous technology

889. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for promotion of commercialisation of indigenous technology;

(b) if so, how much budget has been allocated for this purpose during the last three years and how much of it has been spent; and

(c) whether there are any special incentives for development of indigenous technology for micro, small and medium enterprises and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) and (b) Government of India has set up Technology Development Board (TDB), a Statutory Body of Department of Science and Technology with an aim to provide equity capital or any other financial assistance to industrial concerns and other agencies, attempting commercial application of indigenous technology or adapting imported technology for wider domestic application.

The Department of Science and Technology has provided grant-in-aid of ₹ 5025 lakhs to TDB over the last three years and TDB has disbursed ₹ 17823.51 lakhs as financial assistance to the industrial concerns for commercialization of indigenous technologies. The amount over and above the DST grant has been met out of internal accruals at TDB. The details are as under:—

(₹ in lakhs)

Financial Year	Budget Allocated by DST (Grant-in-aid)	Expenditure incurred by TDB
2013-14	1350.00	9910.09
2014-15	675.00	1028.92
2015-16	3000.00	6884.50
TOTAL	5025.00	17823.51

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, through its PSU - National Research Development Corporation also provides support for promotion and commercialisation of technologies developed in the country's public funded research institutions and universities. Amount of budget allocated by DSIR to NRDC during the last three years and utilized by NRDC is as under:—

(₹ in lakhs)

Financial Year	Amount allocated (RE)	Utilization
2013-14	572.00	570.00
2014-15	800.00	797.00
2015-16	460.00	364.00
TOTAL	1832.00	1731.00

(c) No, Sir. However, the Government has been announcing several fiscal incentives for industrial R&D and indigenous technology development that are available to all industries, including micro, small and medium enterprises. These include, weighted tax deduction on in-house R&D expenditure by industries under section 35(2AB) of IT act, weighted tax deduction on sums of money invested by industries in sponsored R&D projects of institutes of national importance, IITs/IISc etc. under section 35(2AA) of IT act and Central Excise Duty waiver for 3 years on specified goods designed & developed by a wholly owned Indian company, national laboratory, public funded research institutions, or university and patented in any two countries from amongst India, USA, Japan and in any one country of the European Union as per Notification

No. 13/99 of Central Excise dated 28th February, 1999. Besides, several Government Ministries and Departments under various schemes operated by them provide grants and soft loans to industries for development of indigenous technology.

Achievements in social and economic development

†890. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) plays a crucial role in providing necessary knowledge base for social and economic development of the country including that of rural areas and small cities;

(b) if so, the details of its performances and achievements made during the last two years;

(c) whether CSIR has taken several measures to inculcate scientific temperament among youth which has given positive results; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR) has been providing the knowledge base needed for the socio-economic development of country including rural areas and small towns. CSIR has been operating project activities under its 'CSIR-800' program, focused at bringing in desired S&T interventions for improving quality of life of people at base of the economic pyramid and removing drudgery.

During last two years CSIR has steadily contributed its technologies/ advisory services encompassing end-to-end solutions in various domains like: food and food processing; building and construction; pottery; enhancing potability of water; energy efficiency; cultivation and processing of economic plants; affordable health etc. Key activities carried out during last two years are as follows:—

A food processing unit set up at CSIR-Centre for High Altitude Biology (CSIR-CeHAB) in the remote tribal region of Lahaul and Spiti for benefit of local farmers, enabling making of novel products from buckwheat; and for brining of peas (a major crop). CSIR developed an automated processing unit for sugar cane juice bottling, which is being popularized. CSIR is empowering the selected Women self-help groups

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in Manipur through augmentation of infrastructure and value addition of locally grown crops.

CSIR is making efforts to document traditional architecture of rural areas of the Western Himalayan region and providing need based S&T interventions. CSIR is conducting training programs across country for dissemination, training, demonstration and improvement of appropriate rural housing technologies. CSIR imparted training and skill development techniques to terracotta pottery rural artisans across various States and tribal tasar farmers of Telangana state for enhancing their income.

CSIR developed and disseminated a number of technologies on water. CSIR deployed arsenic removal technology in villages of West Bengal. CSIR also deployed de-floridation plants and variety of other water purification plants for community/ domestic use in Rural Areas. CSIR is making efforts to provide sustainable/ safe drinking water in drought prone and fluoride affected villages of Nalgonda and Anantapur districts of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Specific plants based Phytoid technology exclusively designed for the treatment of municipal, urban, agricultural and industrial wastewater has been deployed in several parts of country. CSIR's improved iron removal plants having low cost design and improved aeration have been successfully installed in Bankura (West Bengal) benefitting about 1000 rural people. Additional, 55 plants have been commissioned at different places to cater to needs of about 25000 rural people.

CSIR has developed and installed 1-5 kW power Solar Power trees in rural sectors and towns. It takes less land of only 4 sq ft for a 5 kW solar power tree as compared to 400 sq ft of land required in case of the conventional solar photovoltaic layout.

CSIR has developed improved biomass chullahs like "NEERDHUR" for household and community level and improved pine needle stove with significant lower emissions for biomass. CSIR has also developed forced draught bio-mass fired cook-stoves with higher efficiency of about 35%. This cook-stove can also operate a forced draught fan or charge a battery. For many of the stoves developed by CSIR, entrepreneurs are eligible for the getting subsidy from Government. CSIR has improved gur bhattis for large number of sugarcane growing villagers. The improved gur bhattis have longer furnace life, consume less fuel (bagasse) and emit less exhaust smoke. CSIR also developed Bagasse drying unit for Gur making plants using waste heat recovery technique.

CSIR's post-harvest centres in Mizoram (Aizawl) and Arunachal Pradesh (Pashighat) are helping local farmers for value addition to their agricultural produce. The centres

house technology for high efficiency drying and processing of ginger, cardamom, turmeric, chillies etc. Accordingly, farmers are able to sell their produce at 20-25% higher price. CSIR has been continuously popularizing mushroom technology through transfer and training to benefit rural women in North East States.

CSIR transferred its Medicinal & Aromatic Plants (MAPs) and other related technologies for rural development in the Western Himalayan region and adjoining plains. CSIR labs endeavoured to strengthen MAPs industry in Kashmir Valley through field level demonstration and propagation of region specific superior genotypes of MAPs in Jammu & Kashmir region. Efforts are being made to train farmers on cultivation and value addition of medicinal and aromatic plants like Lavender, Rose, Lemongrass, Tegetes, Mint, and Phalsa. Awareness camps for farmers of the area besides demonstrations of Mobile Distillation Unit for extraction of essential oils have been organized. Already hundreds of farmers in more than a dozen villages of Kathua district (J&K) have been distributed slips of lemongrass, Java citronella and vetiver for cultivation.

CSIR has been making efforts for popularization of rice variety Improved Samba Mahsuri, a bacterial blight resistant rice cultivar, jointly developed by CSIR and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). It has been grown in about 90,000 hectares of farmers' fields in the five States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

CSIR disseminated knowhow for economically valuable cultivation for the seaweed *Kappaphys alavarezi* in coastal areas. Each member involved in seaweed cultivation is earning on an average ₹ 5000 per month for a period of 8 months in a year. The seaweed also yields bioenergy products along with co-generation of bio-fertilizer.

CSIR disseminated bioinoculants for enhancing plant productivity, in UP to the farmers in partnership with State Government on a very large scale. There has been 29% increase in growth levels and -20% increase in tuber yield of potato as compared to the untreated ones. CSIR bioinoculants have been tried in Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lady's finger, French bean, Garden pea, Turmeric, Ginger and Maize in demonstrations in various districts, between 265 to 1714 m altitude. The bio-inoculants have resulted in 15-50 % yield increase, control of various diseases and reduced cost of production besides environmental benefits.

CSIR developed Samadhan Kendra, a Rural Information Technology centre for rural community. It provides details about the agriculture, portioning pest disease information

system (PDIS) on the major crops of that particular area, types of control measures to be adapted etc. It also provides market related information to farmers to enable them to sell their produce at higher premium without aid of any middle men. CSIR established several Samadhan Kendras in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Each Samadhan Kendra caters to population of about one lakh rural people.

CSIR and Meghalaya Government are working in collaboration for popularization of dehydrated floral crafts of CSIR for income enhancement. More than 100 women in 36 clusters have been empowered across the State with knowledgebase of CSIR. The technology is branching out, as the trained women are willingly acting as Master Trainers, and extending this technology within their groups/ clusters across the State.

CSIR labs have made herbal formulations (anti-malarial, anti-arthritis, anti-fungal etc.) for benefit of common people. CSIR conducted Science and Health Awareness Programs focusing rural areas and small towns. CSIR deployed and popularized safe contraceptives among rural women. CSIR scientists also conducted awareness programs among rural women about Post-menopausal osteoporosis related health issues and their management. CSIR designed and deployed oxygen enrichment units (OEU) for Indian rural/ tribal community.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. CSIR promotes activities related to science and technology popularization for inculcating scientific temperament among youth. CSIR through its laboratory namely CSIR-National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (CSIR-NISCAIR) publishes and disseminates scientific and technological information that benefits youth and other segments of the society.

CSIR regularly undertakes activities aimed at disseminating information on its scientific competence and achievements through exhibitions, seminars, workshops and otherwise using mass media and interactive channels of communication including print, electronic and digital media. CSIR also utilizes social media extensively including Facebook and tweeter.

Recently organized "CSIR Technofest" during November 2016 at India International Trade Fair Grounds, New Delhi also attracted youth in large numbers. Their exciting queries clearly demonstrated that CSIR endeavors over the years to inculcate scientific temperament among youth have shown good positive results.

The science popularization activities also include lecture series of eminent scientist and industry captains for benefit of diverse CSIR stakeholders including youth. CSIR labs invite children from schools/colleges as well as general public on various occasions

such as National Science/ Technology Day, CSIR lab Foundation day. Three well circulated popular science magazines published by CSIR namely Science Reporter (English monthly) Vigyan Pragati (Hindi, monthly) and Science ki Duniya (Urdu, quarterly). These magazines are much circulated reaching out to youth in large numbers leading to inculcation of scientific temperament among them.

Establishment of new ITIs

891. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) presently operating in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government aims to establish 2,500 new (ITIs) in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the estimate of the Total number of students who would receive training in these institutes;

(d) the details of skills that would be imparted in these institutes; and

(e) the number of ITIs likely to be opened in the first phase, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) As per information captured on NCVTMIS portal as on date, a Total of 13351 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) are admitting trainees, affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). The details of ITIs, State-wise is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (e) Affiliation of ITIs is continuous process and is granted to the institutes conforming the norms laid down by NCVT. Presently, there is no specific scheme for opening of 2500 new ITIs in the country.

Statement*State-wise details of ITIs presently operating in the country*

Sl. No.	State	ITI Count	Total Seat sanctioned	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	699	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	479	128140	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	1477	
4.	Assam	30	6948	
5.	Bihar	1030	216515	
6.	Chandigarh	2	1322	
7.	Chhattisgarh	186	30398	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	221	
9.	Daman and Diu	2	410	
10.	Delhi	57	19299	
11.	Goa	14	5042	
12.	Gujarat	397	102582	
13.	Haryana	317	83288	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	231	44488	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	4749	
16.	Jharkhand	246	80839	
17.	Karnataka	1421	179451	
18.	Kerala	594	99597	
19.	Lakshadweep	1	94	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	919	163360	

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	883	291253	
22.	Manipur	1	288	
23.	Meghalaya	7	1192	
24.	Mizoram	3	1018	
25.	Nagaland	2	267	
26.	Odisha	631	165533	
27.	Puducherry	15	2382	
28.	Punjab	379	86337	
29.	Rajasthan	1820	338727	
30.	Sikkim	3	809	
31.	Tamil Nadu	625	118697	
32.	Telangana	286	75685	
33.	Tripura	15	2867	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2337	500835	
35.	Uttarakhand	145	26735	
36.	West Bengal	225	69190	
TOTAL		13351	2850734	

National policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

892. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:
SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:
SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding objectives of National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship;

- (b) the extent to which these objectives have been achieved;
- (c) whether there is any time bound commitment to achieve these objectives;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the State level policies are in consonance with the National Policy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) Recognizing the imperative need for skill development, National Skill Development Policy was formulated in 2009. Given the paradigm shift in skilling and entrepreneurship ecosystem in the country and the experience gained through implementation of various skill development programmes, there was an imminent need to review the existing policy. Moreover, the 2009 Policy itself provides for a review every five years to align the policy framework with the emerging trends in the national and international milieu. National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 supersedes the policy of 2009. The Government has notified the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 on 15th July, 2015 with the following objectives:-

- (i) the core objective of the policy is to empower the individual, by enabling her/him to realize their full potential through a process of lifelong learning where competencies are accumulated *via* instruments such as credible certifications, credit accumulation and transfer, etc. As individuals grow, the society and nation also benefit from their productivity and growth; and
- (ii) the core objective of the entrepreneurship framework is to coordinate and strengthen factors essential for growth of entrepreneurship across the country.

The policy framework has been developed to accomplish the vision of Skill India by adhering to the objectives made under the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015. The framework outlines eleven major paradigms and enablers to achieve these objectives of skilling India *viz:-* Aspiration and Advocacy; Global Partnership; Capacity; Outreach; Quality; ICT Enablement; Synergy; Trainers and Assessors; Mobilization and Engagement; Inclusively; and Promotion of skilling among women.

As the skill development is gradually evolving, the States are expected to carry out critical gap analysis in skilling space within their own States in terms of sectoral and job roles requirements etc. and to strictly follow Common Norms prescribed by the

Centre. Like-wise, the National Skill Development Mission (NSDM) is expected to provide a strong institutional framework both at the Centre and States for implementation of skilling activities in the Country. Accordingly, the states policies are expected to be in congruence to the National Policy.

Opening of PMKKs

893. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to open a number of Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKKs) across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such PMKKs set up so far; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to open PMKKs in each district of the country with modern infrastructure at the earliest, in order to facilitate skill training to the aspirants?

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 (MSDE) through National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra(s) (PMKKs) scheme on pan-India basis for skill development of prospective youths. 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. The scheme envisage to create benchmark institutions, focus on elements of quality, sustainability and connect with stakeholders and to transform skills delivery mandate to a sustainable institutional model. As of January 2017, 458 PMKKs have been allocated across 441 districts and 70 of these have become operational.

Allocation for National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme

894. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has launched a new National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme, aimed at supporting basic training to the employees;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds earmarked and released so far to the States under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Government of India has notified a new 'National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme' on 19th August, 2016.

The scheme aims to promote Apprenticeship Training by incentivizing employers who wish to engage apprentices. Under the scheme, the Government of India reimburses 25% of prescribed stipend subject to maximum ₹ 1,500/- per apprentice per month to all employers. The scheme also supports basic training to apprentices who come directly for apprenticeship training without any formal training. For this, the Government of India shares basic training cost of ₹ 7500 per apprentice for a maximum of 500 hours or 3 months with Basic Training Providers.

₹ 10,000 crore has been earmarked for the scheme spread over a period of four years (2016-2020). For the financial year 2016-17, ₹ 101 crore has been allocated for the scheme. The amount has not been released so far to the States/UTs.

Amount paid for outsourced projects

895. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by Government to parties to whom skill development projects have been outsourced in India;

(b) the amount paid by Government to such parties to whom skill development projects have been outsourced in foreign countries; and

(c) the nature of skill development projects outsourced in foreign countries and whether any monitoring of these projects is done and if so, the details of methods adopted to check the quality of services provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not outsourced any projects. However the Ministry and its key agencies have entered into formal agreement with 13 countries across the world with the purpose of technology transfer in skill training, training of trainers, setting up of Model Centres of Excellence. The names of the countries and contents of MoUs/Agreements/Amounts involved are given in Statement.

Statement*The list of the countries and the contents of MoUs/Agreements/Amounts involved:*

Sl. No.	Country	MoU Details
1.	United Kingdom	UKIERI -III began on April 1, 2016 and will continue for a 5 year period. Key areas of collaboration include: apprenticeship, assessment and content development. This is a jointly funded project between India and UK and financial commitments from the 2 sides are yet to be finalized.
2.	China	MoU signed in May 2015. First Joint Working Group Meeting held on 13 April 2016. India and China propose to collaborate to set up a Centre of Excellence for skill development in Gujarat. Gujarat state government to identify land and building and technical assistance to be provided by the Chinese side. There will be no financial commitments from either side
3.	Germany (DGT)	MoU signed on 5 October 2015. Germany has committed 3 Million Euros for establishing cooperative workplace based skill training in select industrial clusters, over the next 3 years.
4.	Qatar (Planning Bureau/NSDA)	MoU signed on June 2016. MoU focus will be on mutual recognition of qualifications. There is no financial commitments from either side
5.	UAE (Planning Bureau/NSDA)	MoU signed on April 2016. Focus is on recognition of Qualifications. There is no financial commitments from either side
6.	Switzerland (DGT)	MoU signed on 22 June 2016 in Winterthur, Switzerland. Bilateral meeting held. The focus area are sharing of best practices. No financial commitments from either side

Sl. No.	Country	MoU Details
7. Australia		AIEC Skills Working Group Meeting attended by Consultant DN. There is no separate MoU at present - new MoU under discussion. Focus areas are training of Trainers and Assessors, Sharing of Best Practices, Research Collaborations etc. No financial commitments from either side
8. France (NSDA)		MoU between NSDA and CNCF France. Focus is on sharing of best practice. MSDE signed an MoU with Department of Education. Focus on skill training in the power sector. Collaboration with Power SSC and Schneider Electric.
9. EU (NSDA)		Collaboration on India-EU Skills Project, technical assistance focused on SNQF implementation, LMIS and research support. Project concludes in December 2016
10. Canada (NSDC)		13 MoUs signed with Canada by NSDC, including tie ups with Indian and Canadian side - focused largely on collaboration with Sector Skills Councils
11. USA (NSDC)		NSDC signed an MoU with USIBC. Focus is on collaboration between US companies and Indian institutions in the area of skill development. There is no financial commitment
12. Singapore (NSDC)		MoU between NSDC and ITE Education Services, Singapore signed in October 2016, Focus is on setting up centres of excellence with technical assistance from Singapore. Costs to be borne by MSDE - budget outlay not yet finalized
13. Japan (DGT)		Collaboration with DGT. Focus area are creation of centres of excellence

Overlapping of Skill Development Programmes

896. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 20 Government Departments operating Skill Development Programmes with overlapping functions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Skill development programmes of the Central Government over the years have spread across more than 18 Ministries/Departments. In order to ensure convergence, Ministry is coordinating skill development efforts of the country and have notified Common Norms for rationalization of Central Government Schemes for Skill Development. The Norms includes funding/cost norms, third party certification, standard for inputs/outputs and assessment cost across the various skill development programme. Under Common Norms, all training programmes funded under any scheme of Government of India need to ensure certain input standards namely, standard training infrastructure, suitable qualification or experience of trainers, industry relevant content conforming to the requirement of NSQF, Aadhaar linked enrolment and video recording based assessment. The database of all training is also being aggregated under Labour Market Information System (LMIS) to improve monitoring and prevent duplication etc.

Persons employed through Skill India Mission

897. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any data regarding employment of persons who have been trained under the Skill India Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such persons employed during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken to provide skill training to people belonging to lower socio-economic strata and the minorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) At present, there are more than 40 schemes being implemented by various Ministries/ Departments for

providing a variety of skill development training programmes in the country. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is presently implementing Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) (2016-20) to enable a large number of youth for taking up Fresh Training (FT) as well as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for securing better placement and self-employment. It has targeted to provide skilling to one crore persons over the four years (2016-20) with an outlay of ₹ 12,000 crore.

The total number of persons placed by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) under fees based model during the last two years *i.e.* 2015-16 and 2016-17 (till December, 2016) is 633881 and 350683 respectively. Under PMKVY (2015-16), it was not mandatory for NSDC's training partners to report employment data. The employment data available reflects only a fraction of the actual employment provided under the scheme. Under PMKVY (2016-20) the focus on employment has been significantly enhanced. The PMKVY training partners have been mandated to have mentorship cum placement cells, with placements incentivized as per the Common Norms guidelines. Mobilization, monitoring and post training placement of trainees through Rozgar Melas (placement camps) and Kaushal Shivirs (mobilization camps) are an integral part of this scheme.

The skill development schemes being implemented by Central Ministries/ Departments across various sectors have provisions to promote the participation in skill development programmes by all socio-economic groups including SCs/STs and OBCs. Under the Craftsmen Training Scheme, candidate belonging to SC/ST category get reservation in proportion to their population in each State and Union Territory.

Approval of new Sector Skill Councils

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is promoting establishment of Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) to create occupational standards;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the criteria being followed for approval of new SSCs; and
- (d) whether Government is funding these SSCs by way of grants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) are industry-led bodies, which are responsible for the defining the skilling

needs, concept, processes, certification, and accreditation of their respective industry sectors in accordance with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) and approved under NSQF.

The following criteria are being followed by NSDC for approval of new SSCs:

- Priority Sectors as identified by erstwhile Planning Commission/ considering Government new policies and initiatives as per NITI Aayog
- Unorganized Sectors
- Organized with Large Workforce
- Large Workforce with Sizable Skill Gap
- No Overlap with segments of existing SSC
- Sector with special focus Eg: PwD, Ministry of Overseas
- Workforce addition of at least 5-10 lakhs in 10 years
- Smaller Sector to be mapped with existing SSC Eg: Cyber Security with IT SSC
- Club two three sectors to get sizable workforce Eg: Strategic Manufacturing
- Promoter with credibility in that Sector
- Ability to get support for the SSC in the Industry (Association and Companies)

NSDC has approved the creation of 40 Sector Skill Councils covering all the priority sectors, sectors with large workforce and un-organized sectors. The list of approved sector skill councils is given in the Statement (*See below*). Government provide initial grant through NSDC for setting up of various SSCs.

Statement

List of Approved Sector Skill Councils

Sl. No.	Sector	Name of the SSC
1.	Automotive	Automotive Skills Development Council
2.	Security	Security Sector Skill Development Council
3.	Retail	Retailers Association's Skill Council of India
4.	IT-ITeS	IT-ITeS Sector Skill Council

Sl. No.	Sector	Name of the SSC
5.	Media	Media and Entertainment Skills Council
6.	Rubber	Rubber Skill Development Council
7.	Healthcare	Healthcare Sector Skill Council
8.	Gems and Jewellery	Gems & Jewellery Skill Council of India
9.	Electronics and Hardware	Electronic Sector Skill Council of India
10.	Agriculture	Agriculture Skill Council of India
11.	Telecom	Telecom Sector Skill Council of India
12.	BFSI	Banking, Financial Services & Insurance (BFSI) Sector Skill Council of India
13.	Leather	Leather Sector Skill Council
14.	Food Processing	Food Industry Capacity & Skill Initiative
15.	Logistics	Logistics Skill Council
16.	Plumbing	Indian Plumbing Skills Council
17.	Capital Goods	Capital Goods Skill Council
18.	Construction	Construction Skill Development Council of India
19.	Life Sciences	Life Sciences Sector Skill Development Council
20.	Aviation and Aero space	Aviation and Aerospace Sector Skill Council
21.	Iron and Steel	Indian Iron and Steel Sector Skill Council
22.	Power	Power Sector Skill Council
23.	Mining	Skill Council for Mining Sector
24.	Textiles and Handlooms	Textile Sector Skill Council
25.	Apparels	Apparel, Madeups & Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council
26.	Beauty and Wellness	Beauty and wellenss Sector Skill Council
27.	Handicrafts	Handicrafts & carpets Sector Skill Council
28.	Tourism and Hospitality	Tourism & Hospitality Skill Council
29.	Infrastructure Equipment	Infrastructure Equipment Skill Council

Sl. No.	Sector	Name of the SSC
30.	Sports	Sports, Physical Education, Fitness and Leisure Sector Skill Council
31.	Oil and Gas	Hydro Carbon Sector Skill Council
32.	Chemical and Petrochemical	Chemical & Petrochemical Sector Skill Council
33.	Coating and Painting	Paints and Coatings Skill Council
34.	Green Jobs	Skill Council for Green Jobs
35.	PwD	Skill Council for PwD
36.	Domestic Workers	Domestic Workers Sector Skill Council
37.	Furniture and Fittings	Furniture & Fittings Skill Council
38.	Instrumentation	Instrumentation, Automation, Surveillance & Communication Sector Skill Council
39.	Strategic Manufacturing	Strategic Manufacturing Sector Skill Council
40.	Management	Management and Entrepreneurship and Professional Skills Council

Upgradation of ITIs with World Bank assistance

899. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is helping the Ministry to upgrade ITIs in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of modern facilities being proposed as a part of their upgradation;

(c) the details of ITIs going to be upgraded in Telangana; and

(d) by when the entire exercise is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) has been taken up with the World Bank assistance that *inter-alia* covers upgradation of 400 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in 34 States /Union Territories (UTs). The scheme objective also includes enhancement

of knowledge and skills of ITI instructors, strengthening curriculum development, reforms, capacity building etc. Physical component under VTIP consisted of setting up of new classrooms, workshops and modernization of tools, equipment and machinery, training of trainers and ensuring congenial environment.

(c) Upgradation of 8 Government ITIs covered in the State of Telangana and location of ITIs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) TOTAL fund released to States/UTs is ₹ 1633 crore against which ₹ 1551 crore has been utilized, so far. The closing date for the project is September 2018.

Statement

Location of ITI in the Telangana State covered for upgradation under Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP)

State	Location of the ITI	District
Telangana (8 ITIs)	Kothagudem	Khammam
	Sangareddy	Medak
	Peddapally	Karimnagar
	Mancherial	Adilabad
	Old city Hyderabad	Hyderabad
	Shivaji Nagar	Nizamabad
	Mahabubnagar(W)	Mahabubnagar
	Hathnoora	Medak

Special policy for Nomadic and Denotified Nomadic Tribes

†900. MAHANT SHAMBHU PRASADJI TUNDIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to formulate a special policy for development of Nomadic and De-notified Nomadic Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Government of India has constituted National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) which has started functioning from January, 2015.

The Terms of Reference of the Commission are as follows:—

- (i) To prepare a State-wise list of castes belonging to De-notified and Nomadic Tribes.
- (ii) To identify the castes belonging to De-notified and Nomadic Tribes in the Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List/State List of Other Backward Classes.
- (iii) To identify the castes belonging to De-notified and Nomadic Tribes which have not been included in the Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List of Other Backward Classes and to pursue their case for inclusion in these lists depending on the modalities laid down for the purpose.
- (iv) To identify the places where DNTs are densely populated.
- (v) To evaluate the progress of the development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes under the Union and the States.
- (vi) To suggest appropriate measures in respect of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Government.
- (vii) Any other related work as may be assigned by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

The Commission has been constituted for a period of 3 years and it will submit its report/recommendations for consideration of the Government by January 2018.

Access to differently abled people

901. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any status report on access to differently abled people in the country; and
- (b) if so, the details about the access to differently abled students in primary, secondary and higher education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND

EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) There is no status report on access to differently abled people in the country.

Disability being a State subject, State Governments have been requested to take necessary action for implementation of the provisions of the PwD Act. To successfully operationalize and create accessible environment, Government has conceptualized a multi-sectorial campaign "Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan)" as a nation-wide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility for PwDs. The Campaign focuses on enhancing the accessibility of built environment, transportation environment and Information Communication Technology environment.

(b) Frame-work for revising text-books at the primary level from accessibility lens has been developed. A detailed concept note on Accessibility concerns for Children with Disabilities (CwDs) has been developed. Tactile Map book, Upper Primary Stage, has been published for Students with Visual Impairments. This Map book includes 25 maps and diagrams, based on curriculum on geography at upper primary stage. Interactive descriptions along with activities for each diagram and map are given in a sequential manner. Audio of Map book in Daisy format has also been developed in both Hindi and English versions. Thus, efforts have been made to teach concepts of maps through multi-media. An exemplar material in economics is being developed for the learners with Visual Impairments. This exemplar material is introductory in nature and meant for learners at higher secondary stage.

Victims of alcoholism and substance abuse

902. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rehabilitation centres for the victims of alcoholism and substance abuse in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of victims admitted to these centres during the last five years, year-wise;

(c) whether any financial assistance and other supports are being provided to the families of victims; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry implements a "Central

Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services". The Scheme has provision of financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) and to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts. A list of State-wise IRCAs is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per the available information, the number of beneficiaries admitted to these centres during the last five years, year-wise, is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of beneficiaries (approx.)
1.	2011-12	128412
2.	2012-13	74907
3.	2013-14	98892
4.	2014-15	108855
5.	2015-16	146124

(c) and (d) The IRCAs have a well-defined program for the family members especially for co-dependence and ensuring the social reintegration of the addict/family. This includes counselling, relapse prevention, self-help programme, and reaching out to the families of the addicts through regular home visits. The focus is to make the families understand addiction and help them develop a caring attitude towards the addicts. The thrust is to help the addicts as well as their families deal with their negative emotions and improve their quality of life.

Statement

State-wise number of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) run under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of IRCAs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11
2.	Bihar	12
3.	Chhattisgarh	2

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of IRCAs
4.	Goa	1
5.	Gujarat	8
6.	Haryana	11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
9.	Jharkhand	2
10.	Karnataka	36
11.	Kerala	24
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18
13.	Maharashtra	67
14.	Odisha	34
15.	Punjab	35
16.	Rajasthan	16
17.	Tamil Nadu	29
18.	Telangana	91
19.	Uttar Pradesh	30
20.	Uttarakhand	4
21.	West Bengal	12
22.	Chandigarh	0
23.	Delhi	6
24.	Puducherry	1
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
26.	Lakshadweep	0
27.	Daman and Diu	0
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
30.	Assam	17
31.	Manipur	21
32.	Meghalaya	2

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of IRCAs
33.	Mizoram	10
34.	Nagaland	5
35.	Tripura	0
36.	Sikkim	1
TOTAL		428

Protection of rights of senior citizens

903. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is taking steps to protect the rights of senior citizens in the country;

(b) the status of implementation of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to introduce a new national policy for senior citizens and if so, the details and deadline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir. The status of implementation of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, State-wise, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The existing National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in 1999 to reaffirm the commitment of the Government to ensure the well being of the older persons. Keeping in view the changing demographic pattern, socio-economic needs of the senior citizens, social value system and advancement in the field of science and technology over the last decade, a new National Policy for Senior Citizens is under finalization to replace the NPOP-1999.

Statement

Progress report of Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 as on 31.12.2016

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Date of Notification of Act	Appointed date of enforcement of Act in State/UT	Date of Notification of Rules	Date of Notification of Maintenance Officer	Date of Notification of Maintenance Tribunal	Date of Notification of Appellate Tribunal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.04.2008	28.04.2008	28.12.2011	Action taken	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
2.	Bihar	28.09.2011	19.10.2011	07.09.2012	09.11.2011	09.11.2011	09.11.2011
3.	Chhattisgarh	26.09.2008	26.09.2008	07.05.2010	24.01.2009	24.01.2009	24.01.2009
4.	Goa	23.09.2008	01.10.2008	01.10. 2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009
5.	Gujarat	07.10.2008	07.10.2008	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009
6.	Haryana	22.10.2008	22,10.2008	19.06.2009	28.8.2009	23.11.2010	23.11.2010
7.	Himachal Pradesh	The State has its own Act					
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Act not applicable					
9.	Jharkhand	12.04.2008	01.04.2008	2014	14.02.2009	14.02.2009	14.02.2009
10.	Karnataka	27.03.2008	01.04.2008	19.11.2009	13.09.2010	19.02.2009	19.02.2009

Written Answers to

[9 February, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	268
11.	Kerala	24.09.2008	24.09.2008	28.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
12.	Madhya Pradesh	23.08.2008	23.08.2008	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	
13.	Maharashtra	27.02.2009	01.03.2009	23.06.2010	04.05.2010	04.05.2010	28-09-2010	
14.	Odisha	20.09.2008	01.10.2008	24.09.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	
15.	Punjab	15.07.2008	15.07.2008	17.10.2012	27.08.2008	27.08.2008	27.08.2008	
16.	Rajasthan	31.07.2008	01.08.2008	18.06.2010	19.09.2008	19.09.2008	19.09.2008	
17.	Tamil Nadu	29.09.2008	29.09.2008	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	
18.	Telangana	22.04.2008	28.04.2008	28.12.2011	Action taken	19.08.2008	19.08.2008	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	25.09.2012	25.09.2012	24.2.2014	31.10.2014	20.10.2014	20.10.2014	
20.	Uttarakhand	11.11.2008	01.11.2008	19.12.2011	07.08.2014	07.08.2012	07.08.2012	
21.	West Bengal	05.12.2008	05.12.2008	12.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009	
North-eastern States:								Unstarred Questions
22.	Meghalaya	22.06.2012	22.06.2012	2012	25.09.2012	08.05.2014	08.05.2014	
23.	Sikkim	03.05.2012	01.02.2012	2014	27.06.2012	18.12.2011	18.12.2011	
24.	Tripura	14.08.2008	15.08.2008	22.08.2008	15.12.2008	15.08.2008	15.08.2008	

25.	Assam	04.10.2008	04.10.2008	27.09.2012	02.08.2008	02.08.2008	02.08.2008	Written Answers to
26.	Manipur	29.10.2009	30.10.2009	02.12.2011	06.07.2012	06.07.2012	14.09.2012	
27.	Mizoram	29.12.2008	01.01.2009	09.07.2014	01.12.2014	01.12.2014	01.12.2014	
28.	Nagaland	22.04.2008	22.04.2008	•	07.02.2014	07.02.2014	07.02.2014	
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	08.08.2008	06.08.2008	•	19.06.2012	19.06.2012	19.06.2012	
Union Territories:								
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.05.2008	21.05.2008	29.02.2012	04.03.2010	04.03.2010	04.03.2010	[9 February, 2017]
31.	Chandigarh	21.10.2008	22.10.2008	12.08.2009	17.04.2012	22.12.2008	22.12.2008	
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	06.05.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	
33.	Daman and Diu	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	04.05.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	
34.	Delhi	08.09.2008	01.09.2008	30.06.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	11.02.2011	Unstarred Questions
35.	Lakshadweep	25.10.2008	22.09.2008	16.03.2015	16.03.2015	16.03.2015	16.03.2015	
36.	Puducherry	31.10.2008	01.11.2008	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	
• Action pending								

Orphanages and old age homes run by Government

904. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orphanages and old age homes run by Government, separately for Central and State orphanages and old age homes, State-wise;

(b) the number of people employed in such orphanages and old age homes separately for Central and State orphanages and old age homes, State-wise; and

(c) the number of orphans and old age people residing in those orphanages and old age homes separately for Central and State orphanages and old age homes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, that Ministry is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances, including orphan children. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes including Children Homes and Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAA). As per ICPS norms the number of Staff appointed in Children's Home and SAAs is 14 and 11 respectively. However, the actual number of staff working in Children's Home and SAAs is not maintained centrally. The details of Children Homes and SAAs along with beneficiaries supported under ICPS State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants-in-aid are given to Non-Governmental Organizations/ Voluntary Organizations/ Panchayati Raj Institutions etc., *inter-alia*, for running and maintenance of *inter-alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of older persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc.

As per the norms of IPOP Scheme, there is a provision for engaging seven staff members on honorarium basis by the NGOs for running an Old Age Home. Details of the number of Old Age Homes and the number of beneficiaries State-wise is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

As regard State run Old Age Homes, data is not maintained centrally.

Statement-I

*The number of Children Homes and SAAs presently functioning in the country,
States/UTs under ICPS*

Sl. No.	State	Children Home	Bene- ficiaries	Specia- lized Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	Bene- ficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	3628	14	135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	10	1	9
3.	Assam	25	675	7	39
4.	Bihar	21	624	10	119
5.	Chhattisgarh	35	1233	9	48
6.	Goa	1	201	2	46
7.	Gujarat	48	2060	9	77
8.	Haryana	23	1180	3	61
9.	Himachal Pradesh	27	1038	1	9
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	132	2	20
11.	Jharkhand	4	155	3	57
12.	Karnataka	65	2744	23	243
13.	Kerala	12	666	14	253
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	1686	22	213
15.	Maharashtra	69	3563	14	118
16.	Manipur	23	789	7	37
17.	Meghalaya	37	828	1	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	32	1055	7	58
19.	Nagaland	16	674	4	24
20.	Odisha	90	6712	14	212
21.	Punjab	11	235	5	146
22.	Rajasthan	72	1565	36	216
23.	Sikkim	10	403	2	13
24.	Tamil Nadu	222	16466	15	233
25.	Tripura	13	492	6	39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	47	1443	15	150
27.	Uttarakhand	6	315	2	25
28.	West Bengal	51	3554	24	283
29.	Telangana	44	2687	11	309
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	342	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	8	399	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	2	100	-	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	23	1401	3	48
36.	Puducherry	22	1008	2	24
TOTAL		1162	60063	288	3270

Statement-II

State-wise number of Old Age Homes and the number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Old Age Homes	Beneficiaries of OAH
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74	1850
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	25
3.	Assam	18	450
4.	Bihar	3	75
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	75
6.	Goa	0	0
7.	Delhi	2	50
8.	Gujarat	3	75
9.	Haryana	6	150
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1	25
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	0	0
13.	Karnataka	55	1425
14.	Kerala	6	150
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5	125
16.	Manipur	19	475
17.	Maharashtra	21	525
18.	Mizoram	0	0
19.	Meghalaya	0	0
20.	Nagaland	1	25
21.	Odisha	42	1050

1	2	3	4
22.	Punjab	6	150
23.	Puducherry	0	0
24.	Rajasthan	3	75
25.	Sikkim	0	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	56	1400
27.	Telangana	13	350
28.	Tripura	3	75
29.	Uttar Pradesh	25	625
30.	Uttarakhand	3	75
31.	West Bengal	28	700
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
33.	Chandigarh	0	0
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
35.	Daman and Diu	0	0
36.	Lakshadweep	0	0
TOTAL		397	10000

Orphanages and old age homes run by communities

905. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether orphanages and old age homes are run by some communities;

(b) if so, whether Government maintains the data thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, the number of orphanages and old age homes run by Muslim, Christian, Buddhist, Parsi and Jain communities, separately, along with the number of orphans and old age people residing therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the Ministry of Women and Child Development, that Ministry is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances, including orphan children. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes including Children Homes and SAAs. The Scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care. Presently, the total number of Children Homes and SAAs financially assisted under ICPS are 1450 and 63333 children are residing in these homes. Details of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) are given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 904 (Part (a) to (c))].

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants-in-aid are given to Non-Governmental Organizations/ Voluntary Organizations/ Panchayati Raj Institutions etc., *inter-alia*, for running and maintenance of *inter-alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of older persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. Honorarium is provided to the seven number of Staff engaged in each Old Age Home under the Scheme of IPOP.

Details along with the number of beneficiaries of the Old Age Homes supported are given in Statement-II [Refer to the Statement Appended to Answer to USQ No. 904 (Part (a) to (b))]

Section 19 of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007 provides for establishment and maintenance of Old Age Homes by the State Government for the indigent senior citizens. Section 19 of the above Act provides that the State Government may establish and maintain such number of old age homes at accessible places, as it may deem necessary, in a phased manner, beginning with at least one in each district to accommodate in such homes a minimum of one hundred fifty senior citizens who are indigent.

It also provides that the State Government may, prescribe a scheme for management of old age homes, including the standards and various types of services to be provided by them which are necessary for medical care and means of entertainment to the inhabitants of such homes.

Data regarding the Old Age Homes run by the Communities is not maintained Centrally.

Menace of drug abuse among children

906. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared a National Plan to curb drug, alcohol and substance abuse among children as directed by the Supreme Court, recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the fresh steps taken by Government to check the widespread menace of drug abuse among children, particularly adolescents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) The Supreme Court in its judgement dated 14.12.2016 in the Writ Petition (Civil) No. 906 of 2014 has given the following directions:—

- (i) Complete a National Survey and generate a national database within a period of six months;
- (ii) Formulate and adopt a comprehensive national plan within four months, which will among other things also address the areas of immediate concern noted earlier; and
- (iii) Adopt specific content in the school curriculum under the aegis of New Education Policy (NEP)

The Government has taken the following measures:—

The Ministry has, in the month of August, 2016, assigned the work of conducting the National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), AIIMS, New Delhi to be completed by 2018.

The Ministry has formulated a National Policy for Drug Demand Reduction which at present, has been referred to a Group of Ministers headed by the Minister of Home Affairs.

The Ministry has issued an advisory to all States and Union Territories on 11.8.2016 for taking coordinated action to address the problem of drug abuse which, *inter-alia*, includes prevention of substance abuse among children in the country such as:—

- (a) Conducting Sensitization and Preventive education programmes in schools and colleges throughout the year.
- (b) Establishing separate and specialized de-addiction treatment centres/facilities for drug dependent children, especially in Government Hospitals/Medical colleges.
- (c) Providing treatment facilities for those in the Juvenile Justice Systems including Juvenile Homes and Children Homes.
- (d) Providing appropriate facilities for children including street children.
- (e) Creating awareness generation through Youth organizations like Nehru Yuva Kendra, NSS and through print, electronic and social media.

In addition, the Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institution, Urban Local Bodies, etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres of Addicts to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including child users.

National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous Institute under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, in association with collaborating agencies, has been conducting awareness and capacity building programmes in schools, colleges, universities and community on ill effects of alcoholism and substance (drug) abuse as a measure of preventive step. The details of the programmes being organized by the NISD during the current financial year is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Ministry of Women and Child Development have informed that the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has come into effect from 15.01.2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. In the said Act, a separate chapter has been added in which stringent penalty has been imposed on whoever gives intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to a child. Section 77 and 78 of the JJ Act, 2015 read as follows:—

Section 77- *Whoever gives, or causes to be given, to any child any intoxicating liquor or any narcotic drug or tobacco products or psychotropic substance, except on the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees.*

Section 78- *Whoever uses a child, for vending, peddling, carrying, supplying or smuggling any intoxicating liquor, narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, shall be liable for rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine up to one lakh rupees.*

With regard to specific content in the school curriculum under the aegis of New Education Policy (NEP), Department of Higher Education has informed that the Draft New Education Policy is under formulation. At the time of finalization of the New Education Policy, the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court relating to adoption of specific contents in school curriculum on drugs and alcoholism under the NEP will be considered by them.

Statement

Details of the programmes being organised by NSID during the current financial year

Sl. No.	Programme	No. of Programmes	No. of Beneficiaries (approx.)
1.	Awareness/Sensitization Programme for School/ College/ University Students & NSS Volunteers	152	11400
2.	Capacity Building Programme for School Teachers on Drug Abuse Prevention	26	820
3.	Capacity Building Programme for functionaries of drug de-addiction centres supported by the Ministry which, <i>inter alia</i> , includes spreading awareness about ill effects of drug abuse in their community	20	520
TOTAL		198	12740

Social and educational condition of poor classes

†907. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any specific information regarding the social and educational condition of poor classes; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to conduct a survey regarding the social and educational condition of the poor classes so that specific information about them can be received just like the Sachar Committee which was appointed to obtain specific information about the Muslim community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The social and educational backwardness of communities is assessed by the National Commission for Backward Classes, which depending on their assessment advises the Government for inclusion of socially and educationally backward classes in the Central List of Other Backward Classes. A Socio Economic Caste Census that commenced in 2011 has surveyed urban and rural households, in all States/Union Territories, based on, *inter-alia*, livelihood means and deprivation factors.

Scheduled Caste status to Dalit Christians

908. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) since how long the demand for giving Scheduled Caste (SC) status to Dalit Christians is pending in the Ministry;
- (b) what are the reasons that the Ministry is not taking any decision on this genuine demand; and
- (c) the details of recommendations made by each of the Committee constituted for this purpose along with the constraints that the Ministry is facing to grant SC status to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Para 3 of the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 *inter-alia*, stipulates that no person who professes a religion different from the Hindu, the Sikh or the Buddhist religion shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste. A number of writ petitions have filed in the Supreme Court pleading for Scheduled Caste status for converts to Christianity, who may originally have belonged to castes, which are currently specified as Scheduled Castes. The matter is presently, sub-judice.

Benefits of reservation

†909. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of castes included at present under Other Backward Classes (OBC);
- (b) the details of castes which got benefits of reservation following implementation of reservation for OBCs; and
- (c) the details of castes whose proposals for reservation under OBCs are still pending with Government and since when, and the details of action being taken on the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) As on date, the Central list of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) comprises 2494 entries. An 'entry' for this purpose includes caste, its synonyms and sub-castes.

The persons belonging to all the castes included in the Central List of OBCs from time to time became entitled to the benefits of reservation, as admissible for Non-Creamy Layer of OBCs, from the date of inclusion of the respective castes in the Central List of OBCs as given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No such cases are pending with the Government.

Statement

Notifications issued by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for inclusion/amendment of castes/communities in the Central list of OBCs for various States/UTs.

Sl. No.	Date of Gazette Notification	State/UT
1	2	3
1.	13.09.1993	Specification of OBCs in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh (No. 12011/68/93-BCC)
2.	20.10.1994	Specification of OBCs in respect of Odisha, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Puducherry (No. 12011/9/1994-BCC)
3.	16.05.1995	Corrigendum in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. (No.12011/21/95-BCC)
4.	25.05.1995	Specification of OBCs in respect of J&K, Manipur, Sikkim and Delhi. (No. 12011/7/95-BCC)
5.	17.07.1995	Corrigendum in respect of Sikkim, Manipur and Delhi. (No.12011/7/1995-BCC)
6.	11.03.1996	Addition in the lists of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal (No. 12011/96/94-BCC)
7.	11.12.1996	Addition in the lists of Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. (No. 12011 /44/96-BCC)
8.	08.07.1997	Corrigendum in respect of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. (No. 12011/68/93-BCC)
9.	02.09.1997	Corrigendum in respect of Kerala. (No. 12011/12/96-BCC)
10.	17.12.1997	Addition in the list of Uttar Pradesh. (NO.12011/13/97-BCC)
11.	12.12.1997	Specification of OBCs in respect of Chandigarh (No. 12011/99/94-BCC)

1	2	3
12.	04.08. 1998	Corrigendum in respect of Maharashtra (No.12011/12/96-BCC)
13.	06.08.1998	Corrigendum in respect of M.P. (No.12011/68/93-BCC)
14.	27.10.1999	Amendment in the list of Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P., W.B. (No.12011/68/98-BCC)
15.	06.12.1999	Amendment in the lists of Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P., W.B., (No.12011/88/98-BCC)
16.	04.04.2000	Amendment in the Central List of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, U.P. W.B. (No.12011/36/99-BCC)
17.	21.09.2000	Amendment in the Central list of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P., W.B. (No.12011/44/99-BCC)
18.	06.09.2001	Amendment in the Central List of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, U.P., W.B. (No.12015/9/2000-BCC)
19.	20.06.2003	Amendment in the Central list of Andhra Pradesh, Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan and W.B.(12011/1/2001-BCC)
20.	13.01.2004	Amendment in the Central lists of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh. (No.1201 1/4/2002-BCC)
21.	17.01.06	A. P., Bihar, NCT of Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, M.P., Maharashtra, Odisha, Puducherry and U.P., (No.12011/9/2004-BCC)
22.	12.03.07	Inclusion/Amendment in the C.L. of OBCs in respect of Daman and Diu, Andaman & Nicobar, Uttaranchal, Puducherry, Tripura, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra (No. 12011/14/2004-BCC)
23.	13.7.2010	Amendment in entry No.26 of Central list of OBC in respect of State Andhra Pradesh (No.12011/1/2007-BCC(pt)
24.	30.7.2010	Inclusion of caste Adrakhi in the Central list of OBC for the State of Bihar. (No.12018/6/2005-BCC)
25.	18.8.2010	Inclusion/amendment in the Central list of Castes for the State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Daman and Diu. (No. 12015/2/2007-BCC)
26.	12.10.2010	Corrigendum - Inclusion/amendment in the Central list of Castes for the State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Daman and Diu. (No, 12015/2/2007-BCC)
27.	16.06.2011	Inclusion/modification in the Central list of OBCs for the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry (No.12015/15/2008-BCC)
28.	8.12.2011	Inclusion/modification in the Central list of OBCs for the States/UTs of

1	2	3
		Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, N.C.T. of Delhi and Puducherry. (No.12015/13/2010-BC-II)
29.	17.2.2014	Inclusion/modification in the Central List of OBCs for the States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, N.C.T. of Delhi, Puducherry and Chandigarh. (No. 12015/05/2011-BC-II)
30.	4.3.2014	Inclusion/Amendment of Jat Community in the Central list of OBCs for the States/UT of Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. No.20012/129/2009-BC-II)
31.	14.1.2015	Amendment in entry No.37 (Karmariya) of Central List of OBCs in respect of State of Madhya Pradesh (No.12011/04/20 14-BC-II)
32.	27.5.2015	Amendment in the Central List of OBCs in respect of entry No. 58 and 87 of the States of Haryana and Karnataka respectively, consequent upon inclusion of certain parts thereof in the list of Scheduled Castes. (No.12011/1/2015-BC-II)
33.	15.7.2015	Inclusion of caste/community in the Central list of OBCs for the State of Himachal Pradesh. (No. 12015/05/2011-BC-II)
34.	9.9.2015	Amendment in the Central List of OBCs for two States (Gujarat and Uttarakhand).
35.	11.8.2016	Inclusion/modification/deletion in the Central list of OBCs for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. (No.12011/4/2014-BC-II)
36.	26.8.2016	Corrigendum - Inclusion/modification/deletion in the Central list of OBCs for the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.(No.12011/4/2014-BC-II)
37.	7.12.2016	Inclusions/Modifications in the Central list of OBCs for the States of Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand.(No.12011/6/2014-BC-II)

Eradication of superstition and other evils

910. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to eradicate superstition and other social evils in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is concerned with the social evils arising out of the practice of untouchability.

Article 17 of the Constitution of India, abolished practice of 'untouchability', forbade its practice in any form and made enforcement of any disability arising out of 'untouchability' as an offence punishable in accordance with law.

An Act of Parliament namely, the Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955, prescribes punishment for enforcement of any disability arising from practice of 'untouchability'. Likewise, another Act of Parliament, namely the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act, 1989 as amended, which also falls within the provisions of Article 17 of the Constitution, *inter-alia*, prescribes punishment for offences of superstitious nature namely performing/ promoting dedication of a Scheduled Caste (SC) or a Scheduled Tribe (ST) woman to a deity, idol, object of worship, temple, or other religious institution as a devadasi or any other similar practice, causing physical harm or mental agony of a member of a SC or a ST on the allegation of practicing witchcraft or being a witch.

As the responsibility of implementation of the PCR Act and the PoA Act primarily lies with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, action is taken by them to effectively implement provisions these Acts. Under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Central assistance is also admissible to them, *inter-alia*, for awareness generation and incentive for inter-caste marriage where one of the spouses is a member of a Scheduled Caste, to promote social integration and harmony.

The practice of untouchability in the historical perspective is construed as a social evil emanating from caste based prejudices, and manual scavenging is a subhuman expression of the same. The Parliament has enacted the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) to provide for prohibition of employment as manual scavengers and rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their families.

Rehabilitation of leprosy patients

911. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the leprosy patients have a society of their own and likewise, as they are discarded by the society due to their ailment;
- (b) if so, what measures Government is taking to instill faith in such patients in order to bring them back to the mainstream of the society; and
- (c) what welfare measures Government is taking to rehabilitate such patients who

have been abandoned by their own family members?

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 in the recent past, newly detected leprosy patients are not being segregated / isolated from their family / society. This is because of early detection of cases, timely administration of treatment, greater accessibility of MDT services, decrease in stigma and increased awareness about the nature of the disease and its curability.

In so far as the issue of separate colonies for leprosy affected patients is concerned, the above colonies are resettlement colonies of persons affected by leprosy. Government of India does not promote or advocate establishment of separate colonies for persons affected by leprosy because it increases social stigma. Earlier, when there was lack of awareness about the disease, leprosy patients were isolated from the community which led to the formation of leprosy colonies.

(b) M/o Health and Family Welfare, Government of India is generating awareness to remove stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy. On 30th January, 2017 *i.e.* Anti Leprosy Day, Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign (SLAC) was carried out in all the States/UTs wherein Gram Sabhas in all the villages were organized and messages on leprosy awareness were spread.

- (c) (i) NLEP-guidelines on reduction of stigma and discrimination against persons affected by leprosy have been issued to the States/UTs in order to reduce such discrimination.
- (ii) In so far as medical care of inhabitants of leprosy colonies is concerned, regular visits by medical staff to leprosy colonies are conducted to help with prevention of disability and ulcer care and to provide general treatment to residents of colonies.
- (iii) Awareness campaigns are being regularly carried out to address the issue of stigma associated with leprosy.
- (iv) Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) implements a central sector scheme, namely, Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) running projects for the welfare of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) aimed at enabling them to reach and maintain their optimal, physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional

levels. The scheme is applicable to all the States/UTs in the country. The Scheme envisages support to total number of 18 projects including project for rehabilitation of Leprosy-Cured Persons (LCPs).

Objectives of NBCFDC

912. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the objectives of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC);
- (b) what are the schemes being implemented by NBCFDC, State-wise; and
- (c) whether NBCFDC has any special scheme for women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The main objective of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) are to promote economic and developmental activities for the benefit of Backward Classes and to assist these classes by way of loans and advances for economically and financially viable schemes and projects and assists these classes by way of loans for pursuing general/professional/technical education or training at graduate and higher levels.

(b) NBCFDC implements following schemes through Channelising Agencies and PSBs/RRBs in the States.

1. Term Loan Scheme
2. Micro Finance Scheme

The details of loan disbursed and number of beneficiaries assisted during 2016-17 (upto 31.01.2017) and cumulative State/UT-wise is given in Statement-I and III (*See* below). The Skill Development Training Programmes (SDTP) are implemented by Government Training Institutes and Sector Skill Councils. State-wise achievements are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) Yes, NBCFDC provides loans for eligible women beneficiaries of Backward Classes through SCAs and PSBs/Banks under following specific schemes.

- (i) New Swarnima for Women
- (ii) Mahila Samridhi Yojana (Micro Finance Scheme for women)

The details of the schemes are given in Statement-IV.

Statement-I

*Details showing State/UT-wise and scheme-wise details of funds released by
NBCFDC for the year 2016-17 (upto 31.01.17)*

Financial: ₹ in Lakh

Physical: No. of Beneficiaries

Sl. No.	2016-17 (upto 31.01.17)						
	Financial			Physical			
	Term	Micro	Total	Term	Micro	Total	
	Loan	Finance		Loan	Finance		
	Schemes			Schemes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.89	0.00	8.89	29	0	29
2.	Assam						
	(i) through SCA's						
	(ii) through Vijaya Bank	12.77	0.00	12.7	3	0	3
	(iii) through NEDFI	0.00	400.00	400.00	0	3000	3000
3.	Bihar	1091.10	0.00	1091.10	1729	0	1729
4.	Chhattisgarh	0.70	0.00	0.70	1	0	1
5.	Gujarat	941.47	145.00	1086.47	1107	897	2004
6.	Goa	50.00	0.00	50.00	47	0	47
7.	Haryana	325.87	75.00	400.87	1025	500	1525
8.	Himachal Pradesh	340.66	10.00	350.66	525	100	625
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	190.00	110.00	300.00	320	980	1300
10.	Jharkhand	97.65	2.50	100.15	126	5	131
11.	Karnataka	926.07	1030.50	1956.57	1330	7714	9044

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12. Kerala		4077.09	3998.00	8075.09	6503	30315	36818
13. Madhya Pradesh		100.56	0.00	100.56	121	0	121
14. Manipur							
(i) through SCA's							
(ii) through NEDFi		0.00	400.00	400.00	0	3000	3000
15. Maharashtra		12.61	0.00	12.61	6	0	6
16. Punjab		425.00	875.00	1300.00	845	8090	8935
17. Rajasthan		2.09	0.00	2.09	4	0	4
18. Sikkim		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
19. Tamil Nadu		402.19	7200.00	7602.19	722	47155	47877
20. Tripura		1750.00	250.00	2000.00	3900	2500	6400
21. Uttar Pradesh		763.65	600.00	1363.65	1431	2812	4243
22. Uttarakhand		0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
23. West Bengal		275.00	225.00	500.00	467	1525	1992
SUB TOTAL							
STATES (1 to 23)		11793.37	15321.00	27114.37	20241	108593	128834
II. UTs							
24. Chandigarh		0.30	0.00	0.30	2	0	2
25. Delhi		17.50	0.00	17.50	21	0	21
26. Puducherry		300.43	200.00	500.43	501	2000	2501
Sub TOTAL/UTs (24 to 26)		318.23	200.00	518.23	524	2000	2524
TOTAL (I + II)		12111.60	15521.00	27632.60	20765	110593	131358

Statement-II*State-wise achievements of Skill Development Training Programme*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs.	No. of Trainees		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150	270	915
2.	Assam	0	0	1192
3.	Bihar	500	870	370
4.	Chandigarh	0	50	
5.	Chhattisgarh	90	340	400
6.	Delhi	100	110	100
7.	Goa	0	50	0
8.	Gujarat	670	770	500
9.	Haryana	1850	860	1330
10.	Himachal Pradesh	150	230	342
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	210	250
12.	Jharkhand	350	1020	500
13.	Karnataka	410	270	540
14.	Kerala	290	370	80
15.	Madhya Pradesh	200	690	1857
16.	Maharashtra	320	120	330
17.	Manipur	200	500	380
18.	Odisha	0	760	660
19.	Puducherry	0	50	0
20.	Punjab	90	390	234
21.	Rajasthan	680	230	1269

1	2	3	4	5
22. Sikkim		0	150	0
23. Tamil Nadu		480	330	670
24. Telangana		0	0	197
25. Tripura		0	0	565
26. Uttar Pradesh		3060	705	1210
27. Uttarakhand		0	25	305
28. West Bengal		655	2040	950
TOTAL		10295	11410	15146

Statement-III

Details showing cumulative State/UT-wise and scheme-wise-details of funds released by NBCFDC since inception (upto 31.01.17)

Financial: ₹ in lakh

Physical: No. of Beneficiaries

Sl. No.		Financial			Physical		
		Term Loan Schemes	Micro Finance	Total	Term Loan Schemes	Micro Finance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. States							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14434.35	2975.00	17409.35	219610	117968	337578
2.	Assam						
	(i) through SCA's	921.32	773.10	1694.42	1085	4371	5456
	(ii) through Vijaya Bank	12.77	0.00	12.77	3	0	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(iii) through NEDFi	0.00	4125.00	4125.00	0	40587	40587
3.	Bihar	4901.64	100.00	5001.64	10257	400	10657
4.	Chhattisgarh	1185.21	82.81	1268.02	2014	352	2366
5.	Gujarat	13835.53	1448.21	15283.74	27490	11396	38886
6.	Goa	1990.08	57.65	2047.73	1880	367	2247
7.	Haryana	6471.78	1956.50	8428.28	29516	9983	39499
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6869.09	448.46	7317.55	10471.00	2073	12544
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1559.92	382.56	1942.48	3548	3171	6719
10.	Jharkhand	783.95	361.50	1145.45	1424	1515	2939
11.	Karnataka	27186.53	9169.23	36355.76	166980	56396	223376
12.	Kerala	67962.77	34068.48	102031.25	190766	392149	582915
13.	Madhya Pradesh	5057.57	327.50	5385.07	17686	1552	19238
14.	Manipur						
	(i) through SCA's	483.04	0.00	483.04	1061	0	1061
	(ii) through NEDFi	0.00	2175.00	2175.00	0	18295	18295
15.	Maharashtra	20040.58	4112.00	24152.58	39498	34854	74352
16.	Odisha	1171.21	264.40	1435.61	3937	2810	6747
17.	Punjab	5470.89	1025.00	6495.89	12785	9590	22375
18.	Rajasthan	6013.71	466.87	6480.58	16249	3822	20071
19.	Sikkim	2531.42	181.44	2712.86	3766	1398	5164
20.	Tamil Nadu	15190.83	41479.33	56670.16	63447	586548	649995
21.	Tripura	8301.91	1333.20	9635.11	20502	13232	33734
21.	Uttar Pradesh	9080.45	3266.00	12346.45	23349	19338	42687
22.	Uttarakhand	222.06	33.75	255.81	360	221	581
23.	West Bengal	5499.52	3622.00	9121.52	12424	30497	42921

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SUB TOTAL:							
STATES (1 to 23)	227178.13	114234.99	341413.12	880108	1362885	2242993	
II. UTs							
24. Chandigarh	112.67	8.00	120.67	237	62	299	
25. Delhi	391.76	0.00	391.76	614	0	614	
26. Puducherry	3578.56	944.00	4522.56	9060	8200	17260	
Sub TOTAL (24 to 26)	4082.99	952.00	5034.99	9911	8262	18173	
TOTAL (I + II)	231261.12	115186.99	346448.11	890019	1371147	2261166	

Statement-IV*Details of 'New Swarnima' and 'Mahila Samridhi Yojana'***NEW SWARNIMA****Objectives**

Inculcating the spirit of self-dependence among the women of Backward classes living below double the poverty line under Term Loan.

Salient Features

- The target group of the "New Swarnima" scheme of NBCFDC is the women belonging to Backward Classes living below double the poverty line.
- The beneficiary women is not required to invest any amount of her own on the projects upto cost of ₹ 1,00,000/-.
- The rate of interest on the amount of loan is less as compared to the general loan scheme of the Corporation.

Eligibility

- The women belonging to Backward Classes as notified by the Central/State Governments from time to time shall be eligible for loan under this scheme.
- The annual family income of the applicant should be below ₹ 1, 20,000/- p.a. in urban areas and ₹ 98, 000/- p.a. in rural areas.

Maximum Loan Amount	₹ 1.00 Lakh (Per beneficiary)
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Pattern of Financing

NBCFDC Loan	95%
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SCA Contribution	05%
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Rate of Interest

From NBCFDC to SCA	2% p.a.
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SCA to beneficiary	5% p.a.
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Repayment

Loan is to be repaid in quarterly installments with maximum 10 years (including the moratorium period of six months on the recovery of principal).

MAHILA SAMRIDDHI YOJANA
(Micro Finance Scheme for women)

Objectives

To provide Micro Finance to women Self Help Groups (SHGs) belonging to the target group.

Salient Features of the Scheme

1. Maximum loan limit per beneficiary: ₹50, 000/-
2. Maximum number of women in one SHG: 20

Implementation

The scheme is to be implemented through SCAs in rural and urban areas by way of financing the women beneficiaries either directly or through Self-Help-Groups (SHGs).

Eligibility of the Beneficiary

Women belonging to the Backward Classes as notified by Central/State Government from time to time and living below double the poverty line (*i.e.* annual family income of the beneficiary should be less than ₹ 1,20,000/- p.a. in urban areas and ₹98, 000/- p.a. in rural areas).

Pattern of Finance

- | | |
|-----------------|-----|
| 1. NBCFDC loan: | 95% |
|-----------------|-----|
-

-
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 2. SCA/Beneficiary contribution: | 05% |
|----------------------------------|-----|

Utilization Period

4 months from date of disbursement

Rate of Interest

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. From NBCFDC to SCA | 1% p.a. |
| 2. SCA to Beneficiary | 4% p.a. |

Repayment

Loan is to be repaid in quarterly installments within 48 months (including the moratorium period of six months on the recovery of principal).

Drug de-addiction Centres in Madhya Pradesh

913. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of drugs de-addiction centres functioning in Madhya Pradesh during the current year, district-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to open new de-addiction centres in the State and if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the number of proposals received from the State and the levels at which they are pending with Government, district-wise; and

(d) whether any time-frame has been fixed for clearance of these projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Details of Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCAs) in the State of Madhya Pradesh receiving financial assistance under the "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse", is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) The number of de-addiction centres likely to be established in a State/UT depends on the number of online proposals received from the State Governments/UT Administrations.

As per the existing guidelines of the Scheme, the proposals for new projects

recommended by the State Governments/UT Administrations are placed before the Screening Committee constituted in the Ministry for consideration. The Committee after due scrutiny of the proposals as per the guidelines and norms of the Scheme recommends suitable proposals for Grant-in-Aid.

District-wise new proposals received during the year 2016-17 from the Government of Madhya Pradesh is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Number of Proposals
1.	Barwani	1
2.	Gwalior	2
3.	Seoni	1
4.	Chindwara	1
5.	Betul	2
6.	Indore	2
7.	Burhanpur	1
8.	Bhopal	2
TOTAL		12

Out of these, one proposal from Indore was recommended and three proposals (one from Bhopal and 2 from Gwalior) were rejected by the Screening Committee. The remaining eight proposals were received after the Screening Committee Meeting held in November, 2016. Normally the meetings of the Screening Committee are held twice in a year. These cases shall be considered in the next Screening Committee meeting.

Statement

Details of IRCAs in the State of Madhya Pradesh receiving assistance for prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs)

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the NGOs in Madhya Pradesh	Project location
1.	Ahinsha Mahila Bal Kalyan Swasthya Siksha Prasar Samiti, Bhind.	Bhind
2.	Ankur Pragatisheel Mahila Kendra, 36-Gayatri Nagar, Shajappur.	Rajgarh

Sl. No.	Name and Address of the NGOs in Madhya Pradesh	Project location
3.	Indian Red Cross Society, District Branch, Neemuch	Neemuch
4.	Jan Jagran Avam Samaj Utthan Parishad, Panna	Panna
5.	Nivedita Kalyan Samiti, 13/164 Manas Nagar Bara, Reeve	Reeve
6.	Association for Social Health in India, Nagar Nigam, Upkaryalaya, Maksi Road, Freeganj, Ujjain	Ujjain
7.	Society for Maximizing Agricultural and Rural Technology, Khandwa	Khandwa
8.	Ajanta Lalit Kala Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, Vidisha	Vidisha
9.	New Pratap Shiksha Samiti, H-105, Shastri Nagar, Bhopal	Sehore
10.	New Shiksha Prasara Avam Samaj Kalyan Samiti, MIG-31, Ankit Parisar, Rajhars Colony, Naya Pura, Kolar Road, Bhopal	Jabalpur
11.	Sadbhav Mission Samiti, Jabalpur	Jabalpur
12.	Indian Red Cross Society, Distt. Branch, M.O.G. Lines, Near Indore Eye Hospital, Indore	Indore
13.	Jila Nasha Mukti Abhiyan Sangathan, Balaghat	Balaghat

Welfare and protection of older persons

914. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to provide basic needs to older persons particularly food, shelter and healthcare;

(b) whether Government proposes to introduce schemes to build and strengthen inter-generational relationship between children/youth and older persons and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government for providing institutional and non-institutional care/services to older persons;

(d) whether Government has received any proposals from Jharkhand and Gujarat for welfare and protection of older persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter-alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of older persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc.

(b) The National Policy on Older Persons, 1999 provides for strengthening integration between generations, facilitate two ways flows and interactions, and strengthen bonds between the young and the old. It believes in the development of a social support system, informal as well as formal, so that the capacity of families to take care of older persons is strengthened.

Under the scheme of IPOP, there is a provision for financial assistance to the NGOs for conducting Programmes for sensitization of school/college students and Awareness Generation Programme on issues concerning senior citizens for strengthening the inter generational bonding in the youth, children and older persons.

Besides, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment as the nodal Ministry for the welfare of senior citizens observes the 1st October as the International Day of Older Persons every year at national level with a series of programmes which include organizing an inter-generational Walkathon at the India Gate, New Delhi and also in the State Capitals. State Governments are also requested to observe this occasion in befitting manner right up to the Block levels, to showcase the Government's concern for senior citizens and its commitment towards them with the aim of strengthening their legitimate place in the society and for providing an opportunity to the younger generations to understand the contribution of the elderly in building of the society.

The National Institute of Social Defence, an autonomous organization of this Ministry, also conducts sensitization programmes on inter-generational gap for school teachers/students/counselors etc.

(c) As per the information furnished by 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", the Ministry had launched the "National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly" (NPHCE) during 2010-11 to address various health related

problems of elderly people. The major objectives of the NPHCE are establishment of Department of Geriatrics in identified Medical Institutions as Regional Geriatric Centre for different regions of the country and to provide dedicated health facilities in District Hospitals, CHCs, PHCs and Sub-Centre levels through State Health Society. Following facilities are being provided under the programme:—

- (i) Geriatric OPD, 30-bedded Geriatric Ward for in-patient care etc. at Regional Geriatric Centres (RGCs)
- (ii) Geriatric OPD and 10-bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals
- (iii) Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community Health Centres (CHCs)
- (iv) Weekly Geriatric Clinics at Primary Health Centres (PHCs)
- (v) Provision of Aids and Appliances at Sub-Centres.

Further, under the IPOP Scheme, institutional care/service is provided to older persons through the projects of Day Care Centres for taking care of older persons with Dementia/Alzheimer's Disease.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has not received proposal from the State of Jharkhand under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP). The State Government of Gujarat has forwarded 22 new project proposals for the year 2015-16 under the Scheme of IPOP, out of which two project proposals have been recommended by the Screening Committee in its meeting held on 22nd July, 2016.

During the year 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 10.51 lakhs has been released till date for two new/ongoing projects of the NGOs of the State of Gujarat under the Scheme.

NGOs for prevention of alcoholism and drug abuse

915. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NGOs are provided financial assistance for prevention of alcoholism and substance drugs abuse;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of criteria for selecting NGOs for financial assistance;
- (d) the role of State Governments in selecting NGOs for this purpose; and
- (e) the name and details of such NGOs from Kerala receiving financial assistance

under this project during 2014-15 and 2015-16?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services". The Scheme has provision of financial assistance to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCAs) and to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of the addicts. Under this Scheme, financial assistance up to 90% of the approved expenditure is given to the 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.

(c) and (d) The State Governments/UT Administrations are required to constitute "Grants-in-Aid Committees" for scrutinizing and recommending the proposals of NGOs. The Committee ascertains the functioning and suitability of NGOs/VOs through inspections carried out by its field officers. This Committee also ensures that the proposals being recommended are in consonance with the provisions of the Scheme.

Fresh proposals recommended by the State Governments/UTs are placed before the Screening Committee constituted in the Ministry. The Committee after due scrutiny of the proposals as per guidelines and norms of the scheme recommends suitable proposals for grant-in-aid. It ensures that the organization has sufficient experience in the field of drug abuse and that unserved/underserved areas are also covered. Thereafter, the proposals are processed for release of grant-in-aid subject to completeness of proposals in all respects.

(e) List of NGOs from Kerala to whom grant-in-aid was disbursed during 2014-15 and 2015-16 under the above scheme is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Grant-in-aid released to the NGOs in Kerala during the year
2014-15 and 2015-16*

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO with address	Project Location	GIA released during 2014-15	GIA released during 2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dale View, Punalal, P.O. Poovachal Thiruvananthapuram - 695575, Kerala.	Thiruvananthapuram	1099980	621540
2.	Alcohol and Drug Addicts Research Rehabilitation and Treatment Centre, Palai, P.O., District-Kottayam, (Kerala) PIN-686575.	Kottayam	704700	0
3.	Changnacherry Social Service Society, P.B. No.20, Archbishop House, Kottayam, Changnacherry, Kerala.	Alappuzha	1615365	3419210
4.	Nirmal Niketan Mukti Sadan, Nirmal Nikethan Mukthi Sadan, H.M.T. Junction, Kalamassery-683104, Distt. Ernakulam.	Ernakulam	1108350	0
5.	K. Velayudhan Memorial Trust, P. Box No.30, Cherthala, Allapuzha-688524.	Alappuzha	345263	345262
6.	Navadarsanagram Psycho Social Development Society, Puliyanmala, Kattappana, Iddukki- 685515 Kerala.	Idukki	2357100	1899180
7.	Jawaharlal Memorial Social Welfare Public Cooperation Centre, Thalayolaparambu P.O., Distt. Kottayam, (Kerala)	Kottayam	942840	942840
8.	Unity Group, Osmastone Memorial	Ernakulam	1100584	0

1	2	3	4	5
	Building, T.B. Road, Perumbavoor-683542, District -Ernakulam (Kerala).			
9.	Calicut Diocese Social Service Society, Bypass Road, Eranhipalam, P.O. Calicut, Kozhikode (Kerala), PIN - 673006.	Calicut	0	1781280
10.	Total Response to Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Manganam P.O., District - Kottayam (Kerala), 686018.	Kottayam	1168830	2238570
11.	Trivandrum Social Service Society, Arch Bishop's House, Vellayambalam, Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala), PIN - 695003	Thiruvanan- thapuram	772100	347465
12.	Social Action Forum, Navachaithanya Sanjo Sadan, Irinjalakuda P.O., Thrissur, Distt., PIN-680121 (Kerala).	Thrissur	942840	942840
13.	RHIMA De-addiction and Rehabilitation Society, 1/199, Kaithaveli, Kannamali P.O., Cochin-682008, Distt. Ernakulam (Kerala).	Kochi	928620	913448
14.	Mujahid Education Trust, 17/194B, M' Square Complex, Pavamani Road, P.B. No.60, Calicut-673001 (Kerala)	Kozhikode	770378	385189
15.	Divine De-addiction and Treatment Center, Santhipuram, Meloor P.O., Chalakudy, Thrissur Distt. (Kerala).	Thrissur	797850	0
16.	Galaxy, Karunasai Road, Vellanad P.O., Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala) -695543.	Thiruvanan- thapuram	845640	845640
17.	Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery P.O., Ernakulam Distt. (Kerala), PIN- 682 311.	Ernakulam	2298193	889065

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Sreeniketan Centre for Social Development, Abeena Bhavan, Behind Chathannoor Police Station, Chathannoor P.O., Kollam District Kerala,-691572.	Kollam	1296099	0
19.	Abhaya, Athani, Vanchiyoor, Thiruvananthapuram Kerala-695035	Trivandrum	1417746	0
20.	Gandhi Bhavan International Trust, Gandhiji Nagar, Kundayam P.O., Pathanapuram, Kollam Distt. Kerala - 689695.	Pathanam- thitta	135000	0
21.	Pratheeksha Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts, Ponniyam West P.O., Nayanar Road, Thalassery, Kannur Distt. Kerala-670641.	Kannur	942840	0
22.	Kerala Association for Social and Women's Welfare.	Kollam	0	712512

Grants to NGOs

916. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds released as grants to various NGOs during 2014-15 and 2015-16 all over the country;

(b) whether any NGO has misappropriated the funds;

(c) if so, the total amount misappropriated during those years in Kerala;

(d) the number of NGOs in that State getting financial aid from the Central Government;

(e) whether any NGO was black listed in that State and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the amount of grants availed by NGOs in the State during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND

EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The details of grant-in-aid released by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under various schemes to Non-Governmental Organizations during 2014-15 and 2015-16 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) There is no case of misappropriation of funds during 2014-15 and 2015-16 including the State of Kerala.

(d) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has released grants-in-aid to 125 NGOs in the State of Kerala during 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The details are given in the Statement attached with part (a) of the answer to the question.

Statement

Details of grant-in-aid released to Non-Governmental Organizations in the country and availed by NGOs in the State of Kerala during the years 2014-15 and 2015-16.

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Grant-in-aid released to Non-Governmental Organizations in the country		Grant-in-aid availed by Non-Governmental Organizations in the State of Kerala	
		2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Scheme of GIA to Voluntary Organizations working for Scheduled Castes	1902.70	4989.77	0.00	0.00
2.	Assistance to Voluntary Organization working for the welfare of Other Backward Classes	448.61	502.15	0.00	0.00
3.	Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons	1499.07	2758.06	0.00	16.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse	3074.00	3615.00	215.91	162.84
5.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana	1395.00	1429.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Free Coaching for SC and OBC students	367.00	321.03	7.12	7.12
7.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/ Fitting of Aids/Appliances	963.01	246.83	0.00	0.00
8.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	5008.04	5018.99	567.05	362.25

Reclassification of reservation criteria

917. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to delay the reclassification of reservation criteria to include some communities in Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) lists and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any decision to reclassify the reservation criteria for Jats and Patidars, in view of the demands from these communities and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) There is no proposal for revision of the criteria followed for inclusion of a community/caste/tribe in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount spent under SCSP

†918. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge difference between Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and the total amount spent under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates, the amount spent, physical targets and achievements thereof under SCSP during the last three years Ministry-wise and Department-wise; and

(c) whether Government proposes to frame any Central legislation or policy for receiving proposals from the States, Union Territories and operative agencies within the prescribed time-frame and for effective implementation of the sub-plan and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) Ministry-wise/Department-wise details of Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure/amount spent under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) There is no proposal in for any Central legislation for SCSP at present.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Ministry-wise/Department-wise details of Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and Actual Expenditure/amount spent under SCSP*

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	Departments/Ministries/UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18
		BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual (*)	BE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	1930.88	1793.34	1546.69	1967.71	1879.20	1463.57	2430.00	3574.54		6668.89
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	352.19	250.14	258.83	230.84	189.43	190.73	224.06	205.12		329.3
3.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH)	53.45	23.34	23.34	50.40	46.68	46.68	52.50	51.39		71.43
4.	Department of Commerce	100.00	90.00	86.25	65.00	65.00	40.80	15.50	16.59		40
5.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region						-	-	-		53
6.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	3358.00	2662.00	1450.40	1372.00	2362.86	2396.16	3080.00	3630.00		4399.62
7.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	77.00	51.71	65.79	51.00	54.00	52.67	64.00	64.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	40.06	29.75	28.56	34.00	34.00	28.16	37.75	37.75		37.75
9.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	4658.04	3517.47	3145.48	3731.45	3729.23	3783.12	4757.60	4767.41		5510.66
10.	Chandigarh		25.73	15.45	24.58	16.77	14.31	11.91	12.84		12.99
11.	Daman and Diu	1.08	1.08	1.52	1.69	1.69	1.04	1.99	1.99		1.74
12.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation							1047.20	990.36		1433.25
13.	Department of School Education and Literacy	10326.34	8793.41	8383.55	7816.40	7850.20	7505.64	8013.98	8032.68		8473.94
14.	Department of Higher Education	2538.89	1962.06	1807.06	2378.30	2091.94	2098.23	2475.00	2574.76		2953
15.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	396.25	239.76	190.42	348.79	104.00	82.72	251.10	86.82		1114.3
16.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	399.24	262.84	259.26	313.61	309.08	293.16	360.00	601.65		733.19
17.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	33.00	23.00	23.00	10.00	8.63	7.08	173.00	144.00		184
18.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1134.00	545.00	-	-	33.80	29.85	-	100.80		121.5
19.	Ministry of Power	800.00	548.10	548.10	564.37	671.02	671.02	1012.60	895.46		1141.1
20.	Department of Rural Development	14033.47	4071.73	3661.70	3865.36	6719.06	3610.66	5431.68	5431.68		8501.01
21.	Department of Land Resources	607.50	405.17	405.92	258.83	258.83	258.83	266.30	266.30		355.3

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

22. Department of Science and Technology	78.12	46.00	45.99	85.04	85.04	68.45	100.00	117.00	101
23. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship								311.34	470.49
24. Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	4837.50	4216.62	4204.31	5128.50	4579.22	4454.47	5128.99	5131.19	5418.91
25. Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	90.40	57.86	45.29	102.49	86.80	78.38	112.00	111.94	113.17
26. Ministry of Textiles	231.55	165.00	46.45	176.17	166.17	66.91	167.50	167.50	172
27. Ministry of Women and Child Development	4220.00	3700.00	3669.97	2057.35	3202.05	3201.21	3460.00	3453.00	3693
28. Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	251.20	157.00	121.74	217.00	130.04	159.85	157.97	141.59	264.68
TOTAL	50548.16	33638.11	30035.07	30850.88	34674.74	30603.70	38832.63	40919.70	52369.2

* Not Available

Written Answers to

[9 February, 2017]

Unstarred Questions

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Reviewing policy for elders

919. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to review the policy for elders;
- (b) if so, by when it would be reviewed;
- (c) whether the old age homes run by private agencies promise bed side help and medicare but the reality is otherwise; and
- (d) whether Government would keep a tab on these homes while tweaking the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The existing National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in 1999 to reaffirm the commitment of the Government to ensure the well being of the older persons. Keeping in view the changing demographic pattern, socio-economic needs of the senior citizens, social value system and advancement in the field of science and technology over the last decade, a new National Policy for Senior Citizens is under finalization to replace the NPOP-1999.

(c) and (d) Under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), financial assistance is given to Panchayati Raj Institutions/Non-Governmental Organisations/voluntary Organisations etc. *inter-alia* for the running and maintenance of Old Age Homes(OAHs) across the country. These OAHs are monitored by this Ministry from time to time. The subject matter of privately run Old Age Homes is not under the purview of this Ministry but comes under the jurisdiction of State Governments. Some of the State Governments like Tamil Nadu, have issued guidelines for regulation of Old Age Homes including privately run homes.

Reservation benefits to OBCs

920. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether at present over 250 castes are included in the list of Other Backward Classes (OBCs);
- (b) whether only a few families keep on enjoying the reservation benefits repeatedly and make progress and rest of the families although coming under OBCs still remain

backward as they could not compete with already progressed families of similar castes; and

- (c) whether there is any Government policy to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) There are as on date 2494 entries in the Central List of Other Backward Classes (OBCs). An 'entry' for this purpose includes caste, its synonyms and sub-castes.

(b) and (c) The reservation orders for OBCs cover all castes/communities included in the Central List of OBCs to the extent admissible to non-Creamy Layer OBCs.

Tests for moon landing of Chandrayaan-2

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has started a series of ground and aerial tests linked to the critical moon landing of Chandrayaan-2;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Chandrayaan-2 is tentatively set for late 2017 or early 2018 and includes soft landing on moon and moving a rover on its surface; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has started a series of ground tests for testing the performance of sensors and actuators for soft landing of the Lander on the lunar surface.

(b) Special tests for new systems in Lander have been identified and a Lander Sensors Performance Test over artificial craters created in Chitradurga district in Karnataka, has been conducted. Lunar Terrain Test facility is ready for Lander drop test and Rover mobility tests.

(c) and (d) ISRO is working towards the launch of Chandrayaan-2 during the first quarter of 2018. The Chandrayaan-2 comprises of indigenous Orbiter, Lander and Rover. After reaching the 100 km. lunar orbit, the Lander housing the Rover will separate from the Orbiter. After a controlled descent, the Lander will soft land on the lunar surface at a specified site and deploy a Rover. The instruments on the rover will collect data for analysis of the lunar soil.

Launching of advanced and heaviest spacecraft

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the GSAT-11, India's advanced and the heaviest communication spacecraft, would be launched early next year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the same would be launched on the European Ariane Launch Vehicle;

(d) whether the High Throughput Satellite with its multi-spot beam coverage of the country would be far superior than the older generation three tonne INSAT/GSAT spacecrafts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The GSAT-11 with its lift-off mass of about 5600 Kg. is the heaviest communication spacecraft to be launched in the year 2017.

(c) Yes Sir. GSAT-11 is planned to be launched using Ariane-5 launch vehicle.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) GSAT-11 is a multi-beam satellite with 32 user beams and 8 hub beams operating over India in Ka/Ku bands employing frequency reuse technique. It will provide higher capacity for interactive applications using VSAT terminals compared to older generation three tonne INSAT/GSAT spacecrafts.

Construction of toilets under SBM

923. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the achievements in construction of individual toilets so far at the National level under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) the number of community and public toilets constructed under SBM and those functioning fully; and

(c) the number of districts declared as open defecation free, so far, in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) As on 30th January 2017, the number of individual household

toilets constructed at the national level is 29.83 lakhs.

(b) The number of community and public toilets constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission(U) is 1.13 Lakhs.

(c) The number of ODF cities are 475 and number of ODF districts are 85.

New Housing Scheme of DDA

†924. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that DDA is contemplating to start a new housing scheme;

(b) if so, whether the schemes launched earlier have been completed and residential units have been allotted to all; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that all Housing Schemes launched so far except the Housing Scheme-2014, have been concluded. Under the Housing Scheme-2014, nearly 12,269 flats have been cancelled/surrendered, out of total allotment of 25,040, which are being included/offered in the New Housing Scheme. Most of the allottees have not cited any reason for surrender but some of them have pointed out that the size and locality of the flats did not meet their requirements.

Projects implemented under UIDSSMT

925. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of six projects being implemented under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) in Karnataka;

(b) since when these projects are being implemented and status thereof, project-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and spent thereon, project-wise;

(d) by when these projects are likely to be completed, project-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether there is any time and cost overrun; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The JnNURM Scheme has come to an end on 31.03.2014, however financial support is being extended for 398 eligible projects in the country till 31.03.2017. Out of these, 21 projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) for the State of Karnataka have been identified as eligible for further funding under AMRUT mission upto 31.03.2017. The details of the 21 projects are given in the Statement (*See* below). The last date for release of JnNURM funds is upto 31.03.2017.

(e) and (f) As per mission guidelines, the commitment of Central share is fixed according to the approvals and no time and cost overrun is borne by the central Government.

Statement*Details of UIDSSMT projects in the State of Karnataka eligible for funding till 31st March 2017*

(INR in lakh)

Sl. No.	Phase	Name of State/UT	Name of town/city	Name of project	Sector	Date of project Sanction	Approved Cost	Central Share	Revised ACA Commitment	Status in Stalments Released	ACA released till 2014	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	TP	Karnataka	Hukkeri	Water Supply	Water Supply	28-Jun-13	2,301.73	1,841.38	1,381.04	1	920.69	-	-	-
2.	TP	Karnataka	Chikodi	Water Supply	Water Supply	28-Jun-13	3,303.85	2,643.08	1,982.31	1	1,321.54	-	-	-
3.	TP	Karnataka	Bannur	Water Supply	Water Supply	28-Jun-13	1,736.12	1,388.90	1,041.67	1	694.45	-	-	-
4.	TP	Karnataka	Bentwal	Water Supply	Water Supply	28-Jun-13	4,204.35	3,363.48	2,522.61	1	1,681.74	-	-	-
5.	TP	Karnataka	Ramdurga	Water Supply	Water Supply	28-Jun-13	3,471.30	2,777.04	2,082.78	2	1,388.52	-	-	694.26
6.	TP	Karnataka	Curumitkal	Sewerage	Sewerage	28-Jun-13	1,842.75	1,474.20	1,105.65	1	737.10	-	-	-
7.	TP	Karnataka	Sadalga	Water Supply	Water Supply	28-Jun-13	2,457.77	1,966.22	1,474.66	1	983.11	-	-	-
8.	TP	Karnataka	Sedam	Water Supply	Water Supply	28-Jun-13	2,464.19	1,971.35	1,478.51	1	985.67	-	-	-
9.	TP	Karnataka	Doddaballapura	Water Supply	Water Supply	28-Jun-13	3,315.45	2,652.36	1,989.27	1	1,326.18	-	-	-
10.	TP	Karnataka	Srirangapatnam	Water Supply	Water Supply	28-Jun-13	2,071.09	1,656.87	1,242.65	1	828.43	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	TP	Karnataka	Birur	Sewerage	Sewerage	28-Jun-13	2,131.82	1,705.46	1,279.09	1	852.73	-	-	-
12.	TP	Karnataka	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	Water Supply	28 Jun-13	3,765.86	3,012.69	2,259.52	1	1,506.34	-	-	-
13.	TP	Karnataka	Thirthahalh	Water Supply	Water Supply	28-Jun-13	829.81	663.85	497.89	1	331.92	-	-	-
14.	TP	Karnataka	Sadalga	Sewerage	Sewerage	28 Jun-13	2,406.05	1,924.84	1,443.63	1	962.42	-	-	-
15.	TP	Karnataka	Yeltapura	Water Supply	Water Supply	28 Jun-13	963.48	770.78	578.09	1	385.39	-	-	-
16.	TP	Karnataka	Tumkur	Water Supply	Water Supply	28-Jun-13	19,898.00	15,918.40	11,938.80	1	7,959.20	-	-	-
17.	TP	Karnataka	Kundapura	Sewerage	Sewerage	28-Jun-13	4,736.79	3,789.43	2,842.07	1	1,894.72	-	-	-
18.	TP	Karnataka	Mundagod	Water Supply	Water Supply	28 Jun-13	1,223.79	979.03	734.27	1	489.52	-	-	-
19.	TP	Karnataka	Muddebihal	Sewerage	Sewerage	28-Jun-13	3,781.86	3,025.49	2,269.12	1	1,512.74	-	-	-
20.	TP	Karnataka	Kanakpura	Road	Road	19 Aug-13	6,171.00	4,936.80	3,702.60	1	2,468.40	-	-	-
21.	TP	Karnataka	Ramdurga	Road	Road	19-Aug-13	3,765.37	3,012.30	2,259.22	1	1,506.15	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (INR in lakh)							76,842.43	61,473.94	46,105.46		30,736.96			694.26
GRAND TOTAL (INR in crore)							614.74	461.05	307.37					6.94

314 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Inclusion of cities in Smart Cities Mission

926. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has added 13 more cities to the Smart Cities Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the norms under which they have been selected;

(c) the status of progress of 20 cities so identified with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) what is the total investment required for the total 33 cities and from where the Ministry is planning to pool the resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) After Round 1, in order to spread the message of urban transformation in all parts of the country, 23 cities located in 23 unrepresented States/UTs, were provided an opportunity to upgrade their proposals on fast-track. Based on the two evaluation criteria, *i.e.*, (i) City Level Criteria, and (ii) Proposal Level Criteria, out of 23 participating cities, 13 cities have been selected in Fast-track Round in May, 2016. The list is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is on course. At city level, projects are implemented by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).

All 20 Smart Cities, including Visakhapatnam and Kakinada from Andhra Pradesh, of Round 1 have incorporated city level Special Purpose Vehicles for implementation of the Mission.

Out of 20 Smart Cities selected in Round 1, 16 cities including Visakhapatnam from Andhra Pradesh have appointed Project Management Consultants (PMCs) for designing, developing, managing and implementing the Smart City Proposals. Rest of the cities are in the process of engaging PMCs.

The Smart Cities selected in Round 1 have identified 642 projects amounting to ₹ 38,020.74 crore. Out of this, 23 projects have been completed (amounting to ₹ 304.97 crore), work in 65 Projects (₹ 2,736.9 crore) has started and remaining projects are at various stages of implementation. Detailed information regarding Visakhapatnam and Kakinada cities of Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) Total investment of ₹78,291.65 crore has been proposed by the 33 cities, under their smart city plans.

The resources being made available by the Government will meet only a part of the project cost and balance funds as required by the city are expected to be mobilised from internal and external sources. A proposal of loan assistance of USD 500 million each from World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been approved by Ministry of Finance. The loan is likely to be released in Financial Year 2017-18. Besides, this Ministry is assisting cities to maximize internal sources of revenue such as Property Tax, Advertisement Tax etc. Moreover, resources would also be available through convergence with other Schemes such as Solar Rooftop, Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS), etc. Government is also handholding cities to access the municipal bond markets and to prepare Public Private Partnership projects for accessing private funds.

Statement-I

Winning Cities in fast track round

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Name of City
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
2.	Telangana	Warangal
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamshala
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh
5.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
6.	West Bengal	Newtown Kolkata
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
8.	Goa	Panaji
9.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
10.	Manipur	Imphal
11.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
12.	Tripura	Agartala
13.	Haryana	Faridabad

Statement-II*Detailed Information regarding Visakhapatnam and Kakinada cities in Andhra Pradesh*

1. VISAKHAPATNAM

Institutional

- SPV Formation: Appointment of SPV HR personnel is under progress.
- PMC Appointment: AECOM has been appointed as PMC in October 2016.

Projects

- Total Projects - 32
- Total Proposed Cost - ₹1535.23 crore
- Total Projects with RFP issued - 10 with proposed cost ₹ 737.93 crore
- List of Projects with RFP issued:
 1. Integrated Command and Communication Center (e-Gov + Disaster Management system) (IT connectivity and Digitization)
 2. Smart Poles (IT connectivity and Digitization)
 3. Smart Sensors (Environmental Sensors/Vehicle Tracking GPS unit)
 4. Smart Bins (Solid Waste Management)
 5. Smart GPS based Buses and Bus stops (Urban Transport)
 6. Smart Signaling, traffic surveillance and CCTV Surveillance (Urban Transport)
 7. Underground overhead cabling (Underground electric wiring)
 8. Smart Campus - Modernizing GVMC (Phase 1) (Education)
 9. Beach Redevelopment Projects (Public Spaces and Plazas)
 10. Shore Protection along Beach Road (Safety and Security)
- Total Projects with works started - 2 with proposed cost ₹ 70 crore
- List of Projects with works started:
 1. Centrally Controlled Monitoring System for Street Lighting (IT connectivity

and Digitization)

2. Housing for All in ABD area (Housing)

2. KAKINADA

Institutional

- SPV Formation: Key HR Positions filled in.
- PMC Appointment: M/S Eptisa Servicios DE Ingenieria S.L has been appointed as PMC in January 2017.

Projects

Total Projects - 70

- Total Proposed Cost-₹ 1996.35 crore
- Total Projects with RFP issued - 3 with proposed cost ₹ 10.18 crore
- List of Projects with RFP issued:
 1. Science centre (Education)
 2. Improvement of Greenery in Gandhinagar Park and Raja Tank Park (Environment)
 3. Fountain Raja Tank (Environment)
- Total Projects with works started - 5 with proposed cost ₹ 246.4 crore
- List of Projects with works started:
 1. Installation of roof top solar projects on Govt. buildings (Solar Energy)
 2. Upgradation of Eateries for hygiene food (Economic Development)
 3. Installation of rooftop solar projects on Apartments (Solar Energy)
 4. Development of piped gas network (Energy)
 5. Construction of ROB at Kondayyapalem level crossing (Railway kmc 11/19-20) (Urban Transport)
- Total Projects with works completed - 4 with proposed cost ₹ 10.97 crore
- List of Projects with works completed:
 1. E-Pathashala in 2 schools with 7 Classrooms (Pilot project) (Education)

2. Development of 508 Individual Toilets (Sewerage and Septage)
3. Construction of Bridge on East Yeleru drain at Indrapalem Lock (Urban Transport)

Utilisation of funds under AMRUT scheme

927. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

Will Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total funds released to States under AMRUT scheme, so far, year-wise;
- (b) whether certain States have not utilised their funds and are still eagerly waiting for following year allocation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for gross under utilisation of funds under the scheme;
- (d) the steps taken by Government to have a supervisory mechanism for more optimum utilisation of funds under the scheme; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Ministry for capacity building of urban local bodies of various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The details of fund sanctioned/ released under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), year-wise, State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under the Mission, the Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are prepared, appraised and approved by the concerned State/UT Governments after the approval of the State Annual Action Plans by the Central Government. The State Govts. are in the process of preparation, appraisal and approval of DPRs and award of projects.

(d) To monitor the progress under the Mission, the Ministry undertakes various review meetings and video-conferencing at national/ regional and State level with the concerned State Government officials. State level nodal agencies are also required to send progress reports to the Ministry. The Apex Committee under the Mission also undertakes review and monitor the progress.

(e) The capacity building of urban local bodies in States and UTs is being supported by the Mission and the programme is funded through the Mission. Apart from through the Mission funds, the Ministry is also supporting the Capacity Building

through an externally aided project and a total of 27 training entities have been empaneled for the purpose. The States have signed MoUs with these training entities as per their requirement and capacity building activities are being conducted by them.

Statement

Details of fund sanctioned/ released under 'AMRUT'

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Total size of		Central		Central	
		SAAP approved		Assistance		Assistance released	
		2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	662.86	877.05	300.41	351.6	60.08	70.32
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.18	3.6	3.18	3.6	0.64	0.72
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	40.94	46.68	36.84	42.00	7.37	8.40
4.	Assam	188.16	218.67	169.34	196.8	33.87	39.36
5.	Bihar	664.20	775.2	332.10	387.6	66.42	77.52
6.	Chandigarh	15.04	18	15.04	18	3.01	3.6
7.	Chhattisgarh	573.40	740.38	276.47	308.58	55.29	61.72
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.41	3.6	3.41	3.6	0.68	0.72
9.	Daman and Diu	4.56	5.75	4.56	5.75	0.91	1.15
10.	Delhi	223.07	265.73	223.07	265.73	44.61	53.14
11.	Goa	59.44	69.6	29.71	34.8	5.94	6.96
12.	Gujarat	1204.42	1401	564.30	599.18	112.86	119.84
13.	Haryana	438.02	525.4	219.01	254.4	43.80	50.88
14.	Himachal Pradesh	788.23	101.33	79.41	91.2	15.88	18.24
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	171.00	197.33	153.87	177.6	30.77	35.52
16.	Jharkhand	313.36	376.8	137.95	165.81	27.59	33.16
17.	Karnataka	1258.54	1624.72	592.29	771.6	118.46	154.32
18.	Kerala	587.48	796.06	287.98	386.4	57.60	77.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19. Lakshadweep		0.68	1.2	0.68	1.2	0.14	0.24
20. Madhya Pradesh		1655.81	2050.9	672.03	862.8	134.41	172.56
21. Maharashtra		1989.41	2489.91	914.92	1176	182.98	235.2
22. Manipur		51.43	60	46.29	54	9.26	10.8
23. Meghalaya		22.81	26.67	20.53	24	4.11	4.8
24. Mizoram		40.56	46.67	36.50	42	7.30	8.4
25. Nagaland		34.98	40	31.48	36	6.29	7.2
26. Odisha		461.30	530.4	228.14	265.2	45.63	53.04
27. Puducherry		18.97	21.6	18.97	21.6	3.79	4.32
28. Punjab		709.66	857.02	318.86	400.8	63.77	80.16
29. Rajasthan		919.00	1072.8	459.50	526.11	91.90	105.22
30. Sikkim		13.43	13.33	12.09	12.00	2.42	2.40
31. Tamil Nadu		3249.23	3834.49	1372.41	1582.8	274.48	316.56
32. Telangana		408.51	554.77	204.25	277.2	40.85	55.44
33. Tripura		36.62	49.33	32.96	44.4	6.59	8.88
34. Uttar Pradesh		3287.27	3895.16	1409.07	1638	281.81	327.6
35. Uttarakhand		269.93	197.33	133.68	177.6	26.74	35.52
36. West Bengal		1104.86	1393.69	552.43	642	110.49	128.4
TOTAL		20773.77	25182.16	9893.73	11847.96	1978.74	2369.59

Development of cities under HRIDAY

928. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any plans from concerned agencies for development of cities under HRIDAY scheme;

(b) if so, the names of such cities for which plan for development have been received; and

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and released for each of these cities under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The details are as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	City	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released so far
1.	Amritsar	61.55	23.67
2.	Ajmer	35.42	17.80
3.	Mathura	33.37	11.23
4.	Gaya	34.68	12.70
5.	Kancheepuram	17.53	3.50
6.	Vellankanni	11.34	4.92
7.	Varanasi	57.63	34.70
8.	Badami	18.67	3.73
9.	Amaravati	18.74	11.15
10.	Warangal	35.00	18.19
11.	Puri	20.43	7.43
12.	Dwarka	18.92	5.78

Projects under AMRUT in Jharkhand

929. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in Jharkhand where projects under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) are proposed to be undertaken and the amount allocated for these projects;

(b) the plans for implementation of these projects and the status of their progress, project-wise; and

(c) whether a large number of projects are pending under AMRUT in that State and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) A total of 7 cities of Jharkhand have been covered under AMRUT. The Ministry has approved the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) for 2015-16 and 2016-17 for the State of Jharkhand. The details of the plans, allocation and

release to the Jharkhand Government are as below:—

	(₹ in crore)		
	2015-16	2016-17	TOTAL
SAAP Approved	313.36	376.80	690.16
Central Assistance	137.95	165.81	303.76
1st Instalment released	27.59	33.16	60.75

Under the Mission, the State Government is empowered to select individual projects, prepare, appraise and approve the DPRs and execute the projects through ULBs or agencies of State Government.

(c) AMRUT was launched in June, 2015 with a mission period of five years. The projects undertaken by State Government have different time-frame for each project for completion.

Metro rail project in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether Government has made any plan to develop and expand Metro Rail in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and present status thereof; and

(c) whether Government has finalized the funding of second phase of metro rail project in Jaipur and if so, by when the funds would be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Smart Cities Mission in Rajasthan

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

(a) the names of cities selected by the Central Government from Rajasthan to be developed as smart cities under the Smart Cities Mission;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of amount sanctioned, released and utilised, so far, in that State under the Mission; and

(c) the details of projects to be started in those cities of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Jaipur, Udaipur, Ajmer and Kota have been selected from State of Rajasthan for development as Smart Cities under the Smart Cities Mission.

(b) and (c) The Smart Cities Missions Statement and Guidelines provide for grant of ₹ 194 crore in the first year followed by ₹ 98 crore every year for the next three years to each city.

Since the launch of the Mission (25.06.2015) and till date, ₹ 579 crore has been released to State Government of Rajasthan under the Smart Cities Mission. The details are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Item	City	Amount Released
For preparation of SCP	Jaipur	2
	Udaipur	2
	Ajmer	2
	Kota	2
First year instalment	Jaipur	194
	Udaipur	194
	Ajmer	92
	Kota	91
TOTAL		579

Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) have been incorporated in all four cities for implementation of the Mission. Jaipur and Udaipur have appointed Project Management Consultants (PMCs) for designing, developing, managing and implementing the Smart City Proposals. Ajmer and Kota are in the process of engaging PMCs. The details of projects for these cities are given in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

Approval of projects for next three years

932. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that to expedite rolling out of essential urban infrastructure projects like water supply and augmenting sewage management, Government has started approving works for the next three years in one go;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has approved an investment of ₹5,815 for the said purpose;

(c) whether before approving investments in the States, a panel has reviewed progress of projects under State action plans approved for the last and current financial years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) In order to help the States plan in advance and expedite implementation of projects under the Mission, the Ministry has communicated to the States and Union Territories their likely allocation of Mission funds for the full Mission period and has also sought their third and final SAAP to cover the balance Mission fund allocation to them.

(b) The Ministry has approved the 3rd and final SAAP of 7 States/UTs totaling ₹ 6952.12 crore. The details of approval of water supply and sewerage management are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Water supply projects	Sewerage projects	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Chandigarh	1.50	60.00	0.53	62.03
2.	Gujarat	906.00	1089.50	283.50	2279.00
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	34.49	38.42	151.81	224.72

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Madhya Pradesh	593.92	1578.81	321.22	2493.95
5.	Mizoram	32.12	6.00	14.90	53.02
6.	Odisha	507.68	84.40	15.18	607.26
7.	Rajasthan	411.31	766.50	54.33	1232.14
TOTAL		2487.02	3623.63	841.47	6952.12

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, An APEX committee of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) under the Chairmanship of Secretary monitors/ review the progress under AMRUT at Centre level before approving the State Annual Action Plans. The Apex committee has reviewed the progress on 18/11/2016, 21/12/2016 and 2/2/2017 for the plans approval during earlier two SAAPs of States and UTs.

Aims and objectives of SBM

933. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Government has achieved the aims and objectives of implementing the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), a complete sanitation programme in the country;

(b) the salient features of the Mission along with the details of funds provided to implement it and the manner in which the funds are being shared between the Central and State Governments since its inception;

(c) the details of work done, so far, under the Mission;

(d) whether Government has sought participation of private sector in implementation of the Mission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of private sector thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission for Urban Areas on 2nd October, 2014 with the aims and objectives to eliminate Open Defecation, Manual Scavenging and Scientific Management of Municipal Solid waste

by 2nd October, 2019. Till date 475 Cities and 32319 wards have been declared as Open Defecation Free, 29.83 Lakhs Individual Household Toilets and 1.13 Lakh Community and Public Toilets have been constructed. At present 21.51% of Municipal Solid Waste is getting processed scientifically.

(b) The salient features of the Mission are to provide Central Assistance to the States/UTs @ ₹ 4000/- per IHHT as incentive to beneficiaries, 35% of the Project Cost for Scientific Disposal of Municipal Solid waste, 40% of the Project Cost *i.e.* maximum of ₹ 39,200/- per Seat as VGF/grant for construction of Community /Public Toilets and for construction of urinals in ODF components 40% of the base cost of urinal *i.e.* maximum ₹ 12800/- per unit.

(c) After the launch of "Swachh Bharat Mission", the Union Government has achieved the following target under the Swachh Bharat Mission(U):—

- (i) Two States Andhra Pradesh and Gujrat and One UT- Chandigarh, 475 Cities and 32319 wards have been declared as Open Defecation Free. 29.83 Lakhs Individual Household Toilets and 1.13 Lakh Community and Public Toilets have been constructed.
- (ii) In Solid Waste Management, 100% door to door collection is covered in 39,995 wards out of total 81,015 wards. Waste processing achieved is 21.51% of Total waste generated.
- (iii) An amount of ₹ 3725 crores have been released to the States under various components.
- (iv) At present, there are 75 waste to compost plants and 7 waste to energy plants are operational across the country.

(d) and (e) As per SBM guidelines, Mission outlay is ₹ 62,009 crore. The Government of India share as per approved funding pattern amounts to ₹ 14,623 crore. In addition, a minimum additional amount equivalent to 25% of GoI funding, amounting to ₹ 4,874 crore shall be contributed by the States as State/ULB share. The balance funds is proposed to be generated through various other sources of fund which are, but not limited to: (i) Private Sector Participation (ii) Additional Resources from State Government/ULB (iii) Beneficiary Share (iv) User Charges (v) Land Leveraging (vi) Innovative revenue streams (vii) Swachh Bharat Kosh (viii) Corporate Social Responsibility (ix) Market Borrowing (x) External Assistance.

In many cities and towns, private sector has come forward to partner the city administration for implementation of the mission.

Investment by Singaporean companies

934. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be please to state:

(a) whether a number of Singaporean companies are investing in India across many sectors including the projects for development of cities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cities where investments are made/ being made by those companies and the projects undertaken/ being undertaken by them, State/UT/City-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Mechanism for resource transfer to urban centres

935. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no clear-cut mechanism for regular resource transfers to urban centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the light of this, how Government would go ahead with the creation of Smart Cities Mission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) No Sir. There are mechanisms for regular resource transfers to various Urban Local Bodies in the country from central as well as state funds. This is mainly in the form of (i) Grants-in-aid from State / Central Governments through various programmes / schemes, (ii) devolution from respective State Government as well as from Government of India as per recommendations of respective State Finance Commission or Central Finance Commission.

The resources tied up with various programmes / schemes of Central Government/

State Government and devolution from 14th Central Finance Commission are transferred to cities through prescribed mechanism. Guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance regarding the grants under 14th Finance Commission are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The quantum of grants for Urban Local Bodies as per recommendations of 14th Finance Commission are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Do not arise as resource transfers and funds through own revenue generation of ULBs are dovetailed to implement various schemes and programmes including Smart City Mission.

Statement-I

Guidelines issued by Ministry of Finance regarding Grant under 14th Finance Commission

(A) No. 13(32)FFC/FCD/2015-16

Government of India

Ministry of Finance

Department of Expenditure

(Finance Commission Division)

11th Block, 5th Floor,
CGO Complex, Lodi Road,
New Delhi-110003.

Dated, the 8th October, 2015

To

The Chief Secretary,

Government of.....

(All State Governments)

Subject: Issue of Guidelines for the implementation of recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIV) with regard to Local Bodies grant (RLB & ULB) - regarding.

Sir,

The recommendation of Fourteenth Finance Commission for the award period 2015-20 include, *inter alia*, release of grant-in-aid to State Governments for Rural and Urban Local Bodies.

2. Kindly find enclosed herewith a copy of the guidelines for release and utilization of Grants recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIV) for Rural and Urban Local Bodies (Local Bodies grant) for information and further necessary action. Guidelines are also available on this Ministry's website: <http://www.finmin.nic.in/FFC/guidelines.asp>

Yours faithfully,

End.: as above

Sd/-

(Gopal Prasad)

Director (FCD)

Tel.: 011-2436 0647

Fax: 011-2436 0174

Copy to:-

Principal Secretary (Finance),

All State Governments.

(B) No 13(32)FFC/FCD/2015-16

Government of India

Ministry of Finance

Department of Expenditure

(Finance Commission Division)

Guidelines for Release and Utilization of Grant recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) for Rural and Urban Local Bodies (Local Bodies Grant).

Introduction

1. The Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) was constituted by the President on January 2, 2013 to give recommendations on specified aspects of Centre-State fiscal relations during 2015-20. The Commission submitted its Report to the President on December 15, 2014.
2. The FFC was *inter alia*, mandated to recommend measures needed to augment the Consolidated Funds of the States to supplement the resources of the Panchayats and Municipalities based on the recommendations of the respective State Finance Commissions (SFCs)
3. As per the Constitutional provisions, the explanatory memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations made by the FFC in its report submitted to

the President was laid in the Parliament on February 24, 2015 The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the FFC in respect of the Local Bodies.

Grants recommended

4. The FFC has recommended assured transfers to the Local bodies for planning and delivering of basic services smoothly and effectively within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations. It has taken a view that the measures recommended, including the grants to the local bodies, should go towards supporting and strengthening their primary functions to deliver basic services, as improvements in the quality of basic services are likely to lead to an increase in the willingness of citizens to pay for the services Therefore, it is advised that all expenditure incurred by Panchayats and Municipalities on basic services within the functions devolved to them under the State laws may be incurred after proper plans are prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities, in accordance with the relevant rules, regulations, processes and procedures applicable in the State.
5. The FFC has worked out the Total size of the grant to be ₹ 2,87,436 crore for the award period of 2015-20. Of this, grant recommended to Panchayats is ₹ 2,00,292.20 crore and to Municipalities is ₹ 87,143.80 crore The Grant-in-aid recommended is fixed for the Award period. The year-wise and State-wise distribution is given in Statement-I and II (*See below*)

Grant Components

6. The FFC has recommended Grant-in-aid to duly constituted Panchayats (Rural Local bodies) and Municipalities (Urban Local Bodies) in two parts, namely - (i) a Basic grant and (ii) a Performance Grant. In case of Gram panchayats, 90% of the Grant will be the Basic Grant and 10% will be the Performance Grant. In case of Municipalities, the division between Basic and Performance Grant will be on 80:20 basis. The shares of the States for these Grants are given in Statement-I and II (*See below*).

Note: A duly constituted Panchayat or Municipality means a Panchayat or a Municipality as the case may be where, elections have been held and an elected body is in place as provided in Part IX and IX A of the Constitution.

Basic Grant

7. The FFC has recommended Basic Grant to the Local bodies with the purpose of providing a measure of unconditional support to the Gram Panchayats (GPs) and

Municipalities for delivering basic services The Grants provided are intended to be used to support and strengthen the delivery of basic civic services including water supply, sanitation including septic management, sewage and solid waste management, storm water drainage, maintenance of community assets, maintenance of roads, footpaths, street-lighting, burial and cremation grounds and any other basic service within the functions assigned to them under relevant legislations The FFC has not distinguished between O & M and capital expenditure within the components of basic services However, it is advised that the cost of technical and administrative support towards O&M and capital expenditure should not exceed 10% of the allocation to a Gram Panchayat or Municipality under any circumstance and the expenditure can be incurred only by the local body concerned.

8. It is emphasized that no expenditure will be incurred out of the FFC grants except on basic services as provided in para 7 above.

Basic Grants for Rural Local bodies (Gram Panchayats)

9. The FFC has recommended a Basic Grant of ₹ 1 80,262.96 crore for the GPs for the period 2015-20 State-wise and year-wise distribution of basic grant is in Statement-I. The grant released by the Centre should be distributed among GPs only without any share for other levels The Basic Grant will be distributed by using the formula prescribed by the respective SFCs for the distribution of resources. However, in case the SFC formula is not available, then the share of each GP as specified above should be distributed across the entities using 2011 population with a weight of 90 per cent for population and a weight of 10 per cent for area.

Basic Grants for Urban Local bodies (Municipalities including Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats).

10. The FFC has recommended a Basic Grant of ₹ 69,715.03 crore for the Municipalities for the period 2015-20 State-wise and year-wise distribution of basic grant is in Statement-I The Basic Grant for Urban Local bodies will be divided into tier-wise shares and distributed across each tier, namely the Municipal Corporations. Municipalities (the tier-II Urban Local Bodies) and the Nagar Panchayats (the tier-III Local Bodies) using the formula given by the respective SFCs In case the SFC formula is not available in respect of Urban Local bodies, the share of each of the three tiers will be determined on the basis of population of 2011 with a weight of 90 per cent for population and a weight of 10 per cent for area, and then distributed among the entities in each tier in proportion to the population of 2011 and area

in the ratio of 90:10.

Performance Grant

- 11 The FFC has observed that "it has been more than twenty years that municipalities and panchayats were sought to be empowered, through a Constitutional amendment, to act as institutions of local self-governance and also to provide certain basic services to citizens. It is inconceivable, and certainly not desirable, that local bodies seek an ever increasing share of public moneys and yet continue to keep themselves beyond the ambit of accountability and responsibility for the public money placed with them." It has stated that proper accounts are the starting point for financial accountability. Non-maintenance or delayed compilation of annual accounts means compromised accountability and implies that reliable financial data for determining the need for resources for local bodies is not available. It has also noted that on account of the efforts of the last Finance Commissions, there has been progress in the keeping of accounts and audit under the technical guidance and support of the C&AG but further progress in this regard is needed. Accordingly it is of the opinion that it is necessary to continue the efforts initiated by past Finance Commissions for improving the maintenance of accounts, their audit and disclosure. The Performance Grants are designed to serve the purpose of ensuring reliable audited accounts and data of receipts and expenditure and improvement in own revenues. This will enable initiation of action at the grassroots level for compilation of data so that all stakeholders have access to reliable information for decision making and at the same time, it will enhance accountability of the local self-Government institutions to the public.
12. The FFC has recommended Performance Grant amounting to ₹20,029.22 crore for Gram Panchayats and for Municipalities ₹ 17,428.76 crore for the period 2015-20 as given in Statement-II (*See* below). The performance grants are to address the following issues: (i) making available reliable data on local bodies receipt and expenditure through audited accounts; and (ii) improvement in own revenues. In addition, the urban local bodies will have to measure and publish service level benchmarks for basic services. These grants are to be disbursed from the second year of the Award Period, *i. e.* 2016-17 onwards, so as to give sufficient time and enable the State Governments and Local bodies to put in place a scheme and mechanism for implementation of the guidelines attached with these grants.

Eligibility for Performance Grant

13. The FFC has recommended that detailed procedure and the operational criteria, including quantum of incentives to be given, for disbursal of performance grants to Gram Panchayats and Municipalities will be decided by the State Governments concerned, subject to the eligibility conditions as described below:—

For Gram Panchayats (GPs):

- (i) The Gram Panchayats will have to submit audited accounts that relate to year not earlier than two years preceding the year in which the Gram Panchayats seeks to claim the performance grant.
- (ii) The Gram Panchayats will have to show an increase in their own revenues over the preceding year as reflected in the audited accounts.

For Municipalities:

- (i) The Municipality will have to submit audited accounts that relate to year not earlier than two years preceding the year in which the Municipality seeks to claim the performance grant.
- (ii) The Municipality will have to show an increase in its own revenues over the preceding year as reflected in the audited accounts. The improvement in revenues will be determined on the basis of these audited accounts and on no other basis. For computing the increase in own revenues in a particular year, the proceeds from octroi and entry tax must be excluded.
- (iii) The Municipality must measure and publish the Service Level Bench Marks relating to basic urban services each year for the period of the award and make it publically available. The Service Level Bench Mark of the Ministry of Urban Development may be used for this purpose.

Note: For the purpose of determining the eligibility of a Gram Panchayats or Municipality (including Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats) to the Performance Grant, the audited accounts required for Performance Grants in 2016-17 will be for the year 2014-15; for Performance Grants in 2017-18, the audited accounts will be for the year 2015-16; for Performance Grants in 2018-19, the audited accounts will be for the year 2016-17 and for Performance Grants in 2019-20, the audited accounts will be for the year 2017-18.

14. In this regard, the FFC has recommended that books of accounts prepared by the

local bodies should distinctly capture income on account of own taxes and non-taxes, assigned taxes, devolution and grants from the State, grants from the Finance Commission and grants for any agency functions assigned by the Union and State Governments. In addition to the above, the State Government must continue with the arrangement of the Technical Guidance and Support by the C&AG and the States should take action to facilitate local bodies to compile accounts and have them audited in time. Accordingly, the State Governments must ensure compliance of the above recommendations by incorporating these features in the procedures and operational guidelines for availing Performance Grants for the Gram Panchayats and Municipalities (including Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Nagar Panchayats).

Distribution of undisbursed Performance Grants

15. In case some amount of Performance Grant remains after disbursement to the eligible Gram Panchayats or Municipalities (as the case may be), this undisbursed amount should be distributed on an equitable basis among all the eligible Gram Panchayats or Municipalities (as the case may be) that had fulfilled the conditions for getting the performance Grant.

Release of Grants

16. The grants shall be released in two instalments, in June and October every fiscal year. While 50 per cent of the Basic Grant for the year will be released to the State as the first instalment of the year, the remaining Basic Grant and the full Performance Grant for the year is to be released as the second instalment for the year. However, the Performance Grant will be released from 2016-17 onwards as recommended by the FFC and noted in para 11-12 above.
17. The States should release the Grants to the Gram Panchayats and Municipalities within fifteen days of it being credited to their account by the Union Government. There should not be any deductions at source from the grants due to the local bodies. In case of delay, the State Government must release the installment along with interest at the Bank rate of Reserve Bank of India paid from its own funds and a certification to this effect will be reflected in the Utilization Certificate (UC) to be furnished by the State Government. Release of second and subsequent instalments of grants (both Basic and Performance) will be subject to receipt of UC for the previous instalment in the prescribed format given in Statement-III (*See below*) and compliance to the stipulated guidelines.

18. The Performance Grant due to be released in October 2016 (FY 2016-17) will be considered for release only when the procedures and the operational criteria described in para 12-13 above are duly received from the State.

Modalities for release of Grants

19. The recommendations of the FFC that no additional conditions or directions other than those recommended by them for releasing these grants be imposed either by the Union or the State Government is reiterated. However, keeping in view the financial regulations and the need for accountability, the following prerequisites are to be followed for the release of grants to local bodies.
- (i) First installment of Basic Grant for both duly constituted Gram Panchayats and Municipalities for the year 2015-16 will be released in June, 2015 unconditionally. Further instalments of the grant for duly constituted local bodies would be released by the Finance Commission Division in the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance after receipt of the UC for the previous installment in the prescribed format as provided in Statement-III.
 - (ii) The States will have to design a detailed procedure for disbursement of the Performance Grant (including quantum of incentive to be given and operational criteria) keeping in perspective the parameters and conditions as described in para 11-13 above. The scheme for disbursement of the Performance Grant will be notified by the State Governments latest by March, 2016, in order to enable the preparation of the eligibility list of Local bodies entitled to these grants. The concerned line Ministries of the Union Government namely, the Ministry of Urban Development (in respect of Urban Local bodies), the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (in respect of Gram Panchayats) and the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure (Finance Commission Division) will also be informed by the State Government in order to facilitate release of the instalment of Performance Grant.
 - (iii) Performance Grant for both Gram Panchayats and Municipalities from the year 2016-17 onwards will be released in October, 2016 subject to receipt of the scheme for operationalizing the Performance Grants from the State Governments.
 - (iv) The Performance grant for the year 2015-16 will be released by the Department of Expenditure in October, 2016 on certification of the MoPR/MoUD that the finalized scheme in this regard has been received from the States and it conforms to the recommendations of the FFC. Performance grant for the subsequent years of the award period will be released along with the release of the 2nd instalment of the

basic grant on furnishing of the UC to MoPR/MoUD and to the Department of Expenditure and also furnishing a certificate from the MoPR/MoUD to this effect for release of the instalment.

Budget Provision

20. Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) will make budget provision in Demand No.37 and release grants to eligible States.

Audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General

21. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India will audit the release and transfer of the grant-in-aid. C&AG may also conduct audit of expenditure in selected Panchayats and Municipalities in accordance with Technical Guidance and Support (TG&S).

Monitoring and concurrent evaluation

22. The FFC has recommended that no further conditions or directions other than those indicated by the Commission should be imposed either by the Union or the State Government for release of funds. Central to the trust-based approach adopted by the FFC is the understanding that the local bodies will discharge their statutory functions with all due care. The publishing of service level data and preparation and audit of accounts will provide the necessary transparency and accountability in this regard. However, the FFC *vide* para 9.82 of its report has recommended that stern action should be ensured if irregularities in the application of funds are noticed or pointed out, for the prevention of which appropriate third party audit mechanism may be put in place by March, 2017.
23. The State Governments will develop State-specific, time bound action plans to address the issues highlighted by the FFC for which the States may work closely with Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) and Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD). The States may constitute a High Level Monitoring Committee headed by the Chief Secretary and including the Finance Secretary and other concerned departmental Secretaries to monitor and carry out concurrent evaluation of the Local bodies receiving the grants to ensure that funds are utilized for the purpose recommended by the FFC.
24. At the level of the Union Government two Committees are being constituted, one each under the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Ministry of Urban Development to provide guidance and support to the State Governments and Local bodies on

implementation of the recommendations of the FFC that are listed below:—

- (i) Strengthening SFCs which would involve timely constitution, proper administrative support and adequate resources for smooth functioning and timely placement of the SFC report before State legislature, with action taken notes.
- (ii) Improve revenues from own sources of local bodies by taking steps as recommended by the respective SFCs and the FFC.
- (iii) Ensure property tax reforms including objective determination of the base and its regular revision to adjust for inflation, strengthening of mechanisms for assessment, levy and collection and improving billing and collection efficiency, review and amplify existing rules to facilitate the levy of property tax and minimize the granting of exemptions assessment of properties every four or five years, and introduce the system of self-assessment by urban local bodies.
- (iv) Action to be taken by the States to share information regarding property tax among the municipalities, State and Union Governments.
- (v) Levy of vacant land tax by peri-urban panchayats and sharing a part of land conversion charges by State Governments with municipalities and panchayats.
- (vi) Steps to empower local bodies to impose levy of betterment tax and advertisement tax to improve own revenues from these sources.
- (vii) Review the structure of entertainment tax and take action to increase its scope to cover more and newer forms of entertainment.
- (viii) Assignment of productive local assets to the panchayats by States, and putting in place enabling rules for collection and instituting systems so that they can obtain the best returns while leasing or renting common resources.
- (ix) Rationalise service charges in a way that they are able to at least recover the operation and maintenance cost from the beneficiaries.
- (x) Sharing of the income from royalties of mines with local body in whose jurisdiction the mining is done to help the local body ameliorate the effects of mining on the local population.
- (xi) Compensate local bodies for the civic services provided by them to Government properties including enacting suitable legislation, in this regard.
- (xii) Empower the local bodies to collect tax and non-tax receipts through necessary

legislations as appropriate. In some cases, the State Governments may need to frame rules and fix rates of levy to allow the local bodies to effectively tap the existing sources of revenues. Alternatively, the local bodies may be given powers to decide the rates themselves, subject to a floor and ceiling rate set by the State. Besides, the State Government should not provide exemptions to any entity from the tax and non-tax levies that are in the jurisdiction of local bodies. In cases where the grant of such an exemption becomes necessary, the local bodies should be compensated for the loss.

- (xiii) Explore the issuance of municipal bond as a source of finance with suitable support from the Union Government. The States may allow the larger municipal corporations to directly approach the markets while an intermediary could be set up to assist medium and small municipalities who may not have the capacity to access the markets directly.

The composition of the Committees is given in Statement-IV and V (*See below*). The Committees which will include representatives of the State Governments will have the following broad terms of reference:—

- (i) Suggest measures to facilitate that all the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission relating to local bodies are operationalized.
- (ii) Sort out operational issues which are brought to the notice of the committees by the State Governments.
- (iii) Facilitate inter-Ministerial coordination at the Central level.
- (iv) Monitor the progress of expenditure of the grants by the local bodies and suggest remedial measures, if needed.

Sd/-

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Statement-II*The quantum of grants for Urban local bodies as per recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission***(A) Grants to Local Bodies**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	State-wise Share - Basic Grants											
		Rural Local Bodies						Urban Local Bodies					
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	934.34	1293.75	1494.81	1729.23	2336.56	7788.68	348.92	483.14	558.23	645.77	872.57	2908.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88.52	122.58	141.62	163.83	221.38	737.93	23.42	32.43	37.47	43.34	58.56	195.22
3.	Assam	584.80	809.76	935.60	1082.32	1462.45	4874.92	93.14	128.97	149.01	172.38	232.92	776.43
4.	Bihar	2269.18	3142.08	3630.39	4199.71	5674.70	18916.05	256.83	355.63	410.90	475.34	642.28	2140.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	566.18	783.98	905.81	1047.86	1415.89	4719.72	152.39	211.01	243.80	282.04	381.09	1270.33
6.	Goa	14.44	20.00	23.10	26.73	36.12	120.39	21.10	29.21	33.76	39.05	52.76	175.88
7.	Gujarat	932.25	1290.86	1491.47	1725.36	2331.33	7771.26	614.91	851.45	983.77	1133.05	1537.74	5125.91
8.	Haryana	419.28	580.57	670.80	775.99	1048.53	3495.17	199.61	276.39	319.35		499.18	1663.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	195.39	270.56	312.60	361.63	488.64	1628.82	19.36	26.81	30.98	35.84	48.42	161.42
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	373.96	517.81	598.29	692.11	935.19	3117.36	125.30	173.50	200.46	231.90	313.35	1044.51

11. Jharkhand	652.83	903.96	1044.45	1208.24	1632.59	5442.07	183.74	254.42	293.95	340.05	459.48	1531.64
12. Karnataka	1002.85	1388.62	1604.42	1856.02	2507.88	8359.79	562.08	778.29	899.25	1040.27	1405.62	4685.50
13. Kerala	433.76	600.62	693.96	802.78	1084.73	3615.85	351.66	186.94	562.61	650.84	879.42	2931.48
14. Madhya Pradesh	1463.61	2026.62	2341.57	2708.78	3660.14	12200.72	496.79	687.89	794.80	919.44	1242.36	4141.27
15. Maharashtra	1623.32	2247.77	2597.10	3004.37	4059.55	13532.11	1131.24	1649.49	1905.83	2204.70	2979.02	9930.29
16. Manipur	22.25	30.80	35.59	41.17	55.63	185.44	16.57	22.95	26.52	30.67	41.45	138.16
17. Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03	4.19	4.84	5.60	7.57	25.22
18. Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.54	15.97	18.46	21.35	28.85	96.17
19. Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.23	16.94	19.57	22.64	30.59	101.98
20. Odisha	955.52	1323.09	1528.71	1768.44	2389.54	7965.28	170.10	235.54	272.14	314.82	425.39	1417.98
21. Punjab	441.70	611.61	706.66	817.48	1104.58	3682.02	235.41	325.96	376.62	435.68	588.69	1962.35
22. Rajasthan	1471.95	2038.17	2354.92	2724.22	3681.01	12270.27	433.12	599.73	692.93	801.60	1083.13	3610.50
23. Sikkim	16.03	22.20	25.65	29.67	40.09	133.64	4.79	6.63	7.66	8.86	11.98	39.92
24. Tamil Nadu	947.65	1312.19	1516.12	1753.87	2369.86	7899.69	790.04	1093.95	1263.96	1462.18	1975.71	6585.85
25. Telangana	580.34	803.58	928.47	1074.07	1451.30	4837.75	325.23	450.33	520.32	601.92	813.32	2711.12
26. Tripura	36.24	50.18	57.98	67.07	90.63	302.11	21.41	29.65	34.25	39.63	53.54	178.48
27. Uttar Pradesh	3862.60	5348.45	6179.65	7148.74	9659.47	32198.90	983.60	1361.97	1573.63	1820.41	2459.76	8199.37

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
28.	Uttarakhand	203.26	281.45	325.19	376.19	508.31	1694.42	78.29	108.41	125.26	144.90	195.79	652.66
29.	West Bengal	1532.21	2121.61	2451.33	2835.75	3831.70	12772.60	637.21	882.33	1019.45	1179.32	1593.51	5311.81
TOTAL		21624.46	29942.87	34596.26	40021.63	54077.80	180262.96	8363.06	11580.12	13379.78	15108.59	20914.05	69715.03

(B) Grants to Local Bodies

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	State-wise Share - Performance Grants									
		Rural Local Bodies					Urban Local Bodies				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-20	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2016-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	169.70	192.04	218.09	285.57	865.41	1.42.59	161.36	183.25	239.95	727.16
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.08	18.20	20.66	27.06	81.99	9.57	10.83	12.30	16.10	48.81
3.	Assam	106.22	120.20	136.50	178.74	541.66	38.06	43.07	48.92	64.05	194.11
4.	Bihar	412.15	466.41	529.67	693.55	2101.78	104.96	118.78	134.89	176.62	535.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	102.84	116.37	132.16	173.05	524.41	62.28	70.47	80.03	104.80	317.58
6.	Goa	2.62	2.97	3.37	4.41	13.38	8.62	9.76	11.08	14.51	43.97
7.	Gujarat	169.32	191.61	217.60	284.93	863.47	251.29	284.37	322.94	422.87	1281.48
8.	Haryana	76.15	86.18	97.87	128.15	388.35	81.57	92.31	104.83	137.27	415.99

9.	Himachal Pradesh	35.49	40.16	45.61	59.72	180.98	7.91	8.95	10.17	13.32	40.35
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.92	76.86	87.29	114.30	346.37	51.21	57.95	65.81	86.17	261.13
11.	Jharkhand	118.57	134.18	152.38	199.53	604.67	75.09	84.97	96.50	126.35	382.91
12.	Karnataka	182.15	206.13	234.08	306.51	928.87	229.70	259.94	295.20	386.54	1171.38
13.	Kerala	78.78	89.16	101.25	132.57	401.76	143.71	162.63	184.69	241.83	732.87
14.	Madhya Pradesh	265.84	300.83	341.63	447.34	1355.64	203.02	229.75	260.91	341.64	1035.32
15.	Maharashtra	294.84	333.66	378.91	496.15	1503.57	486.82	550.91	625.63	819.21	2482.57
16.	Manipur	4.04	4.57	5.19	6.80	20.60	6.77	7.66	8.70	11.40	34.54
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.24	1.40	1.59	2.08	6.30
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.71	5.34	6.06	7.93	24.04
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.66	6.43	8.41	25.50
20.	Odisha	173.55	195.40	223.04	292.05	885.03	69.52	78.67	89.34	116.98	354.50
21.	Punjab	80.23	90.79	103.10	135.00	409.11	96.20	108.87	123.63	161.89	490.59
22.	Rajasthan	267.35	302.55	343.58	449.89	1363.36	177.00	200.30	227.47	297.35	902.62
23.	Sikkim	2.91	3.30	3.74	4.90	14.85	1.96	2.21	2.52	3.29	9.98
24.	Tamil Nadu	172.12	194.78	221.20	289.64	877.74	322.87	365.37	414.92	543.31	1646.46
25.	Telangana	105.41	119.28	135.46	177.38	537.53	132.91	150.41	170.81	223.66	677.78

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
26.	Tripura	6.58	7.45	8.46	11.08	33.57	8.75	9.90	11.24	14.72	44.62
27.	Uttar Pradesh	701.57	793.92	901.60	1180.57	3577.66	401.97	454.88	516.58	676.42	2049.84
28.	Uttarakhand	36.92	41.78	47.45	62.13	188.27	32.00	36.21	41.12	53.84	163.17
29.	West Bengal	278.30	314.93	357.64	468.31	1419.18	260.41	294.69	334.66	438.20	1327.95
TOTAL		3927.65	4444.71	5047.53	6609.33	20029.21	3417.71	3867.62	4392.22	5751.21	17428.77

Statement-III*Utilisation Certificate for the Grant Received for Local Bodies recommended by
Fourteenth Finance Commission during its award period 2015-2020*

Name of State:

Rural Local Body Urban Local body (* 1)

1. Whether elections to PRIs ULBs have been held? (Yes/No):-

2. Total no. of Gram Panchayats/ULBs in the State Remarks (if any):-

3. Total no of Gram Panchayats/ ULBs to which elections held Remarks (if any):-

4. Date and year of next elections due to Gram Panchayats/ ULBs Remarks (if any):-

5. Details of Basic Grant received: Year Instalment Amount (₹ in lakh) Date of receipt

6. Details of Basic Grant transferred: Year Instalment Amount (₹ in lakh) Date of Transfer No. of days of delay If delayed, amount of interest transferred (with rate of interest)

7. Details of Performance Grant received for the year Grant received Amount (₹ in lakh) Date of receipt

8. Details of Performance Grant transferred: Year Amount (₹ in lakh) Date of Transfer No. of days of delay If delayed, amount of interest transferred (with rate of interest)

*1. Strikeout whichever is not applicable

*2. Use separate pages for RLBs and ULBs

3. Certified that the Local Bodies Grants have been electronically transferred to the elected local bodies within 15 days of receipt of grant from the Central Government.

Signature with seal of

Countersigned:

Secretary i/c

Signature with seal of the Finance Secretary

(Panchayati Raj/Urban Development)

Statement-IV***Committee for Panchayats on Follow up of Recommendations of the
Fourteenth Finance Commission***

-
1. Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India —Chairperson

Government of India

2. Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
3. Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development
4. Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
5. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development
6. Financial Advisor, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India
7. Joint Secretary (PF-I), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance

State Governments

8. Secretaries of Panchayati Raj of five State Governments, one each drawn from each zone, by rotation for two years.

Others

9. Representative of Comptroller and Auditor General of India
10. Director General, NIRD and PR, Hyderabad

Note: Chairperson may induct Secretaries of Panchayati Raj of a State other than co-opted in the Committee and such experts as considered necessary as Special Invitees from time to time.

Statement-V***Committee for Municipalities on Follow up of Recommendations of the
Fourteenth Finance Commission***

-
1. Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India – Chairperson

Government of India

2. Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary Ministry of Urban Development
 3. Secretary, Department of Urban Housing and Poverty Alleviation
-

-
4. Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation
 5. Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
 6. Financial Advisor, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India
 7. Joint Secretary (PF-I), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance

State Governments

8. Secretaries of Urban Development of live State Governments, one each drawn from each zone, by rotation for two years.

Others

9. Representative of Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 10. Director General National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi
-

Note: Chairperson may induct Secretaries of Urban Development of a State other than co-opted in the Committee and such experts as considered necessary as Special Invitees from time to time.

Foreign investment in metro rail projects

936. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign assistance/investment has been sought/ received for implementation of various metro rail projects being undertaken/proposed to be undertaken in different cities including Gujarat and Jharkhand;

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

(c) whether Government/DMRC has also entered into any technological agreements with other countries for better metro rail technology in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of foreign assistance received/proposed for metro rail projects being implemented on 50:50 Joint Venture of Government of India (GoI) and concerned State Government including Gujarat are given in Statement (*See below*). No proposal for metro rail in Jharkhand has been received in this Ministry.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of foreign assistance to metro projects being implemented on 50:50 joint venture of Government of India and concerned State Government

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount of Loan			
		Japan International Co-operation agency (₹ in crore)	Agence Francaise De Development (Million Euros)	European Investment Bank (Million Euros)	KFW Germany (Million Euros)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System				
	Phase-I	6356.45	-	-	-
	Phase-II	10231.62			
	Phase-III	19,335.00			
2.	Bangalore Metro Rail Project (Phase-I)	3670.00	110.00	-	-
	Bangalore Metro Rail Project (Phase-II)	-	200.00	500.00*	-
3.	Chennai Metro Rail Project	8,646.00	-	-	-
	Chennai Metro project Extension	2141.00*	-	-	-
4.	Kochi Metro Rail Project	-	180.00	-	-
5.	Mumbai Metro Line-3 (Colba-Bandra-SEEPZ) Corridor	13,235.00	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Lucknow Metro Rail Project	-	-	450.00	-	-
8. Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project	5,968.00	-	-	-	-
9. Nagpur Metro Rail Project	-	130.00	-	-	500.00
10. Kolkata East West Metro	2,253.00	-	-	-	-

* Proposed.

Approval of action plans under AMRUT

937. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to give approvals for action plans under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for three years instead of the present one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of municipalities covered under AMRUT in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the amount approved for various projects, State-wise, project-wise and municipality-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the Ministry has approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) for the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 for all States and UTs. In order to help the States plan in advance and expedite implementation of projects under the Mission, the Ministry has communicated to the States and Union Territories their likely allocation of Mission funds for the full Mission period and has also sought their third and final SAAP to cover the balance Mission fund allocation to them.

(c) A total of 33 cities of Andhra Pradesh and 12 cities of Telangana have been covered under AMRUT. Under the Mission, the plans are approved State-wise. The details of the plans approved for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are as below:—

(₹ in crore)

	SAAP 2015-16	SAAP 2016-17	TOTAL
Andhra Pradesh	662.86	877.05	1539.91
Telangana	408.51	554.77	963.28

Development of Panaji as smart city

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

(a) the progress made with respect to development of Panaji as a smart city;

(b) whether the projects have been undertaken under Smart Cities Mission in health sector, road sector, sanitation, environment, cleanliness, transport, communication, tourism and land records; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Panaji city has been selected for development as Smart City in fast track round in May, 2016. Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), to implement the Mission at city level, has been formed in Panaji on 16.08.2016. The SPV will convert the Smart City Proposal into projects with the help of Project Management Consultant (PMC).

(b) and (c) Panaji city has proposed to develop following components in its Smart City Proposal (SCP):—

Area Based Development Plan

- (i) Church Square Revitalization
- (ii) Interlinking Core city and Patto area for citizens and tourists
- (iii) Integrated Urban Water Management
- (iv) Service improvement for urban poor in Mala Fontainhas area
- (v) Provision of basic services in entire area

(vi) Conservation of Heritage and Culture

(vii) Biodiversity

Pan city proposal

(i) Smart Transportation and eco mobility

(ii) Smart environmental services.

Sanitary facilities

939. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) as per the Ministry's policy and the Millennium Developmental Goals what has been the rate of implementation of the scheme in terms of sanitation facilities across the States;

(b) what are the schemes that have been undertaken in order to provide for safe disposal of sanitary wastes; and

(c) the details of amount spent and utilised on all these schemes for West Bengal during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) As per Swachh Bharat Mission (U) guidelines, all the urban population will have access to individual household toilets/latrines, community and public toilets by 2nd October, 2019 in all the urban areas of the country. As on 30th January 2017, the number of individual household toilets, Community /Public toilets constructed are 29.83 lakhs and 1.13 lakhs respectively. So far, the number of ODF cities are 475 and number of ODF districts are 85.

(b) and (c) MoUD has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) to develop sewerage and septage facilities for safe disposal of sanitary waste across the urban areas of the country for 500 class I cities having a population of greater than 1 lakh. Under AMRUT, all the State Governments can avail financial assistance for development of decentralized, networked underground sewerage systems including augmentation of existing sewerage systems and sewerage treatment plants, rehabilitation of old sewerage system and treatment plants, recycling of water for beneficial purposes and reuse of waste water, faecal Sludge Management- cleaning, transportation and treatment and also mechanical and biological cleaning of sewers and

septic tanks. The Ministry has released ₹ 278.53 crore under AMRUT Scheme to Government of West Bengal so far.

AMRUT target for next three years

940. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government has decided to accord approvals under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for the next three financial years so as to enable advance planning and timely execution, necessary to meet the mission target by 2019-20;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the release of Central assistance would be linked to launch of all projects as approved for 2015 to 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to help the States plan in advance and expedite implementation of projects under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the Ministry has communicated to the States and Union Territories their likely allocation of Mission funds for the full Mission period and has also sought their third and final SAAP to cover the balance Mission fund allocation to them. The release of first instalment of central funds against any plan is linked to approval of the plan and of subsequent instalments to progress of projects and utilization of funds among other criteria as specified in the Mission Guidelines.

Funds for Villupuram Municipality

941. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has provided funds for Villupuram Municipality for implementation of various infrastructure development projects and schemes;

(b) if so, the details of funds allocated during the last five years; and

(c) the details of important projects undertaken and infrastructures built out of these funds, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Villupuram Municipality is covered under the

Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban (SBM-U). Under, this Mission, Ministry provides funds to State/UT Governments. The concerned State/ UT Governments further allocate the fund to Municipalities/ ULBs under their control for implementation of components under SBM-U. The details of funds released for projects under SBM-U to the Government of Tamil Nadu are as under:—

Components under SBM-U	Funds released to Govt. of Tamil Nadu (2014 to 2017 till date) (₹ in crore)
Individual House Hold Latrines (IHHL)	106.6258
Community Toilet (CT)/ Public Toilet (PT)	53.2648
Solid Waste Management (SWM)	205.0100
TOTAL	364.9006

Revised action plan from Karnataka under SBM

942. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revised action plan received in the Ministry from Government of Karnataka under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) during 2016-17;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka has requested to release ₹479 crore to include 57 newly upgraded urban local bodies under this scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the status of approval by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Government of Karnataka has submitted the revised action plan for the year 2016-17 for 275 ULBs of the State (218 existing ULBs and 57 New ULBs) asking to release ₹479.66 Crore as GoI Share for implementation of SBM (U). The component-wise detail is follows:—

Component	Fund Requirement for 2016-17
Individual House Hold Toilets	50.07 crore
Community Toilets	18.83 crore
Public Toilets	19.42 crore

Component	Fund Requirement for 2016-17
Solid Waste management	347.85 crore
IEC	27.96 crore
CB & A&OE	15.53 crore
TOTAL	479.66 crore

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. The proposal is under consideration for release of funds by the Ministry.

Phase III and IV of DMRC

943. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of phase III works of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) in the National Capital Territory of Delhi in different sectors and by what time they would be operationalised;

(b) whether the projects in Phase IV have been approved and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of total cost for each project and the schedule of their completion of work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The details of progress of Metro Rail Projects approved under phase III of Delhi Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) being constructed by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) are given below:—

Name of the Project	Civil Progress (Overall Progress)	Target / Completion Date
1	2	3
Majlis Park to Yamuna Vihar (Gokulpuri)	89.66% (74.00)	Majlis Park - Lajpat Nagar section is targeted to be completed by September, 2017. The target for

1	2	3
		balance portion cannot be worked out due to land and Rehabilitation and Resettlement related issues at Trilokpuri and Hasanpur.
Janakpuri West to Kalindikunj	95.97% (76.50%)	September, 2017.
Central Secretariat to Kashmere Gate*	99.11% (98.50%)	March, 2017.
Jahangirpuri to Badli Corridor	100%	Commissioned on 10.11.2015.

*Central Secretariat-ITO section has already been made operational.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Changes in International Child Abduction Bill

944. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make a series of changes in the draft Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction Bill, 2016;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Law Commission has also recommended some changes in the said draft; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) 21st Law Commission has submitted report no. 263 titled 'The Protection of Children (Inter-country Removal and Retention) Bill, 2016 on 17.10.2016 wherein some changes have been recommended in the draft Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction Bill, 2016 prepared by Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Ministry has held a National Consultation on 3rd February 2017 to discuss the issue, keeping in mind the Indian realities and existing Indian Constitutional provisions. Based on the Consultation, the matter is under examination.

Working women hostels

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

- (a) the number of working women hostels in the country, State-wise;
- (b) what steps are taken to create awareness about this facility among working women;
- (c) whether Government is planning to increase the number of such hostels especially in tribal regions and North Eastern States of the country;
- (d) if so, by how many and by when; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Since its inception in 1972-73, 934 hostels have been sanctioned under the scheme of Working Women Hostel all over the country for benefiting of more than 70,000 working women. State-wise list of sanctioned working women's hostels is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) It is the responsibility of the Implementing Agencies to create awareness about the facility among working women. However, the guidelines of the scheme and list of sanctioned hostels are available on the Ministry's website.

(c) to (e) As per the Scheme guidelines, the proposals forwarded by all the State Governments / UT Administrations including North Eastern States are considered by a Project Sanctioning Committee headed by Secretary (WCD) for sanction of Working Women Hostels under the scheme.

Statement***State-wise list of sanctioned working women's hostels***

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Hostels
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	06

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Hostels
5.	Chhattisgarh	10
6.	Goa	02
7.	Gujarat	26
8.	Haryana	20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	05
11.	Jharkhand	02
12.	Karnataka	52
13.	Kerala	158
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62
15.	Maharashtra	140
16.	Manipur	22
17.	Meghalaya	03
18.	Mizoram	04
19.	Nagaland	20
20.	Odisha	29
21.	Punjab	14
22.	Rajasthan	39
23.	Sikkim	02
24.	Tamil Nadu	96
25.	Telangana	21
26.	Tripura	01
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41
28.	Uttarakhand	07
29.	West Bengal	38
TOTAL STATES		899

Sl. No.	States/U.T.	No. of Hostels
30.	Chandigarh	07
31.	Delhi	20
34.	Puducherry	04
TOTAL UTs		31
ALL INDIA TOTAL		930
Hostels in rented premises		
1.	Rajasthan	01
2.	Maharashtra	03
TOTAL (As on 6.02.2017)		934

Nutritional intake of mothers

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

(a) whether there are reports of declining nutritional intake of pregnant women and new born children among various parts of rural India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken measures to increase the nutritional intake of mothers and new born children through introduction of alternative food sources other than pulses;

(c) if so, the details thereof including whether food supplements are given based on dietary preferences;

(d) whether measures have been taken to collect information on nutritional levels and food intake post the shutting down of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) Data from the National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau (NNMB) Surveys carried out in 1996-97 and 2011-12 in the rural areas of 10 States in India revealed that overall intakes of food groups such as cereals

& millets, nuts & oilseeds and sugar & jaggery declined over a period of 15 years among pregnant women and lactating mothers. The intake of pulses and milk & milk products remained more or less same, while intakes of vegetables and visible fats & oils marginally increased between the two time periods among pregnant women and lactating mothers.

In case of nutrients, the intake of energy, protein, calcium, iron and riboflavin declined over the years among pregnant and lactating women. On the other hand, the intakes of Vitamin A, Thiamine, Niacin and Vitamin C increased during the same period. However, the intake of all the nutrients, except for Thiamine and Niacin were lower than the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) for pregnant and lactating women.

For newborn children, early and exclusive breastfeeding is recommended for optimal growth and development. As per the recently available data (26 States/UTs) of NFHS-4, the rates of early initiation of breastfeeding within 1 hour after delivery ranges from 74.7% (Goa) to 28.3% (Uttarakhand) and the rates of exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months ranges from 26% (Meghalaya) to 78.2% (Chhattisgarh).

(b) and (c) Under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Supplementary Nutrition is provided to Pregnant and Lactating Mothers and Children from 6 months to six years as per nutritional norms provided under Schedule-II of the National Food Security Act in order to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) and Average Dietary Intake (ADI). The norms recommend provision of 600 Kcal of Energy and 18-20 g Protein to Pregnant Women and Nursing Mothers. For children up to 6 months of age, the practice of early and exclusive breastfeeding is promoted.

ICDS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and States/UTs are responsible for the implementation of Scheme including provision of supplementary nutrition to children (6 months to 6 years), pregnant women and lactating mothers. The food provided under the ICDS may vary from place to place depending upon the locally available foods and the food preferences/habits of the local population.

(d) and (e) There are two sources available to collect information on nutritional levels and food intake, *i.e.*, (i) National Sample Survey Organization which also conducts periodic surveys on the Nutritional Intake in the country; and (ii) Establishment of permanent NIN Nutrition Monitoring Research Units (NMRUs) in 6 regions of the country to conduct nutrition surveys for monitoring of nutrition in each region of the country as informed by NIN.

Development of children homes

947. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is planning to increase the budget for development of children homes; and

(b) whether the financial scheme to implement the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Integrated Child Protection Scheme under the Act is being utilized and if so, the status of its implementation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), since Financial Year 2009-10, through State Governments/UT Administrations with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection, *i.e.* upto the age of 18 years as defined in Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. ICPS provides for setting up of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including homes of various types *viz.* Children Homes, Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs) for providing care and rehabilitation services to children in need of care and protection. Under ICPS the financial norms were revised with effect from 1st April, 2014. Some of the key features of the revised Scheme are: increased child maintenance grant from ₹ 750 to ₹ 2000 per month per child, increased financial norms for construction and maintenance of a new home for 50 children from ₹ 77.61 lakh to ₹ 129.85 lakh, increased financial support for a special unit of 10 children for children with special needs from ₹ 4.22 lakh to ₹ 10.48 lakh, flexibility in staffing pattern and enhanced cost of construction from ₹ 600 per sq. feet to ₹ 1000 per sq. feet or as per PWD norms, whichever is lower. The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments/UTs under ICPS for these homes during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of Funds Sanctioned, Released and Utilized by State Governments during
FY 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and current year, States/Union
Territory-wises under ICPS*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/ UTs	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
		Amount Released (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount Utilised (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount Released (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount Utilised (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount Released (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount Utilised* (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount Released (₹ in Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1206.50	1107.21	301.62	275.24	238.58	104.78	110.74
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	54.74	26.50	130.68	84.17	571.68	92.02	52.29
3.	Assam	1080.00	1020.50	1010.36	1332.49	597.90	1025.07	413.64
4.	Bihar	957.56	515.42	204.75	1721.60	2687.89	1896.52	551.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	213.34	213.34	821.24	1620.47	3955.55	*	527.77
6.	Goa	-	-	100.00	240.11	235.25	39.68	36.83
7.	Gujarat	979.35	1004.35	1925.75	1404.29	2328.90	1510.37	769.95
8.	Haryana	1085.51	846.59	1526.72	678.15	496.44	350.89	0.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	84.96	153.23	835.71	228.25	604.04	1255.12	2345.48
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	113.35	0	43.12
11.	Jharkhand	144.96	471.75	36.03	87.32	369.88	387.42	152.84
12.	Karnataka	2403.63	2388.38	3689.87	3747.81	1845.24	2193.66	507.56
13.	Kerala	718.17	426.65	1354.35	1340.30	944.39	660.25	216.96
14.	Madhya Pradesh	546.03	546.03	1889.69	2096.53	1116.03	2373.81	2503.88
15.	Maharashtra	557.56	1510.80	762.32	762.32	3138.75	*	699.53
16.	Manipur	658.15	511.26	138.48	1986.84	3083.18	1163.81	241.34
17.	Meghalaya	762.45	762.45	2003.83	1975.50	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33
18.	Mizoram	696.42	712.76	1919.02	1919.02	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55
19.	Nagaland	911.41	911.41	957.41	1662.70	2257.65	1473.21	382.75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20. Odisha		1227.20	1224.57	2544.82	1786.31	3309.07	2669.74	910.39
21. Punjab		191.27	216.10	507.12	570.61	820.81	515.57	253.60
22. Rajasthan		2347.56	2288.27	3395.82	3654.40	3258.92	2929.43	0.00
23. Sikkim		15.97	54.55	390.24	413.88	562.00	303.74	117.50
24. Tamil Nadu		2131.05	1541.83	3067.10	2804.89	825.04	4282.78	5638.82
25. Telangana		-	-	2087.59	203.53	354.88	93.94	195.64
26. Tripura		124.42	124.42	1227.34	1073.70	710.63	680.20	676.04
27. Uttar Pradesh		1109.39	1009.45	1798.90	3552.11	2884.18	3293.57	3207.19
28. Uttarakhand		333.92	-	83.48	11.05	66.88	3.89	15.54
29. West Bengal		2373.04	2046.26	2574.04	4348.35	508.67	1067.29	3017.11
30. Andaman and Nicobar Island		-	-	145.90	0.00	36.03	36.03	36.88
31. Chandigarh		17.58	42.26	21.98	228.30	357.82	324.15	245.44
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2.09	3.15	68.61	6.71	58.66	5.84	177.59
33. Daman and Diu		69.28	19.32	80.61	32.73	82.82	57.69	126.42
34. Delhi		404.73	502.44	606.22	838.68	1363.40	931.53	978.64
35. Lakshadweep		-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
36. Puducherry		64.66	340.46	1168.57	676.23	559.60	622.75	175.02

* Utilization Certificate for 2015-16 is awaited from States/UTs.

Eligibility for appointment of Anganwadi workers

†948. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the desirable criteria/eligibility conditions for the appointment of Anganwadi workers and helpers in the country;

(b) whether Government proposes to stipulate the minimum eligibility conditions for their appointments; and

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) As per the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) guidelines, the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) who are honorary workers under the Scheme, should be from the local village. It further prescribes minimum qualification of Matriculation and age limit of 18-35 years for engagement as Anganwadi Worker and Anganwadi Helper. 25% of positions of AWWs are to be filled and reserved from amongst the Anganwadi Helpers who have put in minimum 10 years of satisfactory service and possess the requisite qualifications (age, education etc.).

More crisis centres

949. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of the crisis centres set up in the country;
- (b) the details of places where such centres are set up;
- (c) whether only 10 such centres would suffice to meet the problems of women during crisis; and
- (d) what future plans the Ministry has to open more and more such centres in the country, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (d) The Ministry is implementing Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April, 2015 to support women-affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid, psycho-social counselling, temporary shelter, etc., to women affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centre would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. The Ministry has approved all the proposals received from States/UTs. Out of these, 68 Centres have become operational. The State/UT-wise details of operational One Stop Centre so far are given in the Statement.

Statement*State-wise details of One Stop Centre functional till date*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts	District
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1.	Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2.	Vijaywada
		3.	Chittoor
		4.	Srikakulam
		5.	Anantapur
		6.	Kurnool
		7.	Kadapa
		8.	East Godavari
		9.	Nellore
		10.	Guntur
		11.	Vishakapatnam
		12.	Vizianagaram
		13.	Ongole
		14.	West Godavari
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.	Papumpare
4.	Bihar	16.	Patna
		17.	Darbhanga
		18.	Gopalganj
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	19.	Chandigarh (UT)
6.	Chhattisgarh	20.	Raipur
7&8	Daman and Diu and		
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	21.	Diu

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts	District
9.	Goa	22.	North Goa
		23.	South Goa
10.	Gujarat	24.	Sabarkantha
11.	Haryana	25.	Karnal
		26.	Bhiwani
		27.	Gurugram
		28.	Faridabad
		29.	Hisar
		30.	Narnaul
		31.	Rewari
12.	Jharkhand	32.	Ranchi
13.	Karnataka	33.	Udupi
14.	Kerala	34.	Thiruvananthapuram
15.	Madhya Pradesh	35.	Indore
		36.	Dewas
		37.	Gwalior
		38.	Jabalpur
		39.	Khandwa
		40.	Rewa
		41.	Satna
		42.	Singrauli
		43.	Ujjain
16.	Maharashtra	44.	Thane

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts	District
		45.	Pune
		46.	Nasik
		47.	Akola
		48.	Amravati
		49.	Nagpur
17.	Meghalaya	50.	Shillong
18.	Mizoram	51.	Aizwal
19.	Nagaland	52.	Dimapur
		53.	Kohima
20.	Odisha	54.	Bhubaneswar
21.	Puducherry (UT)	55.	Puducherry
22.	Rajasthan	56.	Jaipur
23.	Sikkim	57.	Gangtok
24.	Telangana	58.	Nizamabad
		59.	Adilabad
		60.	Karimnagar
		61.	Khammam
		62.	Mahboobnagar
		63.	Medak
		64.	Nalgonda
		65.	Rangareddy
		66.	Warangal
25.	Uttar Pradesh	67.	Banda
26.	Uttarakhand	68.	Haridwar

Anganwadi Centres in Nagaland

950. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) currently operating in Nagaland;
- (b) the number of staff in all these AWCs;
- (c) the budget allocated to these AWCs during 2014 to 2016; and
- (d) the details of funds utilised by the State Government for AWCs during those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) In Nagaland, 3980 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) have been sanctioned out of which 3455 AWCs are operational as on 30.09.2016;

(b) There are 3455 Anganwadi Workers and 3455 Anganwadi Helpers in-position in all these operational AWCs.

(c) and (d) The details of funds released as Central share and total funds utilized by the State Government of Nagaland for implementation of ICDS Scheme during 2014 to 2016 are as under:—

(₹ in lakh)

Item	Year	
	Funds released	Expenditure reported by State including state share
[ICDS (General), Construction of AWC buildings, Supplementary Nutrition Programme and Training]		
2013-14	8912.80	10025.77
2014-15	12202.63	11809.67
2015-16	8796.00	13692.96

Maternity Benefit Programme

951. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated and is implementing a Maternity Benefit Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said programme is being expanded and implemented all over the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) to (c) The Government of India has announced pan-India implementation of the Maternity Benefit Programme to cover all the districts of the country with effect from 01.01.2017. The programme envisages payment of ₹6,000/- to the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM). This benefit would be available to eligible PW&LM except those in regular employment with the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force.

(d) The details of funds released for Maternity Benefit Programme during the last three years is given in the Statement.

Statement

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

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1814.47	3,004.65	1502.32
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	41.49	20.74
3.	Assam	149.78	1,744.74	872.38
4.	Bihar	1758.10	4,862.81	2431.40
5.	Chhattisgarh	1456.53	859.86	429.94
6.	Goa	300.95	164.30	82.16
7.	Gujarat	1007.80	1,504.88	1090.90
8.	Haryana	343.65	0.00	171.82

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	124.30	295.19	537.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	665.24	522.38	261.20
11.	Jharkhand	34.64	0.00	17.32
12.	Karnataka	1452.81	0.00	894.95
13.	Kerala	1390.69	934.59	515.60
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2128.07	3,627.44	2358.21
15.	Maharashtra	3160.24	2,838.51	1419.26
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	53.93	0.00	26.96
18.	Mizoram	0.00	19.39	9.70
19.	Nagaland	60.64	56.90	28.46
20.	Odisha	2038.85	1,796.57	1606.61
21.	Punjab	66.20	0.00	33.10
22.	Rajasthan	935.01	3,640.40	1820.20
23.	Sikkim	7.87	24.12	12.06
24.	Tamil Nadu	3032.19	2,241.40	1837.75
25.	Telangana	0.00	1,877.78	938.90
26.	Tripura	161.76	209.70	479.83
27.	Uttar Pradesh	95.29	0.00	47.64
28.	Uttarakhand	322.64	570.58	1182.74
29.	West Bengal	394.82	3,016.90	1508.46
30.	Delhi	58.65	371.42	929.70
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	122.32	44.35	72.67
32.	Puducherry	32.75	24.58	29.50
33.	Chandigarh	20.23	0.00	162.37
34.	Daman and Diu	4.13	18.70	9.34

1	2	3	4	5
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11.29	0.00	5.62
36.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		23205.84	34,313.63	23346.92

Anganwadi-cum-Creches

952. SHRI D. P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi-cum-Creches established since the commencement of Twelfth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) the number of children benefited from this scheme, so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The State-wise number of Anganwadi-cum-Creches sanctioned since the commencement of Twelfth Five Year Plan is given in Statement-I (*See* below). Anganwadi-cum-Creche is one of the components of the restructured Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme approved during the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Ministry of Women and Child Development sanctions the Anganwadi-cum-Creches to the States/UTs on the basis of their demand projected in their Annual Plan proposal, releases the funds in the prescribed cost sharing ratio and monitors the scheme. Implementation of the scheme and establishing these centres is the responsibility of the States/UTs.

(b) The details showing the number of children (6 months-6 years) who availed various services available under the ICDS scheme is given in Statement-II (*See* below). The number of children who availed the services of Anganwadi-cum-Creche is included in these numbers. No separate data of children who benefited from Anganwadi-cum-Creche is maintained by this Ministry.

Statement-I*State-wise number of AWCs cum Creche approved in 2013-14 under ICDS Scheme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi cum Creche
Major Head 3601		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000
2.	Bihar	1375
3.	Chhattisgarh	400
4.	Goa	0
5.	Gujarat	100
6.	Haryana	389
7.	Himachal Pradesh	283
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	
9.	Jharkhand	576
10.	Karnataka	968
11.	Kerala	496
12.	Madhya Pradesh	100
13.	Maharashtra	1630
14.	Odisha	415
15.	Punjab	5
16.	Rajasthan	305
17.	Tamil Nadu	211
18.	Uttarakhand	300
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1000
20.	West Bengal	1000
21.	Delhi	30
22.	Puducherry	12
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5
24.	Chandigarh	0
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
26.	Daman and Diu	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Anganwadi cum Creche
27.	Lakshadweep	0
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
29.	Assam	932
30.	Manipur	498
31.	Meghalaya	77
32.	Mizoram	0
33.	Nagaland	0
34.	Sikkim	50
35.	Tripura	496
TOTAL		12653

Statement-II

*Number of Beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme as on
30.09.2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition				Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education			
		Children (6 months - 3 years)	Children (3-6 years)	Total Children (6 months - 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Benefi- ciaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3-6 years)	Girls (3-6 years)	Total (3-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1598183	886907	2485090	702559	3187649	436709	450998	887707
2.	Telangana	952672	518945	1471617	389943	1861560	257126	261248	518374
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	112390	113933	226323	29757	256080	57586	56347	113933
4.	Assam	1612832	1698053	3310885	691237	4002122	909118	892323	1801441
5.	Bihar	5033777	4858841	9892618	1662181	11554799	1135040	1196083	2331123
6.	Chhattisgarh	1158687	860068	2018755	501145	2519900	534260	541889	1076149
7.	Goa	37379	16813	54192	15546	69738	8280	8535	16815
8.	Gujarat	1814517	1454953	3269470	809268	407873	761286	744061	1505347

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Haryana		627102	304609	931711	275702	1207413	154001	150608	304609
10. Himachal Pradesh		261194	175613	436807	99015	535822	64106	64268	128374
11. Jammu and Kashmir		176645	118394	295039	92021	387060	153918	146208	300126
12. Jharkhand		1758411	1579348	3337759	749000	4086759	579557	654976	1234533
13. Karnataka		2284379	1712907	3997286	993802	4991088	879832	880421	1760253
14. Kerala		356875	342763	699638	188560	888198	172498	170345	342843
15. Madhya Pradesh		3361571	2863771	6225342	1407517	7632859	1449177	1446242	2895419
16. Maharashtra		2880075	2745101	5625176	1044948	6670124	1357133	1434188	2791321
17. Manipur		175636	179540	355176	75010	430186	90343	89179	179522
18. Meghalaya		222360	248129	470489	82127	552616	107717	105933	213650
19. Mizoram		47258	33102	80360	20530	100890	438775	433813	872588
20. Nagaland		145160	143587	288747	49655	338402	73416	71109	144525
21. Odisha		1926105	1897280	3823385	785918	4609303	774710	774764	1549474
22. Punjab		562787	330705	893492	246934	1140426	168122	162583	330705
23. Rajasthan		1824077	957385	2781462	881413	3662875	487717	480527	968244
24. Sikkim		13829	11487	25316	5396	30712	5588	5899	11487
25. Tamil Nadu		1767554	660540	2428094	642711	3070805	557561	542093	1099654
26. Tripura		146912	152204	299116	79847	378963	80172	72032	152204
27. Uttar Pradesh		11126646	7252585	18379231	4808536	23187767	3836026	3517573	7353599
28. Uttarakhand		477355	198097	675452	181146	856598	97824	100797	198621
29. West Bengal		3300467	3171231	6471698	1308889	7780587	1588101	1563461	3151562
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		8637	2688	11325	2887	14212	1414	1274	2688
31. Chandigarh		24271	27994	52265	8696	60961	14427	13567	27994
32. Delhi		434426	262732	697158	144362	841520	133974	128758	262732
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		8755	9356	18111	3151	21262	4617	4739	9356
34. Daman and Diu		3665	2643	6308	1103	7411	1241	1402	2643
35. Lakshadweep		2361	2291	4652	1666	6318	1140	1152	2292
36. Puducherry		24610	552	25162	9361	34523	1170	1115	2285
ALL INDIA		46269560	35795147	82064707	18991539	101056246	17373682	17170510	34544192

Child abuse

953. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of increasing number of rape cases in the country where the victim is a child and if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years;

(b) whether more than 25 per cent of such rape cases are taking place in schools and workplaces;

(c) if so, the details of schemes undertaken by the Government under the Integrated Child Protection Policy, 2015; and

(d) the details of such schemes specific to West Bengal and the money allocated and spent thereon during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) As per information furnished by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a total of 12,363 cases in 2013 under child rape (Section 376 IPC) were registered. A total of 18,661 cases in 2014 and 19,654 cases in 2015 under child rape (including section 376 of IPC and Section 4&6 of the POCSO Act) were registered. State/UT-wise data during 2013-2015 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) NCPCR has registered 613 complaints under the POCSO Act, 2012 during the last 3 years. Out of 613 complaints, 92 cases are from the schools.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) with the objective of creating a safe and secure environment for children in conflict with law as well as children in need of care and protection. The salient features of ICPS include financial support to States/UTs for - setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes and Shelters run by States/UTs or by voluntary organizations; setting up of dedicated service delivery structures at State and District level; Statutory Support Services in the district like Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committee; support for emergency outreach services for children in difficult circumstances; support for family based non-institutional care through sponsorship, foster care, adoption and after care programmes. The details of funds allocated to and utilized by the West Bengal under ICPS during the last two years is placed below:-

State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised*	Released
	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)	(₹ in Lakhs)
West Bengal	2574.04	4348.35	508.67	1067.29	3017.11

* Utilization Certificate for 2015-16 is awaited from States/UTs

Statement

State/UT-wise cases registered under child rape (section 376 IPC) and section 4 & section 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 during 2013-2015

Code	State/UT	2013		2014			2015			
				Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012*			Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012*			
		Rape	Rape	Section	Section	Total	Rape	Section	Section	Total
		(section 376 IPC)	(section 376 IPC)	4	6	Child Rape	(Section 376 IPC)	4	6	Child Rape
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	770	477	24	21	522	489	80	52	621
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35	43	2	0	45	34	10	0	44
3.	Assam	230	125	124	16	265	43	397	145	585
4.	Bihar	86	103	44	4	151	116	37	5	158
5.	Chhattisgarh	595	806	190	21	1017	317	548	149	1014
6.	Goa	59	57	0	0	57	50	0	0	50
7.	Gujarat	263	291	55	37	383	57	1014	101	1172
8.	Haryana	388	416	1	0	417	261	135	89	485
9.	Himachal Pradesh	130	135	16	3	154	139	0	0	139
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	37	0	0	37	28	0	0	28
11.	Jharkhand	23	78	3	2	83	24	57	6	87
12.	Karnataka	270	694	227	71	992	0	659	414	1073
13.	Kerala	637	754	101	4	859	720	65	37	822
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2112	2352	40	14	2406	1568	669	11	2248
15.	Maharashtra	1546	1714	85	38	1837	2231	3	0	2234
16.	Manipur	40	38	3	1	42	13	15	5	33
17.	Meghalaya	112	61	26	10	97	38	53	38	129
18.	Mizoram	57	91	9	7	107	30	22	34	86
19.	Nagaland	3	11	0	0	11	8	3	1	12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Odisha	509	753	54	39	846	1052	0	2	1054
21.	Punjab	490	476	12	0	488	462	0	0	462
22.	Rajasthan	892	825	60	21	906	728	26	17	771
23.	Sikkim	25	40	6	1	47	1	29	10	40
24.	Tamil Nadu	419	0	487	168	655	0	704	369	1073
25.	Telangana	-	583	5	1	589	705	110	25	840
26.	Tripura	43	122	14	15	151	98	0	0	98
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1381	1538	1734	208	3480	594	1336	104	2034
28.	Uttarakhand	32	84	22	2	108	52	47	5	104
29.	West Bengal	377	0	768	45	813	0	681	425	1106
	TOTAL State(s)	11549	12704	4112	749	17565	9858	6700	2044	18602
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	20	0	0	20	26	0	1	27
31.	Chandigarh	19	32	0	0	32	41	0	0	41
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4	2	0	0	2	2	9	3	14
33.	Daman and Diu	4	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	4
34.	Delhi UT	757	1004	9	9	1022	927	4	8	939
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	9	3	10	6	19	0	7	20	27
	TOTAL UT(s)	814	1062	19	15	1096	996	23	33	1052
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	12363	13766	4131	764	18661	10854	6723	2077	19654

Note: * date Started Collection Since 2014.

Source: Crime in India.

Maternity benefit to pregnant women

954. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister, on the eve of new year, has announced the provisions of maternity benefit of ₹6,000/- to all pregnant women across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of funds allocated therefor, State-wise;

(d) whether the above provisions have been made under the mandate of the National Food Security Act, 2013; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The programme envisages payment of ₹6,000/- to the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers

(PW&LM). This benefit would be available to eligible PW&LM except those in regular employment with the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force.

(c) The details showing State/UT-wise details of funds during the last three years is given in the Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 951 part (d)]

(d) Maternity benefit is a legal entitlement under Section - 4 (b) of the National Food Security Act, 2013.

Powers/rights of National Commission for Women

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

(a) the powers/rights vested with the National Commission for Women to safeguard and promote the rights and interests of women;

(b) whether Government proposes to give judicial powers to the Commission and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to reduce the number of pending cases in the courts by giving such powers to the Commission;

(d) if so, the action plan in this regard; and

(e) the details of further measures taken by Government to give more powers/rights and autonomy to the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) The National Commission for Women draws its powers under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

(b) Under Section 10(4) of National Commission for Women Act, 1990, the National Commission for Women has all the powers of a civil court trying a suit while investigating or examining all matters relating to safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws and while looking into complaints and take suo moto notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights and in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(i) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;

(ii) requiring the discovery and production of any document;

- (iii) receiving evidence on affidavits;
- (iv) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;
- (v) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; and
- (vi) any other matter which may be prescribed.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) The National Commission for Women made recommendations for strengthening the Commission. The recommendations, among other things, include vesting the Commission with additional investigating powers, bestowing powers relating to enquires, power to recommend compensation and increase in the number of Members of Commission.

Campaign to tackle malnutrition

956. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started any campaign to tackle malnutrition in the country;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any evaluation of the campaign in eradication of malnutrition;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government for implementation and monitoring of the campaign effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA RAJ): (a) No, Sir. However, an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaign against malnutrition was launched under the National Nutrition Mission in November, 2012. The campaign was completed in two cycles during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. The purpose of the campaign was to *inter-alia* generate awareness about nutrition challenges and the importance of optimal nutrition, mobilize communities to prevent malnutrition, promote home level care and behavior orientation for appropriate maternal, infant and young child care and feeding practices.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

RE. SWEARING-IN FUNCTION OF THE CHIEF MINISTER IN TAMIL NADU

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I can allow you, but others should take their seats.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in Tamil Nadu, the swearing-in function of the Chief Minister must be held today immediately because otherwise, the unwanted things will take place. Now, drought is prevailing in Tamil Nadu. Budget has to be presented in the Assembly. So many important immediate functions have to be performed by the Government. But because of the absence of the His Excellency Governor, it is not possible to conduct the swearing-in function.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have nothing to do about that.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: The swearing-in function must be conducted immediately by the hon. Governor so that there is no further delay in undertaking important things. This is very urgent. Sir, we have to save the democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): He has not come to Tamil Nadu at all. We have been hearing that he will come this morning, he will come this evening, but he has not come at all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Chair has no objection.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the Central Government should do the needful.

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार ऑनरेबल गवर्नर साहब आज चेन्नई पहुंचने वाले हैं और वहां पहुंचने के बाद, Constitution के तहत जो भी उचित होगा, वही करेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Please speak in English.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will tell you. What he has said is that the hon. Governor will go by the Constitution, and what is appropriate as per the Constitution will be done.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, the delay is impermissible under the law. Now that the resignation of Mr. Panneerselvam has been accepted, there should not be any delay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He cannot direct the Governor. ...*(Interruptions)*... Navaneethakrishnanji, the point is that he cannot direct the Governor.

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI: Sir, as far as our information is concerned, the hon. Governor is reaching today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I am very happy to note that the Governor is reaching Chennai today. We hope that good things will take place as early as possible. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is correct. Let us hope that good things take place there for the Tamil people and we all extend good wishes to all Tamilians.

Now, we shall start the general discussion on the Union Budget, 2017-18- Shri P. Chidambaram.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE UNION BUDGET, 2017-18

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, perhaps, the most important day in the calendar of a Government...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the Ministers are disturbing. They are talking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Perhaps, the most important day in the calendar for the Government is the day the Budget is presented. In fact, from the people's point of view, it is the day when the people look forward to with great expectation. This year, we will spend about ₹ 20,14,407 crore, and next year, the Government plans to spend ₹ 21,46,735 crore. Yet, ten days after the Budget Session started, we are forced to begin a discussion in the last couple of hours of the last day of the Session. I think, it is a very sad commentary on the way the Government organizes its Business in the Parliament. This debate will spill over to the resumed Session after four, five weeks, and, by that time, most of the people would have lost interest in the Budget. I make this comment because, I think, this should not be repeated in future. In the Budget Session, immediately after the President's Address is discussed and the Motion of Thanks is passed, we should take up

the general discussion on the Budget and spend adequate time.

Sir, in the limited time that I have, I wish to make just a few major points. I am not going to burden this House with numbers. I know that the Government is dazzled by the numbers. In fact, it is holding out one number to dazzle the people of India for nearly two years and now when that number began to crumble, they no longer talk about numbers. Sir, the Government inherited an economy, — although their Ministers do not believe their Central Statistical Organization but I would like to believe the CSO — which, in the last two years of the UPA Government, grew by 6.1 per cent and 6.9 per cent. These are the numbers of your CSO. If you do not believe your CSO, sack him; you have sacked a number of people. You can sack the CSO also. If you believe the CSO, don't repeat any other number, repeat the correct number. The average for the first five years of UPA Government was 8.5 per cent, and, the average for the ten year period was 7.5 per cent. And, therefore, you have a certain objective, and, I compliment you for that that you want to raise the growth rate beyond 7.5 per cent. That is a good ambition to have. In fact, everyone in this House would want the growth rate to be lifted to 8.0, 8.5, or, even to 9.0 per cent. I have no doubt in my mind that the Prime Minister wants high growth. I have no doubt in my mind that the Finance Minister wants high growth. In the first couple of years, you revised the methodology in which GDP is calculated and then proclaimed that you have achieved 7.6 per cent and 7.5 per cent. Let us accept that for the sake of argument. It is now unanimously accepted that under the old methodology, that 7.6 per cent and the 7.5 per cent of your first two years would translate only to about 5.5 per cent or 5.7 per cent.

Now, we enter the third year. The economy is growing. I am not denying that. In fact, I have said on many occasions that India is amongst the fastest-growing large economies in the world. It is not the first time that we have achieved this distinction. We achieved that distinction during the tenure of the UPA Government also. If you have achieved this distinction, I am happy, we are all happy. But through the year, especially 2016 calendar year, or, 2016-17 Financial Year, you made a series of mistakes capped by the most terrible mistake in India's economic history, and, that is, demonetization. As a result of that, you have interrupted the India's growth story. You are struggling to find justification for what you did. You are fumbling, you are bumbling, you are scrambling, and you are inventing a new narrative every day.

Look at the impact of that. I am not talking about demonetisation. I will come to that in a moment. In the Budget that the Finance Minister presented for 2017-18, he is projecting a certain GDP figure. He is assuming it, based on the Revised Estimates of the

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year that will come to an end, 2016-17. My first question is: where did he get that Revised Estimate from? The CSO has not published a Revised Estimate. We always accept a Revised Estimate or the Advance Estimate of the CSO and then project the growth for the next year. As far as I am able to gather, this is the first time when the CSO has only published an Advance Estimate. The Budget document assumes a Revised Estimate and then, on that estimate, projects a certain growth rate. Every analyst has seen through the numbers and questioned your GDP number. And after projecting a certain GDP number, neither the Prime Minister nor the Finance Minister is willing to put a number on the GDP growth rate. Why? Because you are not sure how much the economy will grow in 2016-17, the year that will come to an end, and you are not sure how the economy will grow in 2017-18. When you give a GDP estimate, why are you fighting shy of giving a GDP number? This was the magic number that you have been dangling before the people of India for the last two years and now you are hiding behind words and not giving a number. I will tell you what the number would be. It is now widely accepted that 2016-17 will witness a hit on the GDP of at least 1 per cent, perhaps 1.5 per cent and if we are unlucky, it may even be 2 per cent. It will spill over to 2017-18. We are going to meet again after a year. You will be there, we will be here. This day will come again next year and we will tell you the same in 2017-18; this will spill over to 2017-18. Even if you have not been told about it, your Budget numbers tell that story. In an economy that has admittedly slowed down — even according to your CSO, 7.1 as on October. The second half will be worse; according to RBI, 6.9; according to CMIE, 6.0 — what does your Budget do? It contracts Government expenditure. Please analyse these numbers. What does the Finance Minister present? And I am willing to say every Finance Minister is, to some extent, guilty of that. You present a gross number of actuals for the year before, Revised Estimate for the current year and the BE for the next year. We look at the revised numbers and say he has increased it by four thousand crores; he has increased it by three thousand crores! What it hides is these gross numbers being nothing unless you take it as a percentage of your GDP. I will give you one head which concerns all of us. Take Defence. Do you know what you have done in 'Defence Capital'? In 'Defence Capital', for 2015-16, it was ₹ 71,675 crore. In the current year, 2016-17, you expect to spend, by March, ₹ 71,700 crore. If you look at the BE for the next year, you will see a jump to ₹ 86,488 crore, and I am sure everyone applauded when he heard that number. But how did that number come? You shifted ₹ 8,364 crore from another head called 'Defence Research' and put it under 'Defence Capital'. Last year, you did that in agriculture. You took the interest subsidy from another head and added it to agriculture. This year what

you have done is, you have taken ₹ 8,364 crore from 'Defence Research' and put it under 'Defence Capital'. So, if you subtract that number, you will get the real 'Defence Capital' expenditure of ₹ 78,124 crore which is slightly higher than the current year's RE but ₹ 460 crore less than the current year's BE. Either you are unable to spend the money or you don't have the money to spend. You are contracting 'Defence Capital' expenditure. When you go to other heads, it is worse. As a percentage of GDP — I am going to read numbers and I will explain the economic consequences of this — the total expenditure was 13.09 per cent in 2015-16, 13.36 per cent in 2016-17, but will fall to 12.74 per cent in 2017-18. A good reduction of 0.62 per cent. And 0.62 per cent of your projected GDP is approximately ₹ 85,000 crore. If you go head-wise, there are alarming numbers. Take the National Education Mission. I am giving numbers for three years - 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. Maybe the Secretary has not yet briefed the Education Minister. 'Not yet,' I said. He will. The numbers are — 0.20, 0.19 and 0.18. Come to MGNREGA. The numbers are — 0.27, 0.32 and 0.28 for the next year. Next is, the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. The numbers are — 0.13, 0.13 and for the next year, it is 0.11. I now come to Mid Day Meal. More children are joining schools, so more children need meals. Prices have gone up. Better meals have to be given. The numbers are — 0.07, 0.06 and it remains 0.06 for the next year. Net of inflation. This has been done on an Excel Sheet. I come to fertilizer subsidy. All of us are concerned about farmers. The numbers are — 0.53, 0.46 and 0.42. Next is food subsidy. The numbers are — 1.02, 0.90 and next year it is 0.86. Next is petroleum subsidy. The numbers are — 1.77, 1.54 and 1.43. Next is interest subsidy to farmers. You say that you have increased the total loan that will be given to ₹ 10,00,000 crore from ₹ 9,50,000 crore. We started it. When we started it, it was ₹ 72,000 crore. We brought it up to ₹ 10,00,000 crore. Look at the interest subsidy. The numbers are — 0.1, 0.09 and next year also it remains 0.09. How can it remain 0.09 unless you deny interest subsidy to a large number of farmers? What is the effect of this? I think, more important one is not that you are reducing expenditure as a proportion of GDP in the next year, but that the impact is going to be enormous. The textbook tells us when the economy is slowing down, you must spend more. All of us will agree on that. This is economics 101. You don't need to be a trained economist. I am not one either. You have to spend more. What you are doing is this. As a percentage of GDP, public expenditure is being contracted. And if public expenditure, which is Government expenditure, is contracted, it is not going to give a boost to the economy. In fact, the economy is going to suffer for want of expenditure. Either Government Capital Expenditure or Government Revenue Expenditure. The economy is going to suffer for want of expenditure unless the slack is picked up by the private sector. Now, we know that the slack is not being picked up by the private sector. Just look at three numbers. Gross Fixed Capital Formation has declined

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over the last three years. Credit to industry has declined and turned negative in October 2016 and December 2016.

The Minister for Coal and Energy is not here. Please ask him this question. What is the Plant Load Factor? The Plant Load Factor in all your thermal plants has come down to a decadal low. It is the lowest in ten years to 59.64 per cent and as a result of that coal offtake as reported by the CIL in April-December was 391 million tonne against a target of 434 million tonne. Now, what has this been? I am not giving any other number. There have been many numbers which point to the same conclusion. The conclusion is, private investment is not taking place, there is no demand for credit from industry and there is no demand for electricity. You don't have to look at ten parameters. These three parameters will tell you that industry is simply not picking up. People are not investing; people are not willing to invest. And, foreign portfolio investment was positive up to October; in November and December, it turned net negative. Money is being pulled out. So, I don't know what your objectives are, what your goal is and what your overarching vision is. If your overarching goal is to give a boost to the economy, if your overarching goal is to improve the economy and raise the growth rate, the strategy that your Budget has followed is absolutely wrong, it is a dismal failure and you will realise it next year.

Sir, the second aspect I want to concentrate on is something which concerns every family in India. Now, we had the Jallikattu protest in Chennai, which they call the Marina protest. I have tried to put together various pieces of information that I gathered from the people assembled. Jallikattu was only a symbol for which everyone converged there. In fact, most of the people who converged there were urban youth who may not have seen a Jallikattu in their 17 or 18 years of life. They may have seen it in pictures or a movie. But, they all converged there because each one has a different concern, a different anxiety and a different angst. And, the most vocal angst and anger is about jobs. There are simply no jobs created. Where are the jobs created? The Labour Bureau's numbers were given. In 2015-16, you created around 1,50,000 jobs against a claim of one to two crore jobs a year. Where are one to two crore jobs and where are 1,50,000 jobs? ...*(Interruptions)*... In the current year, you may not even create 1,50,000 jobs because jobs were destroyed after November 8. Don't believe me. Believe your Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh statement. Read the statement of BMS. This is not polemical; this is not us versus you. I am appealing to all of you that please read your BMS statement. Seventy-five per cent of all small and medium industries have closed down. Come with me to Tiruppur-Coimbatore-Pollachi area; come with me to Hyderabad-Medak area; come with me to Ludhiana-Jalandhar area; come with me to Panipat; come with me to Agra; come with me to Moradabad. Small and

medium industries have completely closed down. Seventy-five per cent has closed down. Where are the jobs? The jobs have been taken away. This is the angst that brought young men, their parents, their sisters and their brothers to Marina. Everybody has got different concerns. Some are concerned about the caste conflicts; some are concerned about the divisive language used in public discourse; some are concerned about our intolerance like ban jeans, ban books, ban authors, ban movies, ban beef, ban this and ban that. Everybody has got concerns, but the most important and the underlying concern is the concern about the future. There is serious concern among families about the future. Please remember, we have to find jobs not only for the highly educated and highly skilled, but 50 per cent of the children drop out by the time they complete class 8 or class 9. Another 20-25 per cent drop out by the time they complete class 10. Only about 25 per cent complete class 12 and out of that, of all the children, only about 15 per cent go to university. We have to find jobs for the highly skilled and highly educated; we have to find jobs for semi-educated; we have to find jobs for those who have dropped out of class 8. And they are not really educated; they are barely literate. They can read, write and count. We have to find jobs for them. You will find jobs in different segments of the economy. Where are the jobs today? There are simply no jobs. Please go through the Budget carefully. It has 37 pages and 184 paragraphs. I have read it several times. Tell me one strategy in the Budget which will create jobs. On the contrary, what you have done is destroyed jobs. Sir, if this mounting unemployment continues, then it is like a powder keg and all it requires is a spark. This powder keg is not good for India. It is not good for good governance. It is not good for peace and tranquility in the society. It only requires a spark to set off this powder keg. I would caution the Government that the Budget does not have a strategy to create jobs; it does not have a strategy to attract private investment; it does not have a strategy to expand employment in existing industry, organized industry and the informal sector, and this is a powder keg on which the country is sitting.

Sir, the other thing is about farmers. Now, you have said that you are increasing the lending to ₹ 10 lakh crores. Good; last year, it was ₹ 9.5 lakh crores, this year it will be ₹ 10 lakh crores and next year, it will be more. These are not peaks that you cross. Every Government will have a new peak to cross. Every Government will set a target which will always be a peak. It is like saying, "If you keep moving forward on a road, you will always be at a peak at any given time because you have moved forward." So, there is no great merit in saying, "This is a new peak." Next year, your Government will say, "We have touched another peak at ₹ 10.5 lakh crores." And, the Government after your Government will say, "We have touched the peak." So, that doesn't mean anything. It is natural growth. But that is not important to the farmer. What is important to the farmer is one signal that

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will give him confidence that agriculture is a vocation that he can pursue to support his family and it is viable. That signal can only come from the Minimum Support Price. The merit of the UPA Government was that, year after year, we increased the Minimum Support Price at levels at which the farmer was enthused to sow, to work on his farm and to reap a harvest. Barring a natural calamity, if you look at the ten year growth, we always reached a new peak in the agricultural production. Your entire Budget speech makes no reference to Minimum Support Price. The three words are completely missing. Why did you not have a word of assurance for the farmer and told him, "Listen, we know you have gone through difficulty; there have been two years of drought; there have been floods in some parts; there have been cyclones in some parts, demonetisations have affected you but we assure you, please go back to farming, please plough your fields; please work hard and we guarantee you a better price for your projects." There was not a word of assurance to the farmers. Anything else that you do, say, Soil Health Cards, Aadhaar linked bank accounts. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to the Fasal Bima Yojana.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Doubling the income in five years!

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Doubling the income is arithmetically impossible. You know that. It is arithmetically impossible. Unless your income grows at 12 per cent a year, doubling the income is arithmetically impossible in the period.

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): स्वामीनाथन रिपोर्ट लागू कर दें।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Swaminathan Report said, "Give MSP at cost plus 50 per cent." I agree that my Government, our Government, did not accept it. But your party accepted it. You had included it in your manifesto. Your Prime Minister made a statement. So, you can't point a finger at me and say why we did not implement it. We did not accept it. But you accepted it. You came to power on that promise. Now, why are you not implementing that promise? Far from that promise, why are you not giving meaningful increases in the MSP that can take note of inflation? In many of your cases, inflation is not taken care of even when the MSP increases. Please ask yourself this question. You don't have to agree with me today. Just go home and look at the numbers. And what do you offer finally? It is Fasal Bima Yojana. I am not complaining. The Finance Minister said, "We have covered 30 per cent." But the actual number is 26.5. It does not matter, he is rounding off. But what is this? I am saying, "I need money to educate my child; I need money to start a small business for my son; I need money to perform the marriage of my

daughter," and you tell me, "no, no; I will provide you money for your funeral expense. What is Fasal Bima Yojana? Fasal Bima Yojana is, after the crop has failed. I am glad that you are protecting me when my crop has failed. What I want to know is, what you are doing to make sure that I grow a crop at all; that I get good seeds; I get good fertilizers; I get electricity; I get water and I get a good price. What are you doing about that? When I am asking you, "How do I live"; you say, "No, no. I will give you a decent death." Is this the way to treat farmers in this country?

Sir, then, I come to industry. I have spoken about investment but I want to speak about industry. Yesterday, the Reserve Bank declined to cut the policy rate. Why? Please ask yourself, "Why". Eight days after the Budget is presented, the RBI says, "No confidence in your Budget". If your Budget projections were right, if your Budget numbers were right, if your Budget had credibility, if the people sitting in Mumbai believed the people sitting in Delhi, they should have cut the policy rate as well. They did not. Why? It is because they don't believe your GDP number. They don't believe the kind of aggressive revenue projections that you are making. They don't believe that you will achieve your expenditure targets. They don't believe your fiscal deficit number, which is the point I will come to presently. And, therefore, they say, "listen, inflation is bound to rise to five per cent because commodity prices are rising, petroleum prices are rising, and if the US increases its rate, capital will flow out of India; that will mean higher inflation and, therefore, we are holding the rate." If the Governor had said, "I am holding the rates", maybe, I would be more restrained. What he said was, "We are moving from an accommodative position to a neutral position so that we can move either way." Please read that sentence. Until day before yesterday, he was taking an accommodative position. Accommodative monetary policy means, he will be helpful by cutting rate. Today, he has moved back a step to say, "From accommodative monetary policy, we are moving to a neutral monetary policy so that we can move either way," which means he can cut the rate, he may raise the rate. He has no faith in your numbers. He has no faith in your story that you are projecting. RBI says, "I know we have not cut the rate, but you have enough room to cut the rate." The Chairmen of all the Banks, who ordinarily sing the praise of the RBI, whatever it does,—that is the pattern, not only now, but always—said yesterday, "No; there is no room to cut the rate." The RBI says, "I have given you enough room to cut your lending rate". The Banks' Chairmen say, "There is no room to cut the lending rate." If there is no room to cut the lending rate, if investment is not taking place at this lending rate, how will investment take place if there is no room to cut the lending rate? So going forward, there is not going to be investment. Capital is flowing out; investment intentions are declining; credit growth is the lowest in 40 years; credit growth to industry

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is negative; banks refuse to cut the lending rate; RBI refuses to cut the policy rate: Where is your industry going to grow up? Please tell me. If all these factors are true, even a blind economist will tell you that there is not going to be any growth in industry. Sir, we will have an opportunity to discuss the Finance Bill. But I want to give a preview of what will come when the Finance Bill is taken up. In a situation like this, what should we have done? What is the problem in India's economy? Sluggish demand, exports have collapsed, year-after-year we have not achieved the targets. Aggregate exports are less than the previous year. Private investment is not taking place. Private consumption has collapsed after demonetization. What should we have done? Boost the aggregate demand. How do you boost the aggregate demand? The tried, tested and proven method of boosting the aggregate demand is to cut the indirect taxes. You should have cut indirect taxes across the board. It would have come into force on the 1st of February. The GST is not likely to come into force before the 1st of October, whatever the Finance Minister may say. It is not likely to come. You had eight months in which you could have cut the indirect taxes to boost the demand. Everybody has said cut indirect taxes. What did you do? Cutting the indirect taxes would have helped the consumer and the producer. It would have helped the poor man, the middle class and the rich man because taxes fall on everyone. It would have helped the producer because once you cut the indirect taxes, the demand will go up. He will produce more. Slack in the capacity would have been picked up. There may even be a case to make a fresh investment, or, add to the capacity. Instead of cutting indirect taxes, you did the exact opposite and the wrong thing by cutting direct taxes. Who did you cut direct taxes for? You said that you have cut direct taxes for a large number of people. Look at the numbers. You cut direct taxes at the best; and ask your CBDT to confirm this number, 1.98 crore people who pay taxes in a country of 131 crore people, you have cut direct taxes which give a benefit on an average of ₹ 5000 for 1.98 crore people. I welcome it. But you should not have stopped here. You should have cut indirect taxes across the board. It would have helped everyone, every consumer and every producer would have been helped. Then, you claim that you have cut direct taxes for small and medium sector. Let's focus on small and medium sector. According to the Finance Minister's statement, small and medium sector has only 2,85,000 units which are organized as companies which pay tax. Please see each one has a qualification. Most small and medium enterprises are not companies. Most small and medium enterprises, anyone will know, are proprietorships or partnerships. So, all of them have been left out. I know we all applauded when he said he is cutting taxes for SMEs, but he qualified by saying, "I am cutting taxes, corporate tax for SMEs." So, all proprietorships are out, all the partnerships are out. That is the bulk of small and medium of enterprises. Everybody

knows that. Go back to your constituency tomorrow you will know that. A small number is of organized companies. Out of which 2,85,000 pay taxes and the rest make losses. Rest of the SMEs are making losses. So, the cut in corporate tax makes no difference to them. He says 96 per cent of that will benefit. We do the math 2,70,000 small and medium enterprise companies are benefiting from this cut of 30 or 25 per cent. So, what you have done is not a great thing at all. What you have done is a drop in the ocean. I mean it is like throwing one stone into the sea, it will not even create a ripple. If you throw a stone into the pond it may create a ripple. But if you throw a stone into the big ocean what ripple it will create? The correct thing to have done is to cut indirect taxes across the board. If you have cut indirect taxes across the board, it would have immediately boosted demand.

Sir, I have spoken about jobs, I have spoken about the Minimum Support Price, I have spoken about credit, I have spoken about small and medium industry, I have spoken about individual taxpayers. Now, I have to talk about the most terrible decision that you took on November 8, 2016. I know, after he provoked us to protest, we staged a legitimate walk-out instead of disrupting his speech. Please remember, we did not disrupt the Prime Minister's speech yesterday because we hold the office of the Prime Minister in high esteem. He is not an ordinary Minister. He is the Prime Minister of India. He is my Prime Minister as much as he is your Prime Minister. We did not disrupt his speech. That option was available to us, but we deliberately said we won't disrupt the Prime Minister's speech although he has provoked us greatly. We walked out.

He is sitting in the chair which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sat on. He is sitting in the chair which Mr. Vajpayee sat on. And I would implore you, in your private discussions, to kindly prevail upon your Prime Minister to use language which is moderate and respectful, to his office and to the office held by his predecessors. We don't agree with Donald Trump. He said some of the most outrageous things in his campaign. But the day he was sworn in as President, how did he begin his speech? He said, "My fellow Americans, President Obama, President Clinton, President Carter, President Bush and millions of people who have gathered here." That is the respect you have to show. Every Prime Minister would, one day, become an ex-Prime Minister. That is the law of nature. I think, the Prime Minister owes it to this House to say — at least, he should say — that he did not mean any disrespect to Dr. Manmohan Singh, and that if it is construed as derogatory language, he unhesitatingly withdraws those words that he has said, and then he could go on talking about policies and programmes and, criticism of our various decisions. That is perfectly legitimate.

Be that as it may, what did you do? Overnight, you withdrew 86 per cent of currency.

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Now, you know now, as I knew days after November, 8 — you can become defensive about it; you can rationalize; but you know — the Prime Minister was not told that 2,400 crore individual currency notes were going to be demonetized. He was not told that. Absolutely! He was not told that, nor was he told that the printing capacity of all the printing presses was only 300 crore notes a month. Any Prime Minister, who is told that he is declaring illegal 2,400 crore notes but the capacity to print is only 300 crore notes, would have immediately done the arithmetic and thought that it would take eight months to print these notes! If the Prime Minister knew that, he would not say that things would become normal in a few days, and the Finance Minister would not have said, things would become normal next Wednesday. The Finance Minister said, things would become normal next Wednesday. Nor was the Prime Minister told that if the size and shape of the note was changed, the ATM machine would not accept it; it will not dispense notes. The Pepsi bottle will not fit into the Coca Cola machine; the Coca Cola bottle will not fit into the Pepsi machine. This is elementary. And they took two months to recalibrate.

And, take it from me, many ATMs have still not been recalibrated. Just walk with me, come with me. I did a 500 kilometer tour only four days ago. I drove from Tiruchi to Pamban near Rameswaram and drove back to Thanjavur. Every ATM on the road is closed. In my town of Karaikudi, I asked my people to go and take photographs between 9.30 and 10.00. They went to 26 ATMs. All the 26 ATMs were closed. I went to Thirumala. Every bank has got a branch in Thirumala and every branch has got an ATM. Every ATM was closed.

You still want to believe that ATMs are functioning; you still want to believe that ATMs are flush with cash. Come with me. I will take you now to the ATMs. It is like the story that has appeared in the newspaper today. A village from the centre of Delhi has been declared as the first digital village in Delhi, NCT. Go to that village. People are saying, what digital? Have you read the story? Did you read the story this morning? I want you to read the story, Sir, in 'The Hindu', I think, on second or third page. You declare a village as digital, it becomes digital. This is not your Government; this is the NCT Government. Therefore, don't believe this. You see, it was said, it is very difficult to get away with a lie. But, the best way to get away with a lie is to utter the biggest lie. Many can get away with it. I am not saying anyone is lying. I am only saying, you are economising on truth, you are exaggerating the situation, and you are not looking at the reality. Come with me. I will take you to the guided tour of ATMs. As of today, as I speak today, you have replenished 9 lakh crore notes, including, old and new notes in circulation, as against 17 lakh crore notes that have been in circulation in terms of value. Believe me, RBI may

lift the restrictions. Are you seriously saying every bank branch is giving you ₹ 24,000/- today? Are you seriously believing that they will give you ₹ 50,000/- on 20th of February? I saw my first 2,000 rupee note four days later, whereas, bundles of 2,000 rupee notes were taken through the back door to Gujarat, Kandla Port Trust. One hundred and twenty four new 2,000 rupee notes were found with two engineers, Military Engineering Service engineers, two Chief Engineers of Karnataka, the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu, and hundred and twenty four crores rupees were found in Delhi with a lawyer, all 2,000 rupee notes. Where did they get these notes? I ask myself, did it go directly from the RBI Press to the lawyer? It must have gone directly from the RBI Press to the lawyer. There are only three places it can leak from. One is the RBI's Printing Press, Mysore in Salboni, and the two Printing Presses of the Government of India at Dewas and Nashik, only four Presses. It can come out of the Press; directly from the Press; hot from the Press; it goes directly to these guys, or, it can go from the Currency Chest. But, Currency Chests are mostly managed by the State Bank of India, or, it can go from the Bank branch. Now, please ask, for 89 days or 90 days, where did they go from? Have you found out? Have you found out how did these brand new 2,000 rupee notes leak to these guys? You have not found out. What are you doing? I say, this is the biggest scam of 2016. Two thousand rupee notes are printed and go to these guys. Please remember, out of the four objectives of the Prime Minister, the fact that 2,000 rupee notes are found with engineers of the Kandla Port Trust, or the Military Engineering Service, or the Chief Engineers of Karnataka, or the Chief Secretary of Tamil Nadu, or, the lawyer in Delhi means that corruption and black money have thrived after demonetization. It is both corruption and black money. And when the 2,000 rupee note was found with a terrorist in Bandipura, the third objective was shot down. And now, when the 2,000 rupee counterfeit notes are surfacing, the fourth objective is shot down. So, which objective is served? And I won't go into a long talk about none of the objectives will be served by demonetisation. There are other measures you should take. I won't go into that today. My question is different. Please look at your NSSO Survey. Fifteen crore people in this country are, what we call, daily wage earners. They have to work that day to get a wage, and go and feed their family. Most of them are farm labour. Some of them are hamals, headload workers. Casual, manual labour is 15 crore a day. 25.5 crore workers are daily income earners.

That means flower seller, fruit seller, carpenter, plumber, electrician, or the people who employ themselves, the lady who sells pav bhaji in the streets of Mumbai, the lady who sells idli on the streets of Chennai are daily income earners. Forty crore people were completely devastated by your demonetization for eight weeks. Many families went hungry. They had no money, no income, no wage. Let me tell you—these 40 crore

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people may forgive you but they will not forget the experience they went through. 40 crore people were daily income earners and daily wage earners; their lives have been completely devastated. Then, about the SMEs, 70 per cent or 80 per cent are shut down. And what did we achieve? This is why I said in my poor Hindi, "खोदा पहाड़, निकली चुहिया!" ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वह भी मरी हुई! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Why did we have to do this? For the first eight weeks, you talked about demonetisation and now you talk about remonetization. Why should you demonetize and then remonetize? What is this exercise about? Why do you have to first demonetize and then remonetize? What is it about? Believe me, RBI officials are busy physically counting the notes! They don't remember that they have counting machines. The counting machines will do this job in two days. They are still counting! Today, he says, "I am going to declare the result!" Like an election result, we are waiting for the counting of notes! What is this counting? You talk about digitization; firstly, teach digitalization to the RBI. How do we count? I will tell you that every Rupee has come back except the money in Bhutan, Nepal and that with the NRIs where you are refusing to exchange the money in breach of your promise. You promised the NRIs that, up to March 31, they could come and collect their money. Now, NRIs are standing before the RBI. They have horror stories. An NRI went and she had to spend four hours to gain entry into the RBI, six hour waiting at the counter, and, at the end of the tenth hour, she was told, "Sorry, your entry papers into India and some documentation is incomplete, go and complete the documentation and then come." She wanted to change ₹ 4,000 worth of currencies. ...**(Interruptions)**... Therefore, every Rupee has come back. Of the ₹ 15,44,000 crore, every Rupee has come back. Now, you are remonetizing by printing! Please tell me the logic. I have tried to know by asking everyone I know. You say that the notes of 1,000 and 500 are the cause of corruption, the cause of black money, prone to counterfeiting and terror financing. If the notes of 1,000 and 500 are the cause of all these four major ills, how does the 2,000 Rupee note put an end to that? Please tell me. Anyone from the Ruling Party may tell me. How does the 2,000 Rupee note put an end to it? In fact, the guy who carries the money in a suitcase has to only take a smaller briefcase now! What is the meaning of all this? I want to know. Nobody I have spoken to has answered. I have spoken to the poor people, I have spoken to the domestic help, I have spoken to the young lawyers, young professionals. Nobody is able to understand why this was done. None of the objectives will be served.

I support your objectives. We fully stand by you if you want to put an end to black money, corruption and counterfeiting. But, this is not the instrument for that. In fact, what has happened is, if 10 per cent of bank officials were dishonest earlier, now you have practically made every bank official dishonest. In a bank branch, there are, on an average, five or six people. If money was taken through the back door, it could not have been done without the knowledge of all five or six. So, every bank branch, all the five or six people are complicit in one manner or the other, when the money was taken through the back door. This is a completely irrelevant exercise. Don't even try to defend it. I know, all of you try to defend it and you are obliged to do that. Loyal Members of your Party will do that. Your Prime Minister defends it so passionately, but the narrative changes, of course, from time to time. You have to defend it. The narrative started with corruption and black money. It switched over to cashless society. Yesterday the Finance Minister was eloquent. I will give you the numbers. Please contradict me. Eighty per cent of all transactions in Germany are cash. Eighty per cent in Austria is cash. Sixty per cent in Australia is cash. Fifty-six per cent in Canada is cash. Fifty per cent in France is cash and in the multi United States, forty-six per cent is cash. Why? It is because these raise fundamental questions in an open society. It is my right to decide whether I will use cash or use a digital mode. It is my right to decide. You can't change. I will give you examples. A young lady wants to buy lingerie or undergarments. Why should there be a record of what she buys? A young couple wants to take a private holiday. Why should there be a digital record of that holiday? I want to give money to my daughter-in-law to supplement the money given by my son to my daughter-in-law to run the house, but I don't want my son to know that because I want her to have money to spend at her discretion. My son gives her money. She runs the house, but I want to give her another ₹ 5000, tell her, "Beti, have this money. You may want it for your expenses." Why should I have a digital record of that? An adult wants to buy adult diapers. Why should there be a record of that? I have a serious ailment. I buy medicines. Why should anyone know what ailment I have and what medicines I buy? Serious issues of privacy are involved which is respected in every democracy. That is why the democracy say that it is your right to decide whether you will use cash or whether you will use digital. You say that the world is going cashless. The world is not going cashless. The world is moving towards cash. I will tell you the number. In the last ten years, the value of dollar notes has doubled to 1.48 trillion dollars and in the same ten-year period the value of Euros has doubled to 1.09 trillion Euros. Dollar and Euros are the major currencies in the world. Now, Yuan is coming into the picture. The amount of these two currencies used has not reduced. The amount of currency used has actually doubled. What does that mean? It doesn't mean that we are moving towards cashless. Of course, more transactions are done by cash. I am not denying that. I support

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3.00 PM

it. I support more transactions done by cash. You have done a couple of good things. You have expanded our list. You have now made certain transactions mandatably non-cash. We did it by amending the Income Tax Act. You are now doing it by amending the Income Tax Act. I support it. But that is the way to go. Not to tell people, 'Go to your village fair. Buy potatoes and tomatoes and pay ₹ 7.50 by credit card.' What will the poor lady do? Does she have a POS machine there? Is it connected to an electricity source? Is there Wi-Fi there? Is the internet working there? Do you know that every village has got a village fair? In my part of the country, the village fair takes place in turns. Monday in one village, Tuesday in the next village, Wednesday in another village. It is all over India. That is where you bring your produce and sell vegetables, fruits, baskets, toys, plastic etc. You bring it and sell it. Do you think all of them should have a POS machine in their hand? What kind of a false picture are you presenting? Don't even try to defend demonetization. I know that it is too big a blunder and you are too proud a people to accept that you made a mistake, but at least spare us the ignominy of listening to labour defence of demonetization. The deed has been done. The consequences will be felt. It will have an impact on the economy. One per cent means one-and-a-half lakh crore rupees of economic detriment. One-and-a-half per cent means ₹ 2,25,000 crores. It has been done. We have to live through it. There is nothing else you can do about it. We have to live through it.

People asked me, "When will it end?" I said, "It would not end. It will simply take a down and in over six to eight months, it will come back to normal. But, in the meanwhile, the economy would have been severely damaged."

Sir, let me conclude by saying, this Budget has been a great disappointment to me. But, the common man will not use these economic terms. He will say, and he is entitled to say and I said it also, it is a damp squib. It is as if Budget was not made or presented. Why? It has no overarching vision and goal. It has no strategy to boost demand and growth. It has no strategy for creating jobs. It did not understand the acute distress in rural India. It does not understand the angst and anger of the young people. Above all, by cutting expenditure — I mentioned it earlier — as a proportion to GDP, you have shown that your Government and your party has no empathy for the poor people. The most important thing in public life is a sense of equity and a sense of empathy. I can live without electricity. But, I cannot live without empathy, especially the poor people who lived without electricity since civilization began in village which has not electrified. But, he wants empathy. The Government must lean in towards the poor. The Government must say, 'We understand your problems. We are here to help. We will help you as much

as possible.' This Budget shows no empathy for the poor. And, after all this exercise, after contracting expenditure as a percentage of GDP, after devising no strategy for industrial revival or farm revival or job revival, after making a terrible mistake through demonetization, what have we achieved? In terms of fiscal goals, you say 3.2 per cent. After contracting expenditure, you cannot achieve your goal of 3 per cent which the hon. Finance Minister said last year. In the last year's Budget he said, 'Next year I will achieve 3 per cent.' In four Budgets in three years, you have chosen escape clause twice! You chose escape clause for the first time in 2015-16. The target should have been 3.6 per cent. You set it at 3.9 per cent. And, now, what does the CAG say — not CGA, it is CAG; CGA is the Controller of Government Accounts — and I relied upon the CAG's accounts? I am quoting to you the CAG, who is your most trusted and wanted Constitutional office-holder. Sir, 4.31 per cent is the fiscal deficit for 2015-16. You slipped badly in 2015-16. You are going to slip again in 2017-18. This 3.2 per cent carries no credibility at all. You have said 3.2 per cent, it should have been 3 per cent. Sir, 3.2 per cent carries no credibility at all. Even if you achieve 3.2 per cent after contracting expenditure, it is an admission of failure. You are neither on the path of fiscal prudence nor are you on the path of wise Budget management.

This Budget is a demonstrable failure of economic management. It will not take the country forward. It will not lift people out of poverty. It will not bring any relief to any section of the people. And, believe me, the powder keg that I spoke about, the young people who are waiting for jobs, waiting for job opportunities to open up are the ones most deeply disappointed, most deeply offended by this listless, directionless Budget.

I sincerely hope that corrective measures can still be taken before we meet again next to discuss the Finance Bill. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prabhat Jha.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): अब ये economist बोलने वाले हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): नहीं, माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आपके economist ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया था, उसको देश ने समझ लिया और 44 पर लाकर आपको खड़ा कर दिया। मैं भरोसा दिलाता हूँ कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री जितनी बार बजट प्रस्तुत करेंगे, 2019 का दरवाजा हमारे लिए वैसा ही खुला रहेगा, जैसा 2014 में खुला था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिग्विजय सिंह जी, आप जरा बैठ कर सुन लेते।

महोदय, 1 फरवरी, 2017, बसंत पंचमी का दिन था, जिस दिन बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया। कहा जाता है कि वह 'विद्या दायिनी, हंस वाहिनी' का दिन होता है।

[श्री प्रभात झा]

"धूप-छांव के बहते इस धरा को सजाने,
ऋतुराज को मनाने बसंत आ गया।
गीत प्रेम के सुनाने, मनमीत को मनाने,
सुख समृद्धि को बढ़ाने बसंत आ गया।"

बसंत पंचमी के दिन प्रस्तुत यह बजट भारत के आर्थिक परिवर्तन का संकेत लेकर आया था और मैं समझता था कि इस संकेत को विपक्ष के लोग भी समझेंगे। मैं सदन में उस दिन का इंतजार करता रहता हूँ कि सत्ता पक्ष के द्वारा कोई तो अच्छी बात होगी, जिसकी प्रशंसा विपक्ष के लोग करेंगे, लेकिन वर्षों वित्त मंत्री रहे चिदम्बरम जी ने जिस तरह से कहा है कि यह होपलेस बजट है, विमुद्रीकरण का परिणाम क्या होगा, तो आपसे इसी तरह की भाषा की आशा थी, क्योंकि आप कभी भी आंख वाले को आंख वाला नहीं कह सकते, सूरदास को सूरदास नहीं कह सकते, आप सूर्योदय को अंधेरा कहने में विश्वास रखते हैं। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि 2017-18 का जो बजट है, वह गरीबों के लिए है, किसानों के लिए है, मजदूरों के लिए है, दलितों के लिए है, शोषितों के लिए है, पीड़ितों के लिए है और यही बात है कि यह बजट आप जैसे समृद्ध लोगों की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

यह वर्ष पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय, जो हमारे दर्शन के प्रमुख थे, उनके शताब्दी समारोह का वर्ष है और हमने यह वर्ष गरीब कल्याण वर्ष' के रूप में मनाने का निर्णय लिया है। यही कारण है कि इस बजट में भारत के गरीब को केन्द्र बिन्दु बनाया गया है। पिछले बजट में भी सबसे पहले ग्रामीण व्यवस्था को सुधारने, किसानों को ... हम हमेशा कहते रहे हैं, आज़ादी के पहले वर्ष में लाल किले की प्राचीर से पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने कहा था कि भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है, किसानों का देश है। कहते तो आप रहे, लेकिन इस देश में किसानों के लिए, गांवों के लिए बजट किसी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, तो वह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और अरुण जेटली जी के बजट ने प्रस्तुत किया है। आपके बजट में कभी किसान नहीं दिखे, आपके बजट में कभी गांव नहीं दिखा, आपके बजट में कभी गांव की समृद्धि नहीं दिखा। आपके बजट में आपने गांव, गरीब, मजदूर को सदैव दूर रखा है। ऐसा इसलिए था, क्योंकि उसका कारण था। आज़ादी के बाद आपसे सबसे ज्यादा बजट प्रस्तुत किये। आपने 60 से अधिक बजट प्रस्तुत किये। मैं आज एक बात स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने हमेशा वोटों के लिए बजट प्रस्तुत किये, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने सदैव नागरिकों के लिए बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। हमने लुभावने नारे नहीं दिए। हमने जो किया है और जो करते हैं, वही कहा है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल) पीठासीन हुए]

आप वित्त मंत्रालय के indiabudget.nic.in पर चले जाइए। पिछली बार बजट में जितनी घोषणाएं की गई थीं, यह किसी से छुपा नहीं है, प्रत्येक विभाग व मंत्रालय ने 90 से 95 फीसदी अपना काम किया है, जो भी हमने बजट में कहा था। मेरी चुनौती है कि कोई साबित कर दे कि काम नहीं हुआ है। मैं आपके बजट का एक-एक उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, जिसमें आपने दस साल पहले जो घोषणा की थी, वह आज भी पूरी नहीं हुई है। वह आपके 10 साल के कार्यकाल में नहीं पूरी हुई। आप क्या सुनना चाहते हैं? आप देश की जनता को गुमराह नहीं कर सकते हैं, देश की जनता जानती है। 70 साल में

यदि लोकतंत्र में सबसे अच्छी बात हुई है, तो देश की जनता मजबूत हुई है, उसकी जानकारी बढ़ी है। किसी अच्छी चीज़ को अच्छा कहने का साहस चाहिए और यह आज राजनीति की महती आवश्यकता है। इसलिए चिदम्बरम जी जैसे इतने विद्वान व्यक्ति, जो वित्त मंत्री रहे हैं, वे कह रहे हैं कि इसमें एक लाइन, एक शब्द काम का नहीं है। काम का कौन है, यह समय तय करेगा। मैं तो आपके सामने कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में इस बजट में क्या-क्या किया गया है।

इसमें ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को सर्वाधिक प्राथमिकता दी गई है। सरकार ने 2017-18 के बजट में ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को प्राथमिकता देते हुए कई बड़ी बातें कही हैं और उनको करने की कोशिश की है। ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था को बड़ी सहायता देते हुए सरकार ने ग्रामीण आबंटन को बढ़ा कर 1,87,233 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया है, जब कि 2016-17 के बजट में केन्द्र सरकार ने ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए 87,765 करोड़ रुपए आबंटन किया था और आप कहते हैं कि कुछ किया ही नहीं, रक्षा में कुछ नहीं किया। यह किसने किया? क्या आपने कभी इसे बढ़ाया था, मुझे नहीं लगता। लेकिन हमने इस बार गांव की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए राशि आबंटित की, जिसे आप देख सकते हैं। आपने बार-बार कहा, एक चैनल पर मैंने सुना कि मनरेगा में आपने कुछ नहीं किया। मनरेगा में सैटेलाइट से काम हो रहा है। पांच लाख से अधिक तालाब, आप साइट पर चले जाइए, भारत में यदि किसी ने बनाए हैं तो भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने बनाए हैं। आपने तो मनरेगा में गड्डे खोद दिए थे, दूसरा कोई काम ही नहीं किया, लेकिन आज हम ऐसा दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं।

किसानों को बड़ी राहत देते हुए सरकार ने मौजूदा वित्त वर्ष में 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए कर्ज देने की व्यवस्था की है। आपने क्या किया, क्या आप बता सकते हैं? किसानों को मजबूत बनाने की जरूरत है। खाली यह कहने से किसान मजबूत नहीं होगा कि भारत कृषि-प्रधान देश है, हमारा अर्थ उस पर आधारित है। ऐसा कहकर आपने वर्षों देश को छला है और छले हुए लोग अब जान गए हैं कि आप कैसी बातें करते हैं। जहां किसानों को बड़ी राहत देते हुए, इस सरकार ने 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है, वहीं वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 में सरकार ने जम्मू-कश्मीर और पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के किसानों को कर्ज में प्राथमिकता देने का फैसला किया है। क्या कभी आपने सोचा था कि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के बारे में बात की जाए। लगातार इस सरकार की निगाह सैवन सिस्टर स्टेट्स पर है। लगातार हमारी निगाह जम्मू-कश्मीर स्टेट पर है। हमने उसे भारत का अविभाज्य अंग माना है और जब कहते हैं तो करते हैं।

इस साल खेती 4.1 प्रतिशत की दर से बढ़ने की उम्मीद है। माइक्रो-सिंचाई फंड के अंतर्गत आरंभ में 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए इस सरकार ने अपने बजट में रखे हैं। इतना ही नहीं, डेयरी उद्योग के लिए, नाबार्ड के जरिए 8000 करोड़ रुपए का इंतजाम किया गया है। दुग्ध पैदावार के लिए 300 करोड़ रुपए से शुरुआत की गई है। हरदम मजाक नहीं होता है। यह किसानों के प्रति हमारी चिन्ता दर्शाता है, पशु-पालन के प्रति चिन्ता दर्शाता है। गांवों से जानवर भाग रहे हैं, मारे जा रहे हैं, उनकी रक्षा हो, उसकी चिन्ता की गई है। नाबार्ड में computerization को बढ़ावा दिया गया है ताकि किसानों को कर्ज देने में उसे आसानी हो। इतना ही नहीं, अभी उर्वरक सब्सिडी के बारे में माननीय चिदम्बरम जी कह रहे थे। वर्ष 2017-18 में उर्वरक क्षेत्र के लिए दी गई सब्सिडी 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए होगी और जो स्तर 2016-17 में था, वही स्तर इस साल भी रहेगा। फास्फोटिक और पोटेशियम खंड के लिए सब्सिडी को 6 प्रतिशत बढ़ाया गया है। भारत में संबंधित परियोजनाओं के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन

[श्री प्रभात झा]

किया है। इस आबंटन के साथ, डेढ़ लाख पंचायतों तक तीव्र गति से इंटरनेट पहुंचाने का काम करने का लक्ष्य रखकर इस क्षेत्र में डिजिटल क्रांति लाने की बात की जा रही है। कल एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि हम क्या कार्ड खाएंगे? देश का विकास और देश की प्रगति सिर्फ रोटी से नहीं होती है। हम लोगों के मन को जीतने का काम करते हैं। हम प्रगति के दौर में पीछे रहना नहीं चाहते। हम पुरातन को छोड़ना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन नूतनता की ओर बढ़ते हुए पुरातन के साथ भी काम करना चाहते हैं, यह हमारी कार्य करने की पद्धति है।

ग्रामीण इलाकों में 60 फीसदी सैनिटेशन का काम शुरू किया गया है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक तरीके से कृषि बाजार में 250 से बढ़ाकर 500 ए.पी.एम.सी. बनाने एक और स्वागत-योग्य कदम इस बजट में आया है। यह किसानों द्वारा अपने उत्पाद को बेचने के लिए अधिक विकल्प और नए रास्ते खोलने का काम करेगा। दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना के तहत गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए 4,818 करोड़ रुपए का बजट तय किया गया है, ताकि मार्च, 2018 तक सभी गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाई जा सके। आप दावे के साथ कहते हैं कि हमने यह प्रगति की, हम चन्द्रयान पर गए, हम मंगलयान पर गए, लेकिन आप गांवों में तो बिजली पहुंचा नहीं पाए। हमारे 18000 गांव बिजली से वंचित थे। एक साल में पूरी तरह से उन गांवों को बिजलीयुक्त करने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है और उसके लिए बजट में 4818 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए हैं।

"प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना" में ग्रामीणों हेतु आवास के लिए वर्ष 2016-17 के बजट अनुमान में किए गए 15,000 करोड़ रुपए के आबंटन को बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2017-18 में 23,000 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है, ताकि बेघर लोगों के लिए कच्चे घरों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए वर्ष 2019 तक एक करोड़ मकानों का निर्माण पूरा कर दिया गया। यह इस सरकार की हिम्मत है कि यह सरकार निर्णय लेती है, फैसला लेती है और जो कहती है, उसको करने में विश्वास रखती है।

ग्रामीण इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है। "प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना" के लिए वर्ष 2017-18 के लिए 19,000 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है। इससे ग्रामीण इलाकों में सड़कों का विस्तार किया जा सकेगा और गांवों की सारी बारहमासी सड़कों को जोड़ने का भी काम किया जाएगा। इस पहल में सरकार की अहम भूमिका होगी। जब तक परिवहन नहीं होगा, तब तक गांव का माल बाजार तक कैसे आएगा, गांव का माल शहरों तक कैसे जाएगा? इसलिए इसके लिए 23,000 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया गया है। इस योजना के तहत वित्त वर्ष 2016-17 में 133 किलोमीटर सड़क का प्रति दिन निर्माण किया गया है, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 में यह 73 किलोमीटर था, यानी लगातार प्रगति हो रही है। मामला चाहे सड़क का हो, बिजली का हो या खेती का हो, इन सब मामलों में हमने बढ़ने की कोशिश की है।

पिछली बार "मनरेगा" के बारे में कहा गया कि आपने पैसे काट दिए। इस बार पैसे नहीं कटे हैं, बल्कि इस बार 48,000 करोड़ रुपए "मनरेगा" में देने की बात कही गई है। यह कहा गया है कि "महात्मा गांधी ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना" के अंतर्गत 48,000 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। मोदी सरकार ने पिछले बजट में "मनरेगा" के लिए 38,000 करोड़ रुपए का आबंटन किया था। इस बार "मनरेगा" में 5

लाख तालाब खुदे हैं, अबकी बार यह तय किया गया है कि "मनरेगा" में अंतरिक्ष विज्ञान की मदद से पूरा काम स्पेस टेक्नोलॉजी से लिया जाएगा और 10 लाख तालाब खोदे जाएंगे। "मनरेगा" में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ी है। वर्ष 2014 के पहले "मनरेगा" में 25 से 30 फीसदी महिलाएँ काम करती थीं, जबकि आज इसमें 55 फीसदी महिलाएँ काम कर रही हैं। यह किसकी सफलता है? ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छता में वर्ष 2014 में 82 फीसदी सुधार हुआ, आज मैं गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि 65 फीसदी गाँवों में स्वच्छता अभियान धड़ल्ले से चल रहा है। लोग जागरूक हुए हैं, लोग खड़े हुए हैं कि नहीं, यदि मेरा गाँव स्वच्छ रहेगा, तो मेरा भारत स्वच्छ रहेगा। क्या यह काम नहीं करना चाहिए? इन बातों की प्रशंसा कौन करेगा? हमें आपकी प्रशंसा नहीं चाहिए, देश की जनता हमारी प्रशंसा कर रही है। यदि कुछ नेता चुप रहें, तो उससे हमारा कुछ भी बिगड़ने वाला नहीं है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कौशल विकास को बढ़ावा देने और वहाँ के लोगों की आजीविका के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए "दीन दयाल अंत्योदय योजना" और "राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण आजीविका मिशन" के आवंटनों को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। इसके ज़रिये एक करोड़ परिवारों को इस बार गरीबी-रेखा से बाहर किया जाएगा। हम कोई नारा नहीं लगाते। सन् 1971 से नारा लग रहा है - "गरीबी हटाओ, गरीबी हटाओ।" आपको हटा दिया, लेकिन आप गरीबी नहीं हटा पाए। लेकिन, हमने कहा है कि अगर एक करोड़ लोगों को आवास देंगे, तो इसी सदन में अगले वर्ष हम आपके सामने कहते हुए मिलेंगे कि हमने एक करोड़ लोगों को आवास दिया, हम यह कहते हुए मिलेंगे कि हमने एक करोड़ लोगों को गरीबी-रेखा से ऊपर किया, क्योंकि हमारी नीयत में खोट नहीं है। हम नागरिकों को वोटर की निगाह से नहीं देखते कि कौन हमको वोट देगा? भारत बचेगा, देश बचेगा, तो हम बचेंगे। हम इस मानसिकता के लोग हैं और इसीलिए काम कर रहे हैं।

"प्रधान मंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम" के तहत "क्रेडिट सहायता योजना" के लिए आबंटन को बढ़ा दिया गया है और इसको तीन गुना कर दिया गया है। आप रोजगार के बारे में कह रहे थे। क्या रोजगार सिर्फ नौकरी का नाम है? हम तो ऐसे लोग खड़े कर रहे हैं, जो केवल खुद नहीं कमा रहे हैं, बल्कि वे दूसरे लोगों को रोजगार देने की चेष्टा की दिशा में बढ़ रहे हैं। वे खुद 10-50 लोगों को रोजगार दें, ऐसा काम हम कर रहे हैं और यह बेरोजगारी समाप्ति की दिशा में बहुत बड़ा कदम बढ़ रहा है।

हमारे इस बजट में सस्ते आवास और रियल एस्टेट सेक्टर को बढ़ावा देने की घोषणा भी की गई है। वित्त मंत्री ने साल 2016-17 के वर्ष में घोषित सस्ती आवास योजना में कुछ और महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव किए हैं। वर्ष 2017-18 में 30 और 60 वर्गमीटर निर्मित क्षेत्र के बजाय अब 30 और 60 वर्गमीटर कारपेट क्षेत्र की गणना की जाएगी। इस योजना के तहत कार्य प्रारम्भ होने के बाद भवन निर्माण पूरा करने की अवधि में मौजूदा तीन साल से बढ़ाकर पांच साल कर दिया गया है। यह काम कौन करता है? सामान्य मध्यम श्रेणी परिवार के लिए किया गया है, सस्ते आवास की आधारभूत संरचना रखने की कोशिश की गई है। हमने कहा है कि इससे सस्ते आवास में जुड़ी परियोजनाओं को आधारभूत संरचना से सम्बद्ध करने के लिए दो लाख रुपए देने की बात की गई है। राष्ट्रीय आवासीय बैंक द्वारा वर्ष 2017-18 में 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए के व्यक्तिगत आवासीय ऋण का पुनर्गठन किया गया है, व्यवस्था की गई है। विमुद्रीकरण से बैंकों में नकदी प्रवाह बढ़ा है, जिसके चलते बैंकों ने आवासीय ऋण समेत अन्य ऋणों की भी कुछ दरें पहले से कम कर दी हैं। यही नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा आवासीय ऋण पर ब्याज में रियायत की घोषणा पहले ही की जा चुकी है।

[श्री प्रभात झा]

उपसभापति महोदय, ये लोग विमुद्रीकरण पर बहुत दुख प्रकट कर रहे थे। मुझे हैरानी है कि देश के सामान्य नागरिक जो बैंकों की लाइनों में लगे हुए थे, उनके पास कितने चैनल वाले गए थे और पूछ रहे थे कि आपका क्या कहना है, आपका क्या कहना है? 100 में से 80 लोग ग्रेज्युएट नहीं थे, दसवीं पास नहीं थे, चैनल पर यह कहते सुने गए कि वह जो विमुद्रीकरण है, वह भारत के भविष्य को बदलने वाला निर्णय है। आज हमें लाइन में खड़ा होना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन कल भारत का भविष्य सुधरेगा। उनके लिए, उन गरीब लोगों के लिए भारत उनका सपना है, लेकिन मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि कुछ हमारे नेताओं का सपना क्या है। पता नहीं क्या हो गया है। अच्छी बात को कब कहेंगे अच्छा, राजनीति में स्वस्थ परम्परा होनी चाहिए। हो सकता है कि हम जब वहां बैठते थे तो आपकी बुराई की होगी, लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि अगर हमने बुराई की तो आप भी चीजों को बुरा ही बुरा कहो, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। समय बदल रहा है। आप अगर समय के साथ नहीं चलोगे तो आपको समय झटका देगा। 405 वाली संख्या वाले लोग 44 पर आते हैं। चिंता यह करिए कि जनता 44 पर क्यों लाई आपको? आपने बहुत अच्छा प्रस्तुत किया था, इसलिए लाई, ऐसा नहीं है। देश के साथ नीयत में खोटी आपकी। आपने जनता को मूर्ख बनाने की कोशिश की। हम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के बिहाफ पर कह रहे हैं कि नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार इस देश को मूर्ख नहीं बना रही। इस देश को सबल बनाने के लिए, मजबूत बनाने के लिए काम कर रही है। हम गरीब के आंसू पोंछने का काम कर रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि विमुद्रीकरण के बाद देश में जितने चुनाव हुए, उस समय एक उपचुनाव शहडौल में होता है। वहां हम कितने मतों से जीतते हैं? चंडीगढ़ पढ़े-लिखे लोगों का शहर है, 22 जगह भारतीय जनता पार्टी लड़ती है, 21 जगह भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीतती है और कांग्रेस शून्य, जीरो, पटा सन्नाटा, साफ। कांग्रेस का चंडीगढ़ का अध्यक्ष चुनाव हारता है। यह है विमुद्रीकरण का खेल, अगर इसको हम आंकड़ों में देखना चाहते हैं आज। आइए, कहां चलेंगे आप, गुजरात में? आप चलेंगे महाराष्ट्र में? सारे नगर निकायों के चुनावों में क्या स्थिति हुई है? विमुद्रीकरण की आड़ में राजनीति मत करिए। इतना बड़ा साहस कौन ले सकता है। वोट की चिंता किए बगैर नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने भारत माता के वैभव को ऊपर ले जाने के लिए इतना बड़ा ऐतिहासिक फैसला किया। क्या पड़ी थी उनको? उन्होंने कहा कि मैं फक्कड़ हूं, मुझे क्या है, मैं झोला लेकर आया था, झोला लेकर चल दूंगा, लेकिन भारत माता को फक्कड़ नहीं बनने दूंगा, भारत माता को मजबूत बनाने के लिए इतना बड़ा ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया है। यह समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

इतना ही नहीं है, ये लोग फसल बीमा का मजाक उड़ा रहे थे। आपकी फसल बीमा योजना क्या थी? किसान का बैंक में जो पैसा जमा होता था, उसी में से काट लेते थे। आज क्या स्थिति हुई है? आज स्थिति यह है कि खेत ही नहीं, अगर खलिहान में फसल कट कर आ गई है और बारिश की वजह से फसल खराब होती है तो यह सरकार फसल बीमा के तहत उस किसान को पैसा देगी। आप देखिए तो सही, कुछ विचार करिए। 15 साल से हम छत्तीसगढ़ में हैं, 15 साल से हम गुजरात में हैं, 15 साल से हम मध्य प्रदेश में शासन क्यों कर रहे हैं? हमने गरीबों के आंसू पोंछने वाली योजनाओं को इस धरती पर साकार किया है। हमने दीन दयाल जी के उस सपने को पूरा किया है जो अन्त्योदय है, अंतिम पंक्ति में खड़े व्यक्ति के आंसू पोंछने का काम किया है।

राजनीति नौटंकी से नहीं होती, मित्रों। मैं सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजनीति सेवा का नाम है और सेवा करने का बीड़ा नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में उनकी सरकार ने उठाया है। यही कारण है कि उनके बजट में सेवा दिखती है, उनके बजट में गरीबों की गरीबी दूर करने के चित्र दिखते हैं और शायद जो हमें दिखता है, जनता को दिखता है, वह हमारे कुछ नेताओं को नहीं दिखता है।

लघु और मध्यम उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कितने बड़े फैसले किए गए हैं। यह फैसला सामान्य नहीं है। लघु एवं मध्यम उद्योगों के लिए पचास करोड़ रुपए तक के turnover पर Corporate Tax 30 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 25 फीसदी कर दिया गया है। इसके बारे में कहिए तो सही कि आपने निर्णय लिया। यह निर्णय विमुद्रीकरण के बाद लिया गया है, उससे पहले नहीं लिया गया है। अगर ब्याज दर में कमी की है कि आप 30 फीसदी ब्याज नहीं देंगे, 25 फीसदी देंगे तो क्या यह अच्छी बात नहीं है? क्या लघु उद्योग इस देश में नहीं बढ़ने चाहिए? क्या मंझौले उद्योग नहीं बढ़ने चाहिए? अगर ऐसा निर्णय किया है तो कहीं तो आप प्रशंसा कीजिए। इससे 6.67 लाख कम्पनियां, यानी 96 परसेंट को लाभ पहुंचेगा। अब यह लाभ कितने गरीब मजदूरों को मिलेगा। चिदम्बरम जी 40 करोड़ लोगों की बात कर रहे थे। अब इन 40 करोड़ में से 20 करोड़ तो यहां काम करते हैं, उनके भविष्य का फैसला तो सरकार ने अपने बजट में किया है। 40 करोड़ लोगों के आंसू यदि आप पोंछ देते, तो 44 पर नहीं आते। हमने 40 करोड़ नहीं, 125 करोड़ लोगों की आबादी वाले भारत में हर नागरिक की चिंता की है - अगर कोई व्यवसायी है तो उसकी चिंता की है, अगर कोई वहां काम करता है तो उसकी चिंता की है, खेत की चिंता की, खेतिहर मजदूर की चिंता की, किसान की चिंता की, महिलाओं की चिंता की, गांधी जी के सपनों को साकार किया। मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, एक बहुत बड़ी एनजीओ चलाने वाले व्यक्ति ने कहा कि गांधी जी के सपनों को साकार करने वाला गांधी जी के बाद अगर कोई इस धरा पर पैदा हुआ है, तो उस व्यक्ति का नाम नरेन्द्र मोदी, जिसने स्वच्छता मिशन को साकार किया है, गांधी के सपनों को साकार किया है। क्यों नहीं किया आपने? कौन सा पैसा लग रहा था उसमें? हम स्वयं तो साफ रहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन मोहल्ले को गंदा रखना चाहते हैं। जनता सब समझती है कि नेता जी सुबह से शाम क्या करते हैं। अब बड़ी पैनी निगाह से लोग नेताओं को देखते हैं, इसलिए नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के बजट में अरुण जेटली जी ने सबसे बड़ा साहस दिखाया है कि राजनैतिक शुचिता की बात की गयी है। राजनैतिक शुचिता के बारे में आप तो कहते रह गए, लेकिन कुछ किया नहीं। हमने कहा कि अब 20 हजार रुपए नहीं, अगर कोई नकद देगा तो 2,000 रुपए से ज्यादा नहीं देगा, उसके बाद उसको cheque देना है। क्या यह साहस है आपमें? आप नहीं कर सकते थे। अगर आप करते तो जनता समझती। भारतीय राजनीति में आए दिन नेताओं पर आरोप लगते हैं, इस देश में नौकरशाह और नेता बहुत बदनाम हो गए हैं। उन बदनाम नेताओं को बदनामी से रोकने का काम इस बजट में किया गया है और मैं नरेन्द्र मोदी जी तथा अरुण जेटली जी को इसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ, वे और साहसिक निर्णय लें, चुनाव आयोग मजबूती से निर्णय ले। देश का नेता यदि बेदाग होगा तो भारत की जनता का उठता विश्वास थमेगा और नेताओं पर विश्वास यानी लोकतंत्र पर विश्वास होगा। आज लोकतंत्र से लोगों का विश्वास उठता जा रहा है, यह शर्म की बात है, यह दुख की बात है। बातें करने से कुछ नहीं होता, जीवन जीना पड़ता है। देश देखता है कि मेरा नेता कैसा जीवन दे रहा है। यह बजट एक-एक भारतीय के जीवन के साथ जुड़ा हुआ बजट है।

[श्री प्रभात झा]

हमें यह कहा जाता है कि हम एससी, एसटी और अल्पसंख्यकों के विरोधी हैं, हम मुस्लिम विरोधी हैं। आप मुझे बताइए, कहां से विरोधी हैं? जब मैं मुम्बई में रहता था तो मेरे बगल में पनामा कम्पनी के एक जीएम रहते थे, वे हमारे पड़ोसी थे, महबूबा उनकी बेटी थी। रक्षा बंधन के दिन जब वह रोती थी, तो मेरी मां मुझे भेजती थी कि महबूबा से राखी बंधाकर आओ। हम कभी भी इन बातों में नहीं पड़ते। केवल बदनाम करके राज करने की कोशिश की गयी, वह अच्छी बात नहीं है। राज खुलता है, इस देश के मुस्लिमों को भी समझ में आएगा कि इस देश को इस विचारधारा की आवश्यकता क्यों है, क्योंकि हम किसी भी भारतीय के विरोधी नहीं हैं। जो राष्ट्रविरोधी हैं, उसके सब लोग विरोधी होंगे, लेकिन राष्ट्रभक्तों का विरोध कोई नहीं कर सकता, चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुस्लिम हो।

इस बजट को प्रस्तुत करते हुए वित्त मंत्री, माननीय अरुण जेटली जी ने कहा कि सरकार अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित जनजातियों और अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण की योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन पर विशेष ज़ोर दे रही है। पिछड़े वर्ग और अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण की योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन पर विशेष ज़ोर देते हुए बजट में अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग के लिए आवंटन में 35 फीसदी से अधिक वृद्धि करने की घोषणा की है। अब उसके बाद भी आप हम पर आरोप लगाएं। इस बजट में 35 फीसदी जितनी भी हमारी योजनाओं में राशि है, उसका आवंटन बढ़ाया गया है, बजट 2017-18 में अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए 38,833 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन था और अब वह बढ़ाकर 53,393 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। यह लगभग 35 फीसदी है। अब इसे कौन समझेगा? आप हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाते जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: दूसरे Head से एडजस्ट कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: जी, हमने Head से एडजस्ट किया होगा, यहां तो Head ही साफ कर दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: हम आपको टोकना नहीं चाहते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: आप तो Head ही साफ करते रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर यह नहीं होता, तो फिर पश्चिमी बंगाल में क्या होता? जो आपका हुआ है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: आप छोड़िए। अपने हिसाब के बारे में बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: दुनिया के मजदूरों, एक हो, ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह पार्टी 1962 में दो भागों में बंट गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मार्क्सवादी 1962 में दो भागों में बंट गई, सीपी (एम), सीपी (आई) में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): No interruptions, please.

श्री प्रभात झा: बजट 2017-18 में अनुसूचित जाति के बारे में मैंने आपको बताया। अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आवंटन बढ़ाकर 31,930 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया है और अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए आवंटन बढ़ाकर 4,195 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। यह क्या कम बड़ी बात है। मैं देश के मुस्लिमों से

कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बजट को पढ़ो कि आपके लिए कितने स्कॉलरशिप्स बढ़ाए गए हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि स्कॉलरशिप्स में 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए खा जाते थे। फर्जी राशन कार्ड में 13,000 करोड़ रुपया सरकार ने बचाया है। कहां-कहां पर कितने गड्डे थे, 70 साल से यही काम हुआ है, उसमें से पांच साल, दस साल छोड़ दीजिए।

इस देश में बहुत बुजुर्ग हैं। बुजुर्गों के लिए इस सरकार ने एक फैसला लिया है। वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम की एक नई पेंशन योजना की घोषणा इस सरकार ने की है, उसमें उनके लिए 8 फीसदी ब्याज सुनिश्चित किया गया है। अगर बुजुर्ग ने लाठी पकड़ ली है, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वह बेकार हो गया है, उसको भी जीने का अधिकार है। उसके आर्शीवाद से उसका घर फलता-फूलता है और इसीलिए सरकार ने वरिष्ठ नागरिकों की चिंता की है।

हमने बजट में किफायती घर की बात की है। किफायती घरों को इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का दर्जा दिया जाएगा। इससे बिल्डरों को सस्ते मकान बनाने में सरकारी मदद मिल पाएगी और निवेशकों को आकर्षित किया जाएगा।

अब ब्लैक मनी की बात बहुत कही गई है। उसके बारे में अरुण जी ने भी कल कह दिया और मैं भी कह रहा हूँ। वे लोग चिंतित क्यों हैं, ब्लैक मनी बाहर निकलनी चाहिए, यह सब चाहते हैं, लेकिन इससे कुछ लोग चिंतित हैं। अब जो लोग चिंतित हैं या तो वे ब्लैक मनी वाले होंगे या उनके घरा में होगा। ब्लैक मनी का सब विरोध करते हैं, लेकिन चिंता क्यों कर रहे हो? आपको सरकार के हाथ में हाथ मिलाकर कहना चाहिए था कि हम आपके साथ खड़े हैं, काश भारतीय राजनीति में ऐसा होता, तो ब्लैक मनी वालों के हौसले बुलंद नहीं होते, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भरे सदन में कहा है कि तीन महीने से मुझ पर जुल्म हुआ है, चाहे जितना जुल्म हो, नरेन्द्र मोदी जनता के सामने झुकेगा, लेकिन जुल्म के आगे नहीं झुकेगा। इसलिए काला धन जिन लोगों ने रखा है, उनको बरबादी के ठिकाने पर जाना ही पड़ेगा। काला धन अब इस देश का धन नहीं कहलाएगा। काला धन रखने वालों को जेल के सीखचों में रखने का काम यह सरकार करेगी। इतना ही नहीं किया है, तीन लाख से अधिक की निकासी बंद करके हमने बहुत बड़ा रिफॉर्म करने की कोशिश की है। इससे तीन लाख रुपए से अधिक की निकासी बंद होगी और उसके लिए अलग से सरचार्ज लगेगा।

डाक घरों में पांच लाख एम्पलाइज़ हैं, उनका क्या उपयोग हो, उसके लिए आपने क्या किया? हर डाक घर को बैंक बनाने की कोशिश और डाक घर से पासपोर्ट देने की कोशिश, सब डाक घरों को काम देने की बात को इतना minutely कौन सोचता है? सरकार ने एक-एक व्यक्ति के बारे में सोचने का प्रयत्न किया है। आई.आर.सी.टी.सी. से रेल टिकट सस्ते होंगे। बहुत सारी बातें कही जा सकती हैं।

अब इतना ही नहीं है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेता हूँ। कोई पैसा नहीं लेकर भाग गया, तो कहा जाता है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने, नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार ने भगा दिया। पैसा आपने दिया, भगा हमने दिया। कितनी बड़ी बात है। स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के वे कागज प्रस्तुत हुए हैं, बैंकों के पेपर्स बाहर आए हैं कि किसकी सरकार के कहने पर, किस सरकार के कहने पर संबंधित व्यक्तियों को पैसे दिए गए? अब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने, अरुण जेटली जी ने वित्त बजट में यह साफ कहा है कि भगोड़ों के दिन लद गए, अब भगोड़े बचेंगे नहीं, जो पैसा बैंक का, सरकार का लेगा, वह भाग नहीं सकता। भगोड़ों की संपत्ति जब्त करने के लिए ऐसा कानून लाया जाएगा, जिनके विदेश में होने के

[श्री प्रभात झा]

बावजूद भारत में उनकी संपत्ति जब्त कर ली जाएगी। हम यह साहस इसलिए करते हैं क्योंकि इस सरकार की morality high है, जिस में नैतिकता है। ऐसे फैसले वही सरकार लेती है, जो नैतिक रूप से मजबूत होती है।

अब रही बात आधार कार्ड की अहमियत की। हमने कभी आपके "आधार" की बुराई नहीं की, लेकिन "आधार" को अहमियत देने के लिए, उसकी पूर्णता के लिए इस में बात कही गयी है - वरिष्ठ नागरिकों के लिए "आधार" से जुड़े हेल्थ कार्ड बनेंगे, कारोबार आसान बनाने के लिए सरकार ने कंपनीज के लिए, म्यूचुअल फंड के लिए, पासपोर्ट के लिए, पोर्टफोलियो के लिए, मैनेजर तथा "डीमैट" अकाउंट के लिए, पंजीकरण के लिए आधार कार्ड का उपयोग होगा। इस तरह आम लोगों को राहत देने की बात कही गयी है।

अब आयकर की बात करें। आपने कहा, कुछ नहीं किया। आपने क्या किया? आपने तो टैक्स पर टैक्स लगाया। यहां पहली बार वित्त वर्ष 2017-18 के दौरान सालाना 3 लाख रुपए तक की आय वालों को अब कोई कर नहीं देना होगा। यह इस सरकार ने फैसला किया है और इस के आगे 3 लाख से 5 लाख तक की सालाना आय पर 10 प्रतिशत टैक्स के बजाए केवल 5 फीसदी कर लगेगा। यह इस सरकार का फैसला है। यह मध्यम श्रेणी के परिवारों के लिए बहुत बड़ी बात है। नहीं, हमने तो बीड़ा उठाया है, आप अच्छा करोगे तो हम बुरा कहेंगे। कहिए, लेकिन देश की जनता अच्छे और बुरे का फर्क समझती है। उसे जानकारी रहती है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 5 से 10 लाख की आय पर 20 फीसदी और 10 लाख रुपए से ज्यादा की आय पर 30 प्रतिशत टैक्स लगेगा। ये सारी बातें इस बजट में कही गयी हैं। मैं ऐसी एक नहीं, अनेक बातें गिना सकता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, ये कुछ मोटी-मोटी बातें हैं, जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं। आप देखिए कि इस देश में गरीबों के नाम पर उनका शोषण किसने किया और आज हमारी सरकार की जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, उनमें अगर हम कहीं से कुछ निकालते भी हैं, तो हमारे सामने गरीब रहता है, उसकी हड्डियां और मांस-पेशियां दिखती हैं, उसकी चमड़ी और रोटी के अभाव में चिपका पेट दिखता है। हमारी कोशिश रहती है कि गांव हरा-भरा रहे, गांव के किसान की फसल लहलहाती रहे, किसान के चेहरे पर मुस्कान आए और इसलिए इस सरकार ने अपने बजट में सब से बड़ी प्राथमिकता गांव को, गरीब को, और किसान को दी है। हम सिर्फ यह नहीं कहते कि भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है। अगर भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है, यदि उसका कृषि आधारित अर्थ-तंत्र है, तो किसान को मजबूत बनाना होगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, चिदम्बरम साहब दोगुनी आय का मज़ाक उड़ा रहे थे। आप मध्य प्रदेश में आइए और देखिए कि शिवराज सिंह सरकार ने किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का निर्णय लिया है, उनके लिए एक बहुत बड़ी योजना बनाकर दी है। मैं चिदम्बरम जी को निमंत्रण देता हूं, आप 7 दिनों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश आइए। हमारी योजनाओं को देखिए, हमारे किसानों से बात कीजिए, तब आपको पता चलेगा कि यह सरकार किसानों के लिए क्या कर रही है। यही कारण है कि मध्य प्रदेश के लोग अभी से कह रहे हैं कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी तो चौथी बार आएगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम हमदर्दी से काम करते हैं, सच्चाई से काम करते हैं, हम दिल से काम करते हैं। हमारी नीयत में कोई खोट नहीं है। पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम आंकड़ों की जुगाली नहीं

करते। आपने सिवाय आंकड़ों की जुगाली के क्या किया? आप अंत में विमुद्रीकरण पर रोए। आप क्यों इतने दुखी हो रहे हैं? आप कम-से-कम जनता को गुमराह मत कीजिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सदन में बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं। इसे "अपर हाउस" कहा जाता है। अब लोग कैसे आते हैं, यह मैं नहीं जानता? जब मेरे जैसे लोग आते हैं, तो सब लोग आ सकते हैं, लेकिन इस की गरिमा के साथ खिलवाड़ नहीं करना चाहिए। पहले तो उन्होंने कहा कि भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही है और उसके साथ एक पुंछल्ला जोड़ दिया कि नहीं, यूपीए की सरकार में भी तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही थी। आपकी गति तो तीव्र गति से बढ़ रही थी, लेकिन जनता में क्यों घट रही थी, यह आप हमें समझा दो। जनता तीव्र और मंद दोनों का अंतर समझती है। जब तक आपकी आंखों के सामने जनता नहीं होगी, आपका बजट साकार नहीं होगा। जनता इस बजट की आत्मा है, इस में भारत की आत्मा भारत का गरीब है, इसलिए इस बजट को हम सब ने स्वीकार किया है। हमने इसे आद्योपांत, पहले पृष्ठ से आखिरी पृष्ठ तक पढ़ने की कोशिश की है।

यह बजट किसी भी सरकार की "गीता" होता है और इसको अर्थ-गीता कहते हैं। इसके शब्द इसकी ऋचाएं होती हैं, इसलिए इसके साथ मजाक नहीं करना चाहिए। हम राजनीति में एक दूसरे के विरोधी होंगे, हमारे मत अलग-अलग होंगे, लेकिन इस तरह का मत नहीं होता है कि हम उसे एक सिरे से खारिज कर दें। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि पी. चिदम्बरम जी, आप प्लीज इस बजट को दोबारा पढ़िए। शायद आपको यह पहली बार पढ़ने के बाद समझ में नहीं आया होगा। आप इसको तीन-चार बार पढ़ेंगे, तो शायद आपकी समझ में यह आ जाएगा। जब तक आप गरीब को नहीं समझोगे तब तक वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली जी के इस बजट को नहीं समझ पाओगे। जिस दिन गरीब की पीड़ा को समझ लोगे, उसी दिन इस बजट को समझ लोगे। मैंने यहां जो भी बातें रखने की कोशिश की है, गांव, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर, शोषित, पीड़ित, दलित, महिला, शिक्षा और रोजगार आदि सब चीजों को लेकर केन्द्रित करके बात की है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी के इस शताब्दी समारोह में हमारे केन्द्र बिन्दु में जो गरीब है, उस गरीब को लेकर यह बजट आगे बढ़ेगा। अगर यह बजट ऐसा ही रहा, तो 2019 हमारी बात जोह रहा है। कल गाजियाबाद की सभा में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दावे के साथ कहा कि हम जब 2019 में आएंगे, 'घोषणापत्र' जिसे मैं संकल्पपत्र कहता हूं, उसके एक-एक शब्द के साथ आपके बीच में आएंगे। मैं फिर कहता हूं कि आप एक बार फिर जाकर देखिए। यह वह पार्टी है और इसकी यह सरकार है, जिसने पिछले बजट में जो कहा था, उसको 90-95% पूरा किया है और जो काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है, उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि अभी कार्य पूरा नहीं हुआ है, इतना प्रतिशत पूरा है। जिस सरकार में इतनी पारदर्शिता हो और जो सरकार इतनी ईमानदारी से काम करे, उसे जनता कभी नहीं छलती है। जो काम नहीं करते हैं करते और जो जनता को छलते हैं... मैं अंत में एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

"अंधकार दे रहा चुनौती, दीप जलाने के दिए आए।
झोंपड़ियों में नई क्रांति का, अलख जगाने के दिए आए।
आज स्वयं को नहीं राष्ट्र को सबल बनाने के दिए आए।
कण-कण की रक्षा हित अगणित शीश चढ़ाने के दिए आए।
दीप जलाने के दिन आए, अंधकार दूर करने के दिन आए।
अंधकार हटेगा, दीप जलेगा, सवेरा होगा।"

[श्री प्रभात झा]

यदि मैं इसके आगे कहूंगा, तो आप कहेंगे कि आपकी पार्टी का नारा है, इसलिए मैं वह नहीं कहूंगा, लेकिन यह सत्य है कि सवेरा होगा, गरीब मुस्कुराएगा, तो कमल खिलेगा।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे केन्द्रीय बजट 2017-18 पर साधारण चर्चा के दौरान बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं अपनी पार्टी के नेता को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और धन्यवाद देता हूँ माननीय प्रोफेसर साहब को, माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी को, माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी को, जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष हैं। उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में 2012 में जो घोषणापत्र जारी किया था, उसके तहत उत्तर प्रदेश में सारे वायदे पूरे करने का काम किया है। दूसरी तरफ भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने 2014 में अपने घोषणापत्र में जो कहा था, मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। यह बजट निराश करने वाला और दिशाहीन बजट है। यह किसान, गांव और गरीब विरोधी बजट है। इसमें बजट भाषण के सिवाय कुछ नहीं। ये लोग चुनाव के लिए, युवाओं के लिए बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते थे और कहते थे कि हम सभी को रोजगार देंगे। तीन साल का समय हो गया है, लेकिन ये किसी एक भी आदमी को रोजगार नहीं दे पाए। इन्होंने दो करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात कही थी, लेकिन ये हजार लोगों को भी रोजगार नहीं दे पाए। नोटबंदी के बाद करोड़ों लोगों की नौकरियां चली गईं और लोगों ने आत्महत्याएं कीं, लाइन में खड़े सैकड़ों लोग मरे, उनके प्रति आज तक इन्होंने संवेदना तक व्यक्त नहीं की है, तो इससे खराब बात और क्या हो सकती है? इस बजट में किसानों और युवाओं को नौकरी देने के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। मान्यवर, अभी झा साहब बड़ी लम्बी-लम्बी बातें कर रहे थे। वैसे चिदम्बरम साहब ने इनको आईना दिखाने का काम किया है और बताया है कि देखिए, आपने कहा क्या था और किया क्या है? आज देश में सभी नौजवान, किसान, गरीब परेशान हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी पूरे विश्व टूर पर जाते हैं, लेकिन अगर ये विदेशों से तुलना करते हैं, तो मैं बता दूँ कि वहाँ रोजगार की गारंटी है। वहाँ जो भी बच्चा बैचलर हो जाता है, पढ़-लिख जाता है, उसके लिए रोजगार की गारंटी है। महोदय, हम जो हर वर्ष करोड़ों बेरोजगारों की फ़ौज तैयार कर रहे हैं, आपने उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है? मैंने प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल के माध्यम से इस विषय को रखा था कि जब केंद्र सरकार नोटबंदी कर सकती है, तब ऐसा कानून भी बनाए, जिससे पूरे देश के नौजवानों को, जो नौजवान अठारह साल से अधिक की उम्र का हो जाए, जिसको वोट देने का अधिकार है, उसको नौकरी पाने का अधिकार होना चाहिए, लेकिन बजट में इसका कहीं अता-पता नहीं है, इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

महोदय, आज देश किधर जा रहा है? इनके नेता जिस तरह से भाषणबाजी करते हैं, उस वजह से तमाम दंगे फैल जाते हैं, अव्यवस्थाएँ फैल जाती हैं। गुजरात में तमाम लोगों की दुकानें लुटीं, मकान लुटे, हरियाणा में तमाम लोगों के घर लुटे, उनकी दुकानें लुटीं, लेकिन उनको आज तक दस रुपये की मदद भी नहीं दी गई। इन्होंने बजट में आज जो कहा है, उसके लिए हम कहना चाहते हैं कि जब तक बच्चा शिक्षित नहीं होगा, उसके लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, तब तक कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

सर, आप बड़े-बड़े वायदे करते हैं, लेकिन देश में जो दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली है, आपने उसको खत्म करने के लिए कोई प्रावधान क्यों नहीं किया? गरीब का बच्चा आपके प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ेगा, जहाँ आपने मिड-डे मील लागू कर दिया है, जहाँ सड़ा-गला खाना है, वही चावल हैं, जिनको खाकर

बच्चे बीमार हो जाते हैं। यह खाना खाने से कितने बच्चे बीमार हो गए, मर गए? मैं पूछता हूँ कि उनकी मौतों का जिम्मेदार कौन है? जब बच्चा स्कूल में आता है, तो अपना कटोरा और थाली लेकर आता है। जब खाना पकने लगता है, तो उसकी निगाह उधर जाती है, मास्टर की निगाह भी उधर रहती है कि कहीं बनाने वाला कोई चोरी न कर ले। बच्चों को खाना खिलाकर आपने इन प्राइमरी स्कूलों को केवल भोजनालय बना दिया है।

महोदय, गरीब का बच्चा आपके प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ेगा और अमीर का बच्चा कॉन्वेन्ट स्कूल में पढ़ेगा। हमारी पार्टी की मांग है, माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी हमेशा कहते हैं कि दोहरी शिक्षा प्रणाली खत्म करनी चाहिए और सभी को समान शिक्षा का अधिकार मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन आपके इस बजट में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

मान्यवर, इन्होंने चिकित्सा के बारे में "टी.बी. मुक्त भारत" बनाने का जिक्र किया है, इसके लिए हम इनको धन्यवाद देते हैं, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने तीन साल में क्या किया है? आप 2025 की बात करते हैं, जबकि आपको 2019 तक रहना है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में लोग कैंसर से परेशान हैं, लेकिन उनकी सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है। मुम्बई में जो टाटा मेमोरियल हॉस्पिटल है, आपको उसकी तर्ज पर हर स्टेट में एक-एक कैंसर हॉस्पिटल बनाने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। आज बड़ा आदमी तो चालीस से पचास लाख रुपये खर्च करके विदेश में इलाज करा लेता है, लेकिन गरीब आदमी क्या करे? आज कैंसर की बीमारी पूरे देश में भयानक रूप में पैदा हो गई है, लेकिन इसके लिए केंद्रीय बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं रखी गई है।

मान्यवर, इन्होंने कृषि के बारे में बताया है। इन्होंने फसल बीमा, सिंचाई, हैल्थ कार्ड के लिए 10 लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज देने की बात कही है। मान्यवर, हम किसान के बेटे हैं। इनका बैंक मैनेजर बिना रिश्वत के क्रेडिट कार्ड नहीं बनाता है। यदि रिन्युअल कराना होता है, उसकी लिमिट बढ़ानी होती है, तो उनसे 10 परसेंट या 15 परसेंट कमीशन लेकर रिन्युअल करने का काम करता है। जिस तरह पूरे देश में नोटबंदी के दौरान केंद्र सरकार में बैठे हुए बैंक के अधिकारियों ने काला बाजारियों के कारण बड़े लोगों के, अमीर लोगों के नोट बदलकर उनके घर पहुंचाने का काम किया है, वह अनुचित है। गरीब आदमी दो महीने लगातार मरता रहा, इसके कारण सैंकड़ों लोग मर गए, लेकिन आज भी लोगों के घर में खाने के लिए उनका अपना पैसा नहीं है।

महोदय, बेटी की शादी करनी थी, लेकिन इस कारण से लोग उनकी शादी नहीं करवा पाए। इस कारण से जिनके रिश्ते टूट गए, क्या आप उनके रिश्ते वापस जुड़वा देंगे? नोटबंदी के दौरान जो लोग मर गए, क्या आप उनकी जान वापस कर देंगे? आप यह नहीं कर सकते हैं।

यह सारा दोष आप पर जाएगा। आपको पता चलेगा, अभी जो यह चुनाव हो रहे हैं और आगे 2019 में होंगे। जनता तैयार खड़ी है, नोट की चोट वोट के माध्यम से देने का काम जनता करेगी, तब आपको पता चलेगा।

आप एफडीआई की बात करते हैं, पहले तो आप एफडीआई का विरोध करते थे, जब आप विपक्ष में थे। आपको याद होगा, एक ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी देश में आ गई और सैंकड़ों साल तक अंग्रेज देश पर

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

काबिज़ हो गए। उनको हटाने में महात्मा गांधी से लेकर हमारे कितने महापुरुषों ने अपना योगदान दिया और चन्द्रशेखर आज़ाद, भगत सिंह जैसे कितने ही लोगों ने अपनी जान की कुरबानी दी। आप कैसी विदेश नीति अपना रहे हैं? हमारे यहां विदेशी कंपनियों को ला रहे हैं। उनकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है कि वे कब पैसे लेकर उड़ जाएंगे। इसके लिए आप चिंतित नहीं हैं। आपको अमीरों की चिंता है। आप बजट में कह रहे हैं कि एनसीआर में मकान सस्ते हों। आप पता लगा लीजिए, कितने प्रॉपर्टी डीलर हैं, कितने मकान बनाने वाले लोग हैं? जब आपने नोटबंदी कर दी, तो उनके बने मकान आज कोई ले ही नहीं रहा। वे लोग गाज़ियाबाद, नोएडा, गुड़गांव, कहीं चले जाइए, सब्जी की तरह पर्चा लेकर रोड पर खड़े होकर घूम रहे हैं कि आप यह ले लीजिए, आपको किशतों में दे देंगे। आपसे सस्ता तो वे बिल्डर्स लोग दे रहे हैं, जो मकान बना कर पछता रहे हैं। आपके बजट में तो आपने गरीब से लेकर सभी लोगों को बरबाद करने का काम किया है। अगर आपको देखना है, तो आप उत्तर प्रदेश में चले जाइए। आज दूसरे प्रदेशों के लोग उसकी नकल कर रहे हैं। वहां के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री अखिलेश यादव जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में टेक्नोलॉजी से जोड़ने के लिए, बच्चों को नेट से जोड़ने के लिए, चूंकि आज जो फॉर्म भरे जाते हैं, चाहे रेल का टिकट बनाना हो या परीक्षा फॉर्म भरना हो या दूसरी ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करनी हो तो बिना नेट के काम नहीं चलता, उन्होंने बीस लाख से ज्यादा बच्चों को लैपटॉप देने का काम किया है और 55 लाख से ज्यादा ऐसे लोगों को "समाजवादी पेंशन" देने का काम किया है, जो वृद्ध हैं, जिनकी कोई सुनने वाला नहीं था, जिनके पास बीपीएल कार्ड नहीं थे। यह केन्द्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी थी, पूरे देश में गरीब लोगों का सर्वे कराना चाहिए था कि देश में कितने लोग गरीब हैं? आज तक आपको यह पता नहीं है कि देश में कितने गरीब लोग हैं, जिनका बीपीएल कार्ड बनना चाहिए। जो बने भी, तो बीपीएल का नाम एपीएल में और एपीएल का नाम बीपीएल में, आपने यह काम किया है। "लोहिया आवास योजना", उत्तर प्रदेश में है, उससे सीखिए। आप 70 हजार, एक लाख रुपए का मकान दे रहे हैं। बड़े आदमी का तो फाइव स्टार होटल में रुकने का एक दिन का किराया एक लाख रुपए होता है और गरीब को एक लाख में मकान दे रहे हैं। महंगाई आसमान पर चली गई है। आपकी नोटबंदी और तमाम ऐसी नीतियों के कारण बालू के दाम, मैंने कल मामला उठाया था, मध्य प्रदेश में जिस तरह से बालू खनन हो रहा है, एक लाख रुपए में एक ट्रक बालू मिल रहा है और वह भी चोरी से बालू उठाया जा रहा है। अगर कोई व्यापारी तीन लाख रुपए लेकर कहीं जा रहा है, तो इलेक्शन कमीशन का उड़नदस्ता घूम रहा है, इन्कम टैक्स वाले घूम रहे हैं और वहां एक-एक ट्रक से दस-दस हजार रुपए वसूले जा रहे हैं, एक-एक दिन में एक-एक करोड़ रुपए वसूले जा रहे हैं। आपको यह पता नहीं है, वे चूंकि जानते हैं कि सब हमारे आदमी हैं, हमारी सरकार है। आप उत्तर प्रदेश में देखिए, वहां 108 नंबर, 102 नंबर "समाजवादी एंबुलेंस व्यवस्था" माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी ने चालू की, जिससे ऐसी महिलाएं जो प्रसव-पीड़ा से पीड़ित थीं या एक्सीडेंट से पीड़ित लोग थे, उन लाखों लोगों की जान बचाने का काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसी तरह 100 नंबर, हर दस किलोमीटर पर उत्तर प्रदेश में एक पुलिस की गाड़ी खड़ी है। चले जाइए, वहां इतनी शानदार पुलिस की व्यवस्था हो गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिल्ली में क्या स्थिति है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): उत्तर प्रदेश पर बोल रहे हैं या आप बजट पर बोल रहे हैं?

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: जब आपका नंबर आए, आप बोल लेना।

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: अभी आपके वक्ता तो मध्य प्रदेश का बता कर गये हैं। थोड़ा हजम कर लो।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): प्लीज, आपस में मत बोलिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बजट में जो प्रावधान किया और जो केन्द्र सरकार से पुलों के लिए सड़कों के लिए पैसा मंगा, तो केन्द्र सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार किया, कोई पैसा नहीं दिया। मैं माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने आगरा-लखनऊ जैसा हाईवे, नेशनल हाईवे बनवा कर तैयार किया, जिस पर लड़ाकू विमान उतारा गया, जिसे पूरी दुनिया के लोगों ने देखने का काम किया है। मान्यवर, इनका बजट पूरी तरह से दिशाहीन है। हम किसान लोग हैं। हम चाहते थे कि मनरेगा में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिसमें खेत का पानी खेत में होना चाहिए। हम चाहते थे कि मनरेगा में जिसका खेत है, उसी को काम मिले। वह अपने खेत में तालाब बना ले और उस तालाब में थोड़ा सा पक्का pond बना ले, क्योंकि पानी जल्दी खत्म हो जाता है और फिर आखिरी फसल के लिए उसके पास पानी नहीं रह जाता है। लेकिन इनके बजट में किसान के खेत की सिंचाई के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इनका बजट बिल्कुल दिशाहीन है।

मान्यवर, छात्रों के लिए शिक्षा के संबंध में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि उनके लिए इस बजट में कहीं ऋण की व्यवस्था नहीं है। आज छात्रों की जो फौज है, वह परेशान है। आपको उनके लिए बिना ऋण की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। उनके ऊपर कर्ज का ब्याज इतना अधिक हो जाता है कि अगर उस बेचारे को नौकरी नहीं मिली, तो या तो वह फाँसी लगा लेता है या घर छोड़ कर भाग जाता है या उसका मकान कुर्क कर लिया जाता है। यह छात्रों की हालत हो गई है। आपके बजट में छात्रों के लिए ऋण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। पूरे देश के छात्र निराश हैं। आपका यह बजट बेरोजगारी को बढ़ावा देने वाला है।

मान्यवर, मैं बुंदेलखंड से आता हूँ। बुंदेलखंड में हर तीन साल में सूखा पड़ता है। कोई ऐसा समय नहीं है, जब वहाँ सूखा न पड़ा हो। वहाँ पूरा का पूरा किसान भुखमरी के कगार पर आ गया है और वह पलायन कर रहा है। वहाँ पर न तो सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है और न पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है। सूखा, ओलावृष्टि और बाढ़ से किसान बर्बाद हो जाता है।

मान्यवर, मैं अन्ना प्रथा के संबंध में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों से कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे यहाँ लाखों गायेँ किसानों की फसल उजाड़ रही हैं। आप गौ माता कहते हैं। आप उन गौ माताओं को लेकर उनके लिए पशु आश्रय केन्द्र खुलवा दीजिए या गौशाला खुलवा दीजिए और उनके लिए चारा-पानी की व्यवस्था करवा दीजिए। आप गौ माता की दुहाई देते हैं, लेकिन आपके बजट में अन्ना प्रथा को बंद करने के लिए एक रुपए की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारे बुंदेलखंड का किसान ऐसी टंडक में, जाड़े में अपने खेत में पड़ा रहता है। वह परेशान है। अगर उसको नींद लग गई, पूस की टंड के ऊपर प्रेमचंद जी की कहानी है, अगर उसको दो बजे रात में टंड की वजह से नींद लग गई, तो उसका पूरा का पूरा खेत जानवर चर जाते हैं, जिससे किसान बर्बाद हो गया है।

मान्यवर, इन्होंने 2022 तक सभी को मकान देने के बारे में कहा है। इसके लिए इन्होंने 30 मीटर से 60 मीटर के मकान बनाने के लिए 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था के बारे में कहा है। इन्होंने

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

4.00 PM

4 हजार करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की है और 3.5 करोड़ युवाओं को रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था के बारे में कहा है, जो ऊँट के मुँह में जीरा है। मान्यवर, मैं इनसे पूछूंगा कि आपने 2014 से लेकर 2017 तक कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया है?

मान्यवर, मैं रक्षा के संबंध में कुछ बातें कहना चाहूंगा। हमारे देश की सीमाएँ सिकुड़ रही हैं। जब माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी देश के रक्षा मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने सियाचीन की पहाड़ियों में, कारगिल में जाकर वहाँ की स्थिति देखने का काम किया और वहाँ फौजियों की जो परेशानी थी, उन परेशानियों को दूर करने का काम किया। अगर उस समय कोई फौजी शहीद होता था, तो उसकी टोपी और एक महीने की तनख्वाह आया करती थी। हम मुलायम सिंह यादव जी को बधाई देना चाहेंगे कि जिस समय वे रक्षा मंत्री थे, उन्होंने ऐसा कानून बनाया कि जो फौजी शहीद होता है, उसकी मिट्टी, उसकी अर्थी हवाई जहाज से उसके घर पहुंचाई जाए। माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने उसके लिए 20 लाख रुपए की मदद की व्यवस्था की, जिससे उसकी पत्नी, उसके आश्रित की मदद होती है। आज 30 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा चीन की तरफ से हमारी सीमाएँ सिकुड़ रही हैं।

मान्यवर, आज हम अपने देश में रोजगार की चिन्ता करते हैं। हमारे देश में जिस तरह से चीन का व्यापार बढ़ा है, उससे हमारे देश के सारे के सारे कुटीर उद्योग-धंधे चौपट हो गए हैं। हमारे देश में चीनी उत्पाद बढ़ा है और हमारा घरेलू उत्पाद घटा है। सारी मिल्स, चाहे पेपर मिल्स हों, चाहे कपड़ा मिल्स हों, सारी की सारी मिल्स बंद हो रही हैं। खिलौने और छोटी-मोटी चीजों से लेकर कई चीजों से पूरे देश का बाजार चीनी सामानों से पटा है।

कैसे आप देश की तरक्की कर सकते हैं? एक तरफ चीन आपकी सीमा पर कब्जा कर रहा है, आपके व्यापार पर कब्जा कर रहा है, दूसरी तरफ आप लोगों को रोजगार दे नहीं पा रहे हैं। पिछले वर्ष आपने जो बजट रखा था, उसके मुताबिक रोजगार में आपको कम से कम 20% से 30% की बढ़ोतरी करनी चाहिए थी, तब हम मानते कि आपने बजट के कार्यान्वयन की उचित व्यवस्था की है।

मान्यवर, हम जानते हैं कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हम देश को तरक्की की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं। अमरीका जैसे शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र में, जहां केवल 8% लोग खेती करते हैं, वहां की सरकार किसान को सारी सहूलियतें देती है और उनकी उत्पादन लागत, उनका नफा और बाकी सब खर्च लगाकर उनके उत्पाद का समर्थन मूल्य तय करती है और फिर उनके सारे उत्पाद को खरीदने का काम भी सरकार ही करती है। हमारे यहां क्या व्यवस्था है? हमारे यहां किसान मर रहा है, घाटे की खेती कर रहा है और आत्महत्या कर रहा है। इस समय लोग मटर, आलू, टमाटर इत्यादि को मुफ्त बांट रहे हैं कि भैया, आओ और खेत से उठा कर ले जाओ। उनकी लागत तक उन्हें वापस नहीं मिल रही है। आपके बजट और नोटबंदी का यह प्रभाव पड़ा है कि किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है।

मान्यवर, हमारा देश 'सोने की चिड़िया' कहलाता था। दशहरे के मौके पर पहले गांव-गांव में लोग कबड्डी और कुश्ती लड़ा करते थे, लेकिन आज खेल हमारे देश से पलायन कर रहे हैं। जितने भी

ओलम्पिक खेल हो रहे हैं, वहां हमारे खिलाड़ी भी जा रहे हैं, लेकिन आप कितने गोल्ड मैडल लेकर आ रहे हैं? तीन साल में आप कितने गोल्ड मैडल लाए हैं, बताइए? अगर एक भी लाए हों, तो बता दीजिए। आपने उन खिलाड़ियों के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है? आपका जो "भारतीय खेल विकास प्राधिकरण" है, वह आज कटोरा लेकर बैंकों के पास और तमाम कंपनियों के पास घूमता रहता है, उसके पास बजट की व्यवस्था नहीं है, यहां तक कि उसकी बिल्डिंग की सफाई और पुताई के लिए भी व्यवस्था नहीं हो पा रही है। खेलों के लिए आपने 350 करोड़ रुपए का बजट दिया है, जो "ऊँट के मुंह में जीरे" के समान है।

इंटरनेट की व्यवस्था करना एक अच्छा काम है, लेकिन आप गांव में जाकर पूछिए तो सही, लोग ट्यूबवेल पर या दूसरे गांव में जाकर अपना मोबाइल चार्ज करवाने के लिए रखवाते हैं। कई बार तो लोग उनकी बैटरी ही बदल देते हैं। आज़ादी के 70 साल हो गए, लेकिन आज तक गांव में बिजली की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है। हम कैसे cashless भारत बनाएंगे? कैसे net banking की व्यवस्था करवाएंगे? अभी मैंने उस दिन भी कहा था कि हम लोग करोड़ों-अरबों रुपया "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" पर लगा रहे हैं, लेकिन लोगों के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है।

एक तरफ आप करोड़ों रुपया लगाकर यह सिखा रहे हैं कि आपको कहाँ पर शौच करना चाहिए और कहाँ पर नहीं करना चाहिए, दूसरी तरफ आप कह रहे हैं कि ATM-Paytm चलाओ। जिनके पास शौच जाने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है, वे ATM-Paytm कैसे चलाएंगे? इसके लिए पहले आपको उन्हें शिक्षित करना होगा, उनके लिए मकान की व्यवस्था करनी होगी, पढ़ाई का इंतजाम करना होगा, दवाई का इंतजाम करना होगा, तब जाकर वे किसान आपका ATM-Paytm यूज़ कर पाएंगे।

मान्यवर, पूरे देश में ...(व्यवधान)... जब आपका नम्बर आएगा, तब आप बोल लीजिएगा।
...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): आप पहले सुन लीजिए, बाद में बोलिएगा।
...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: आपने पूरे देश में ग्रामीण बैंकों को खत्म करने का काम किया है। ग्रामीण बैंक गांवों की रीढ़ है, लेकिन हमारी केन्द्र की सरकार ने उनको खत्म करने का काम किया है। ग्रामीण बैंकों को उन्होंने पूंजीपतियों के हवाले कर दिया है। महात्मा गांधी जी ने सपना देखा था, इसलिए देश आज़ाद होने के बाद हर गांव में, हर न्याय पंचायत में ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापना की गई थी। अब आपने पूरे देश में ग्रामीण बैंकों के शेयर प्राइवेट कर दिए, तो कैसे वे लोग net banking के माध्यम से आदान-प्रदान करेंगे? अब आप मज़दूरी का लेन-देन भी बैंक के माध्यम से करेंगे। गांव में आपके पास बैंक है नहीं, व्यवस्था है नहीं, तो कैसे आप इस तरह की व्यवस्थाएँ उपलब्ध करवाएंगे? मान्यवर, आज देश में लोग परेशान हैं। हमने आपको बताया कि इन्हें ऋण की चिन्ता है कि ऋण देकर के हम बैंकों को और मजबूत कर देंगे, जिस तरह से इन्होंने नोटबंदी कर के बैंकों को मजबूत कर दिया और अब बैंक वाले मालामाल हो गए। आज हमारे पूरे बुन्देलखंड के किसान बरबाद हो गए हैं। आपने 15 लाख रुपए देश के प्रत्येक आदमी को देने का वादा किया था, लेकिन वे नहीं दिए, इसलिए हमने मांग की थी कि आप कम से कम बुन्देलखंड के किसानों का कर्जा माफ कर देते या भले ही पूरे देश को नहीं, तो कम से

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

कम बुन्देलखंड के किसानों को ही 15-15 लाख रुपए ही दे देते। हम लोग लगातार मांग करते आ रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, हम लोगों ने बजट में कई बार मांग की कि बुंदेलखंड की जितनी भी ट्रेनें चलती हैं, उन्हें रेगुलराइज किया जाए। वहां से अनेक लोग रोजगार की तलाश में मुम्बई एवं अन्य बड़े नगरों को जाते हैं, लेकिन कुछ नहीं किया गया। वहां एक 'तुलसी एक्सप्रेस' चलती है। उसे प्रतिदिन चलाने का काम कीजिए। इसी प्रकार 'रीवांचल एक्सप्रेस' है, जो बुंदेलखंड को जोड़ती है, वह कानपुर और इलाहाबाद से होकर न चले, बल्कि बांदा से चले। इसी प्रकार हमने अन्य अनेक ट्रेनों के बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुए कहा है, उन्हें बुंदेलखंड से जोड़ने का काम करें।

मान्यवर, सरकार का यह बजट पूरी तरह से दिशाहीन है और किसान-गरीब विरोधी है। इन्होंने 1,10,000 करोड़ रुपए औद्योगिक घरानों के माफ करने का काम किया है, लेकिन किसानों का एक रुपया भी माफ नहीं किया गया है। इसलिए मैं इस बजट का विरोध करता हूं और कहता हूं कि इसमें आप संशोधन करिए और उद्योगपतियों के बजाय गरीब के लिए काम कीजिए तथा इसमें गरीबों और किसानों को स्थान दीजिए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. India's economy moves mainly on four wheels, that is, Government's spending, consumption, export and private investment. But this Budget focusses on the first two because the export has lost momentum. Even the FM has mentioned this but nothing has been said how this declining export situation can be combated; and the windfall from oil has gone into refurbishing the Government's finances, and good times may end, if food prices inch up. Indian companies are cash rich. They are not investing here or abroad. Bank credit off take is the lowest in recent period and nothing has been said about the mounting NPAs over the years. Who are the big fishes who have eaten up the public money from the banks? Sir, this Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister is full of assurances, rhetoric and some jugglery of figures. First of all, I would like to read para 4 of the Budget Speech where the hon. Finance Minister has assured that we shall continue to undertake many more measures to ensure that the fruits of growth reach the farmers, the workers, the poor, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, etc., etc. Now we are tired of listening to the story of growth because as per the World Bank's Report published in October, 2016, a few months back, India accounts for one in three of the people living below the international poverty line, and that way India is having the highest number of the poorest people in the world, among all the countries in the world.

Secondly, India's 224 million people live Below the Poverty Line. Second is Negeria, 86 million among the world's population.

Sir, there is another country, Nigeria. Nigeria also has only 86 million compared to India's 224 million people living below the poverty line. Sir, 800 million Indians live on less than US \$ 1.90 a day. What a shame ! We are talking about growth rate, etc.!

Sir, according to Human Development Indicators in India, the country's wealth has increased — no doubt, it has increased — in the last two-and-a-half decades more than three times, from 75 trillion rupees to 224 trillion rupees. But the irony is that more than 60 per cent of this increase in wealth has gone only to the top one per cent of Indians. In other words, one per cent of our population has grabbed 90 trillion rupees in terms of the country's increase in wealth. This is the story of our growth. And here is a reflection of that story in the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister that we are committed to the increase in growth for the poor, the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, youth, etc.! Sir, if the growth rate does not reflect the financial conditions of the poorest of the poor people or the poorer sections of the people, then this growth rate shall continue to be a myth according to me, and I may be excused to say so.

Sir, I now come to para 7 of the Budget Speech. Here again, the hon. Finance Minister has claimed, and rightly so, that the Foreign Direct Investment has increased by 36 per cent. Foreign Direct Investment has increased by 36 per cent, but — this 'but' is very important — there is no mention of how much FII is going back from the share market. I have a figure, Sir. I would like to place this figure before you. FIIs were consistently selling both, in equity and fixed income markets, since November 8. Kindly remember the date. Since November 8, the FIIs have been consistently selling both, in equity and fixed income markets, and the net outflow of this is ₹ 42,000 crores in the debt market and ₹ 28,000 crores in the equity market, as on 23 January, 2017. Therefore, since November, 8, 2016, till January 23, 2017, ₹ 70,000 crores have already gone out. And the Finance Minister has not cared to speak a single word on this as to why this has happened, and what the policy of the Government is to combat such a situation in future too.

Sir, kindly move to para 11. Everyone has talked about it. This would be continued in all the public speeches. It is being talked about in the five States where elections are being held. And, thereafter also, it would be referred to again and again. I am talking about demonetization. सर, मेरे विचार से यह भी एक जुमला है। पाँच राज्यों में जो चुनाव होने वाला था, यानी अब हो रहा है, तो नवम्बर में यह सोचा गया कि पाँच राज्यों में चुनाव होने वाला है, तब हमको तो लोग पकड़ेंगे कि तुमने बाहर से काला धन वापस लाने का जो आश्वासन दिया था, उसका क्या हुआ, हमारे खाते में 15 लाख जमा करने का आश्वासन दिया था, उसका क्या हुआ, तो हम जनता को क्या जवाब देंगे? तो कोई ऐसा कदम उठाया जाए, कोई आंधी पैदा की जाए और चुनाव बीत जाने के बाद हम फिर अपना गीत-संगीत गाते रहेंगे और बोलेंगे कि वह तो चुनावी जुमला

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

था। मेरे विचार से यही एक कारण था कि उस समय अचानक यह कह दिया गया। हमारी नेता, सुश्री ममता बनर्जी हिन्दुस्तान की पहली लीडर हैं, जिन्होंने इसके खिलाफ बयान दिया, फिर बाद में दूसरे राजनीतिक दल के नेताओं ने भी बयान दिया। हम पर इल्जाम लगाया गया कि ये लोग तैयार नहीं थे।

[श्री उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

ये लोग तैयार नहीं थे, इसलिए ये लोग डर गए। मैं विस्तार से इसका मतलब नहीं बोलना चाहता हूँ, यह सदन है, अपर हाउस है, लेकिन इसको हर कोई समझता है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी बोला कि ये लोग तैयार नहीं थे। इसका और भी एक अर्थ निकलता है। इसका मतलब यह है कि सत्ताधारी दल तैयार थे। ये लोग तैयार थे, ये लोग जानते थे कि क्या होने वाला है। ये लोग तैयार थे, जानते थे, इसलिए कोलकाता के बैंक में पैसा जमा हुआ, एक रात में हजारों करोड़ रुपए जमा हुए। इसके साथ ही पश्चिमी बंगाल, ओडिशा, राजस्थान, बिहार में पहले से ही कैश में सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन खरीदी गई, क्योंकि ये लोग तैयार थे। इन लोगों को इसकी जानकारी थी कि यह होने वाला है, इसलिए इनके पास जितना काला धन था, सब सफेद हो गया और जब तक ये सत्ता में रहेंगे, न कोई ईडी, न कोई सीडी, न कोई सीबीआई, न कोई एसएफआईओ कोई छानबीन करेगा। कोई कुछ नहीं करेगा, ये सब जानते हैं। दूसरे लोगों के पीछे इनको लगा देंगे, इसके पीछे लगा देंगे, उसके पीछे लगा देंगे। देरेक साहब ज्यादा बोल रहे हैं, देरेक साहब का थोड़ा कंट्रोवर्ष करना है, इसलिए उनके ऊपर केस लगा दो, उनको जेल में भेज दो, ऐसा चल रहा है।

सर, मैं उस पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, बल्कि गवर्नमेंट ने 8 नवम्बर को जो प्रेस रिलीज निकाला था, 8 नवंबर का जो नोटिफिकेशन है, ये दोनों मेरे पास हैं। शायद इसको सब लोगों ने देखा है। मैं इसकी दो लाइनें पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

"With a view to curbing financing of terrorism through the proceeds of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) and use of such funds for subversive activities such as espionage, smuggling of arms, drugs and other contrabands into India, and for eliminating Black Money which casts a long shadow of parallel economy on our real economy, it has been decided to cancel the legal tender character of the High Denomination bank notes of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 denominations issued by RBI till now."

This is the objective of the Government Notification for demonetization. Some people say, demonization. I don't say so. Demonetization has four, five objectives. Black money comes at the last. The first one is, use of funds for subversive activities. My question is, after 90 days of the declaration of demonetization, how much fake currency has been seized? How much black money has been recovered? To what extent, have the subversive activities been curbed? Why is there no mention in the President's Address or the Budget speech or in any statement of the Government made so far? This House wants to know; the nation wants to know.... जनता तीन महीने से ज्यादा समय तक

कतार में खड़ी रही, हिन्दुस्तान की सारी जनता तीन महीने से ज्यादा समय तक बैंक्स और एटीएम्स के सामने कतारों में खड़ी रही। वे इस उम्मीद में खड़े रहे कि हम आज जो कष्ट कर रहे हैं, शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो बोला, सरकार ने जो बोला कि सारा काला धन जब्त हो जाएगा, हिन्दुस्तान में हरियाली छा जाएगी, इस आशा में हमारी जनता ने तीन महीने कष्ट सहन किया, जब कि अब उस जनता के सामने सरकार का कोई जवाब नहीं है। आज तक सरकार ने कोई आंकड़े नहीं दिये। उस जनता के सामने सरकार ने आज तक एक शब्द भी नहीं बोला, एक लफ्ज भी नहीं बोला कि कितना काला धन बरामद हुआ। कैसे कालाधन बरामद होगा? यह मात्र एक जुमला है। मैं पहले ही बोल चुका हूँ कि यह एक जुमला है। अगर जुमला नहीं होता, तो जैसा आपने बोला था कि हम विदेशों से कालाधन लाने का काम करेंगे लेकिन परसों हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी यहां एक सवाल के जवाब में बोल रहे थे कि हमने सिंगापुर से एग्रीमेंट किया है, हमने मॉरिशस और साइप्रस से एग्रीमेंट किए हैं और न जाने कितने देशों के साथ एग्रीमेंट किए हैं। ऐसे एग्रीमेंट तो कई हुए। जैसे कोई एम.ओ.यू. होता है, दो देशों के बीच, उसके अंतर्गत एक साल में कितना investment वास्तव में आता है, उसे हम सब जानते हैं। वैसे ही एग्रीमेंट उन देशों के साथ हो रहा है, signature हो रहे हैं और कब से हो रहे हैं? जब वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया, उसे सुनकर लगा कि इस सरकार के आने के बाद यह काम शुरू हुआ, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं है। ऐसे एग्रीमेंट हमारे कई देशों के साथ पहले से हो चुके हैं, 70 से ज्यादा देशों के साथ हमारे एग्रीमेंट हैं, जिनके अंतर्गत काले धन के बारे में वे हमें सारी information देंगे, स्विस् बैंक इस मामले में सबसे ज्यादा चर्चित हैं। जब मैं छोटा था, उस समय से मैं सुनता आ रहा हूँ कि स्विस् बैंक में हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ लोग काला धन जमा करते हैं। अब मैं बूढ़ा हो गया, लेकिन आज भी सुन रहा हूँ कि स्विस् बैंक में ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, अब मैं बूढ़ा हो गया हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, अभी बूढ़े नहीं हुए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: नहीं, पिछले 50 साल मेरे राजनीति में बीत चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: सुनिए, अभी भी आप नौजवान हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): चेयर का कहना है, तो मान लेना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयर की रूलिंग है, प्रश्न नहीं कर सकते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... We can't question the ruling of the Chair. The ruling of the Chair is that you are young.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I bow to you. Now the question is स्विस् बैंक की चर्चा पहले से शुरू हुई है। बहुत दिनों से हम स्विस् बैंक के बारे में सुनते आ रहे हैं। विकीलीक्स ने एक लिस्ट निकाली, फिर सब चुप हो गए, शांत हो गए। अब कोई स्विस् बैंक का नारा नहीं लगाता। जब उधर बैठते थे तो हर रोज नारा लगाते थे लेकिन आजकल चुप हो गए हैं। सवाल है कि क्यों चुप हो गए? स्विस् बैंक के साथ हमारी डी.टी.ए. ट्रीटी अक्टूबर, 2011 में साइन हुई थी, जब यहां कांग्रेस सत्ता

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

में थी। ये लोग नहीं थे। अक्टूबर, 2011 महीने में स्विस् बैंक के साथ हमारी डी.टी.ए. ट्रीटी हुई। ये संत लोग हैं और आश्रम से आए हैं। ये संत लोग पिछले ढाई सालों से क्या करते रहे? स्विटजरलैंड से information लाकर इन्होंने सबको क्यों उपलब्ध नहीं कराई, यह सवाल आज पैदा होता है। यह संतों की सरकार है। यह भी जुमला है।

पनामा पेपर्स में बहुत रिपोर्टें आईं। इससे पहले वर्ष 2012 में, In February, 2012, no less a person than the CBI Director said that 500 billion US\$ worth of Indians' monies are stashed outside the country and stored in different tax havens. And the experts say that a major portion of the money has been laundered back into India through foreign investments. एफ.डी.आई हमारा बढ़ रहा है। यह टैक्स हैवन कहां है, इसे सब जानते हैं। लेकिन पनामा का नाम हमने पहले भी सुना था, एक सिगरेट का नाम था, जब कॉलेज में पनामा सिगरेट हम पीते थे। Sorry, I should not have uttered the word. Smoking is injurious to health. I correct myself. I think, that should be expunged! Cigarette portion should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; 'Cigarette smoking is injurious to health' should be there.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: I stand corrected. Panama Island is a picturesque island, Sir; a beautiful island. लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से मान्यवर लोगों का पैसा वहां जमा है और यह सब अखबारों में आया है, जो international transparency है, consortium of journalists है उन्होंने निकाला है। उससे पता चलता है कि उसमें -- उन्होंने 11.5 मिलियन डॉक्यूमेंट्स निकाले और कहा जाता है कि उसमें 500 इंडियन नेशनल्स का नाम है, जिन्होंने फर्जी एकाउंट्स खोलकर वहाँ पैसे जमा किए। उसमें हमारे बंगाल के बीजेपी के वाइस प्रेजिडेंट का भी नाम है। मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन अगर मैंने गलत बोल दिया, तो मुझे इस बात की सज़ा दीजिएगा। उसमें बंगाल के बीजेपी के वाइस प्रेजिडेंट का भी नाम है। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि वह लीगल रूप से गया या इल्लिगल रूप से गया, यह तो सरकार का काम है, जो इसकी छानबीन करेगी और इसको देखेगी।

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्णाटक): छत्तीसगढ़ के सीएम के बेटे का नाम भी है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: रमेश जी ने कुछ बोला है। मैं नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, रमेश जी बोल रहे हैं। ऐसे बहुत सारे आदमियों का नाम है। क्या हुआ? जाँच क्यों नहीं हो रही है? तृणमूल के लीडर्स को पकड़ो और जेल में भेजो, ऐतराज नहीं, लेकिन संतों की सरकार, आश्रमाइट्स, आप लोग खामोश क्यों हैं? आप "पनामा पेपर्स" के बारे में कुछ तो कीजिए, कम से कम पूछताछ तो कीजिए। यह सब चल रहा है।

यह जो काले धन, काले धन, काले धन की आवाज़ उठाई गई, सिर्फ काले धन को पकड़ने के लिए demonetization किया गया, यह भी एक चुनावी जुमला है, इसलिए काले धन का एक पैसा भी

बरामद नहीं हुआ और न होगा, क्योंकि यह सरकार जानती है, यह भी मिली हुई है, मिलीभगत है। सर, यह जो demonetization का notification हुआ है -- यहाँ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सीनियर काउंसिल और हमारी कानूनी बिरादरी के लीडर, डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी बैठे हुए हैं, ये शायद मुझे सपोर्ट करेंगे कि जो notification हुआ, उसमें बताया गया, 'In exercise of powers conferred under Section 26, Sub-section 2 of the RBI Act, 1934, the Government on the recommendation of the central bank, that is, Reserve Bank, has decided to declare the five hundred rupee notes and the one thousand rupee notes not to be legal tenders.' Fine, yes, the Government has the power to do that, nobody can challenge. The objective, nobody can challenge, the legal way the Government has issued a notification, nobody can challenge. Although some people have challenged it in the Supreme Court, I am not of that view. My view is that up to this, if I take on a plain reading of that provision, it is all right. But what had exactly happened? I have a newspaper, Sir, the *Indian Express*, if you kindly permit, I would read only a few lines from this newspaper of dated January 10, 2017. It says, *inter alia* and I quote only two-three lines of the report submitted by the RBI to a Standing Committee of Parliament — it has been reported with quotations in this newspaper on the front page. "The Government on 7th November, 2016 advised the Reserve Bank that to mitigate the triple problems of counterfeiting, terrorists financing and black money, the Central Board of Reserve Bank may consider withdrawal of the legal tender status of notes of high denomination." So, it was the directive from the Government to the Reserve Bank that you should discuss and decide and send the recommendation to the Government. But the Act says, 'no'. The provisions of the Act say that on the recommendation of the RBI, the Government may take the decision. यानी, पहले घोड़ा रहेगा, उसके पीछे गाड़ी रहेगी। घोड़े के आगे गाड़ी नहीं रहेगी। The cart cannot be placed before the horse. Here the RBI has been subjugated. It has acted on the dictates of the Government and the RBI did not have any planning, the RBI did not have any preparations. All of a sudden, it was a bolt from the blue that the Government asked the RBI to send its recommendations. Provisions of the law do not say that, and the next day it was said that it was a surgical attack. It was a surgical attack on the RBI, surgical attack on the legal framework, surgical attack on the people of this country. And the hon. Supreme Court also remarked, observed, that it was not a surgical attack, it was 'carpet bombing', as a result of which not only 135 people died of shock and trauma but also millions of people, अभी वह जो चलता-फिरता मुर्दा है, वह workers informal sector का, plantations labourer, MSME में छोटे व्यापारी, सब बरबाद हो गए। हिन्दुस्तान की जो हमारी बुनियाद है, non-formal sector, उस बुनियादी ढांचे को हमने बरबाद कर दिया और गीत गा रहे हैं, बजट में संगीत गा रहे हैं हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी। Demonetization के बारे में मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ कि क्योंकि उनके सामने बोलने से मुझे उत्साह मिलता है।

[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

बैंकों से पैसा निकालने की लिमिट, सीलिंग भी लगा दी गई। हमारा बैंक एकाउंट है, सब का बैंक एकाउंट है। पहले बोला कि आप इतनी राशि निकाल सकते हो, उससे ज्यादा नहीं निकाल सकते हो। फिर धीरे-धीरे, करते-करते 24,000 रुपए कर दिए। इस बारे में उस नोटिफिकेशन में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। अगर सरकार कोई कदम उठाती है या कोई सीलिंग होती है तो उसे नोटिफिकेशन में बताया जाता है। यह सरकार का दायित्व बनता है कि किस कानून के कौन से प्रावधान के आधार पर यह सीलिंग इम्पोज की गई। उसमें इसका उल्लेख जरूर करना पड़ेगा। अगर उल्लेख नहीं करते हैं तो यह speaking notification नहीं है और इसलिए this non-speaking notification is expressly illegal, अब यहां वित्त मंत्री जी आ गए, वह तो हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के और बाहर देशों के लिए भी कानूनी हस्ती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किस कानून के आधार पर यह सीलिंग इम्पोज की गई, कोई कानून है तो उसका उल्लेख नोटिफिकेशन में क्यों नहीं किया गया? फिर उन्होंने बोला कि यह कानूनी सवाल है। दूसरी बात है कि परसों क्वेश्चन ऑवर में आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस सदन में बताया कि 'that not for a single day had there been any shortage of cash.' यह सुनकर सारा हिन्दुस्तान चौंक पड़ा कि वित्त मंत्री जी क्या बोल रहे हैं? उन्होंने बोला कि एक दिन के लिए भी कोई करेंसी क्रंच नहीं था। इसका मतलब है कि बैंकों में पूरा पैसा था, एटीएम में पूरा पैसा था, तो फिर क्यों हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों लोगों को कतार में खड़ा होना पड़ा? कतार में लगे जो 135 आदमी मर गए और वे अब कब्र में सोए हुए हैं, तो ऐसा सुनकर वे भी जाग जाएंगे कि वित्त मंत्री जी क्या बोल रहे हैं कि बैंकों में एक दिन के लिए भी करेंसी क्रंच नहीं था, बैंकों में सारा पैसा था, एटीएम में सारा पैसा था। अभी चिदम्बरम जी बता रहे थे कि साउथ इंडिया में कितने सारे ATMs में आज भी पैसा नहीं है। वे कहते हैं, डिजिटल। बहुत अच्छा डिजिटल! उस समय हमारे ATMs खत्म हो गए, हमारे ATMs की जुबान बंद हो गयी, लेकिन Paytm चालू हो गया। उस Paytm के पीछे अलीबाबा है और अलीबाबा के साथ चालीस चोर भी हैं। ATM चला गया और Paytm आ गया - उसने कितना पैसा कमाया, मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता था, लेकिन बोल रहा हूं। एक स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में आरबीआई के किसी अधिकारी ने बोला कि हमारे good friends बोल रहे थे कि अगर और पहले demonetization हो जाता तो हमारा और ज्यादा लाभ होता। He was no record saying that. यह अलीबाबा और चालीस चोर का किस्सा जाने कब सब लोगों को मालूम पड़ेगा, मुझे नहीं पता, लेकिन जिस दिन मालूम पड़ेगा, उस दिन इस सतों की सरकार का जो असली चेहरा है, वह सामने आ जाएगा। सर, जयललिता जी की एक हिन्दी फिल्म बनी थी, वे गुजर चुकी हैं, मैं उनकी बहुत इज्जत करता हूं। उस फिल्म का नाम था, "इज्जत" जिसमें धर्मेन्द्र जी हीरो थे।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: बहुत पुरानी फिल्म है।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: बहुत पुरानी है। उन्होंने एक ही हिन्दी फिल्म की थी, जो धर्मेन्द्र जी के साथ की थी। सन् 1970 उस फिल्म में मोहम्मद रफी जी का एक गाना था, लक्ष्मीकांत प्यारेलाल जी का संगीत था। गाने की दो लाइनें थीं:

"क्या मिलिए ऐसे लोगों से, जिनकी सूरत छुपी रहे।
नकली चेहरा सामने आए, असली सूरत छुपी रहे।"

इस संतों की सरकार के लिए मोहम्मद रफी जी का यह गाना एकदम सही है। बिल्कुल सही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो स्वीकार करता हूँ कि आप संतों की सरकार हैं, मैं आपको दुश्मन नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं तो संत कह रहा हूँ। सर, पैरा - 13 में वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक कविता कही।

"इस मोड़ पर घबराकर न थम जाइए आप,
जो बात नई है, उसे अपनाइए आप।
डरते हैं नई राह पर चलने से क्यों,
हम आगे-आगे चलते हैं, आइए आप।"

वाह! क्या कविता सुनाई वित्त मंत्री जी ने! कविता सुनकर मुझे एक पुराने शेर की याद आयी and I quote,

"वह समझता है कि हर शख्स बदल जाता है, उसे लगता है, ज़माना उसके जैसा है।"

सर यह कविता कहना ठीक है, शेरों शायरी ठीक है, लेकिन बजट गवर्नमेंट का एक serious document है। आप देखिए कि पैरा - 21 में उन्होंने क्या कहा? In para 21, he said, "In last year's Budget speech, I focused on 'income security' of farmers to double their income in 5 years." पिछले साल उन्होंने यह कहा था। सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि क्या एक साल में डबल हुआ?

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): पांच साल में कहा था।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: पांच साल में कहा था, ठीक है, मैंने मंत्री जी की बात मान ली। उन्होंने पांच साल के लिए बोला था। आपने ठीक किया, मुझे सुधार दिया। सन् 2014 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने जो चुनावी घोषणापत्र, Election Manifesto निकाला था, उसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि हम अगर सत्ता में आएंगे तो हम किसानों का प्रॉफिट डबल कर देंगे। ढाई साल में वह कितना हुआ, कितना बढ़ा? कुछ तो आंकड़े दीजिए, सरकार की तरफ से कुछ तो statistics सदन में दीजिए, ताकि हम देखें कि सरकार अच्छा perform कर रही है और जो उन्होंने चुनावी assurance जनता को दिया था, उस assurance को वे पूरा कर रहे हैं। सब चुनावी जुमले हैं, क्या करें? सर, पैरा - 64-67 में "Health" के बारे में बताया गया है। It was said that the Union Budget shows an increase of 23 per cent in the allocation for healthcare. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for increasing the allocation for health to the extent of 23 per cent. But, again, there is 'but'. 'But' is important. But these figures are quite deceptive. When you consider the overall picture, the budgetary increases have been shown against the figures of the previous year. You will notice that the Finance Minister had instituted an unprecedented curb of 13 per cent in the Budget allocations on Health in 2015-16. It shows the hollowness of this apparent increase. जैसे सेल होती है, स्टॉक क्लियरेंस सेल होती है, सामान का दाम पहले 100 रुपये बढ़ा दिया, फिर मैंने 50 परसेंट डिस्काउंट बोला। इधर उसका उलटा हुआ। इधर दो साल से हेल्थ के बजट को घटाते गए, घटाते गए और इस बार 23 परसेंट इन्क्रीज करके बोल रहे हैं कि देखो, मैंने 23 परसेंट हेल्थ का बजट इन्क्रीज कर दिया, ऐसा हो रहा है। श्री तपन कुमार सेन ने बताया है कि यह adjustment of heads है।

[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

Sir, paragraph 83 speaks about privatization of Railways. Tapandas will bear with me. It says that a new Metro Railway Act will be enacted which will facilitate greater private participation and investment in construction and operation. ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने 1861 में जब रेलवे को इंट्रोड्यूस किया, तो उस समय सरकार के पास रेलवे नहीं थी। बहुत दिनों बाद 1924 में सरकार ने रेल कम्पनी को अपने हाथ में लिया। हमारे देश में मुम्बई से ठाणे तक रेल चलने का सिलसिला शुरू हुआ, बंगाल में भी शुरू हुआ। उस समय सारी प्राइवेट कम्पनीज थीं, तो हमारी सरकार भी मेट्रो रेल से प्राइवेटाइजेशन की शुरुआत कर रही है। रेल बजट तो छीन लिया, अब हम लोग प्रभु जी की कृपा से वंचित हो गए, अब हम सब को जेटली जी की कृपा से चलना पड़ेगा। रेलवे का भी प्राइवेटाइजेशन हो रहा है, इसकी मेट्रो से धीरे-धीरे शुरुआत हो रही है और धीरे-धीरे सारी रेलवे प्राइवेट हाथों में चली जाएगी, वही ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने जो 1861 में किया था, उसी जगह वह घड़ी को पीछे ले जा रहे हैं। ठीक है, सरकार का रवैया है, जनता सफर करे या न करे, चुनाव में देखना है। पहले तो यू.पी. में देखेंगे, हालांकि वहां पर हमारे उम्मीदवार नहीं हैं, लेकिन फिर भी देखेंगे।

Paragraph 184 deals with transparency in electoral funding. हमारी पार्टी तृणमूल कांग्रेस के पास डाक्युमेंट्री एविडेंस है, जब से हमारी पार्टी तृणमूल कांग्रेस पैदा हुई, जब से हम चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं, बीस साल से ज्यादा समय हो गया है, तब से हर चुनाव मेनिफेस्टो में हमारी यह मांग है कि करप्शन को हटाने के लिए सबसे बड़ा कदम होना चाहिए कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को चुनाव में स्टेट फंडिंग होनी चाहिए। चुनाव में स्टेट फंडिंग हमारी मांग है। अब सरकार ने क्या किया, through the Election Commission, not through Government. The funding should be made through the Election Commission, which is a constitutional authority. यह हमारी मांग है। सरकार ने क्या किया, जो कैश की लिमिट 20,000 रुपए थे, उसको 2,000 रुपए कर दिया, जो लोग 19,000 रुपए दिखाते थे, वे अब 1,900 रुपए दिखाएंगे। इससे क्या फर्क पड़ेगा, श्रम ज्यादा लगाना पड़ेगा, ज्यादा टाइम लगेगा। आप कहते हैं कि कोई भी बांड खरीदो, उसको आईडेंटिटी देनी पड़ेगी, उसको आई कार्ड देना पड़ेगा, उसको अपनी आईडेंटिटी बतानी पड़ेगी, तो कौन आपको फंड देने के लिए आएगा। इसके ऊपर कोई अपर लिमिट नहीं है, ऐसा क्यों नहीं है? कैश की लिमिट तो है, लेकिन कैश और चेक मिलाकर, कुल मिलाकर कोई तो अपर लिमिट चाहिए कि कोई भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी इतने से ज्यादा डोनेशन नहीं ले सकती है, कहां पर लिमिट है? इसका मतलब यह है कि जैसे बड़ी मछली छोटी मछली को खा लेती है, उसी तरह से जो बड़ी पार्टी सत्ता में है, इसका छोटी पार्टी को खाने का इरादा है। यह भी एक जुमला है। यह मद्देनज़र रखते हुए कि यू.पी. में चुनाव हैं, ये सब ऐलान बजट में कर दिया गया। हम चाहते थे कि इस पर national debate हो, सरकार national debate invite करे। सरकार सब पार्टीज को बुलाए, public से opinion मांगे कि electoral reforms कैसे किए जाएं? सर, funding के अलावा और बहुत सी चीज़ें हैं। इस बारे में मेरा यही submission है। मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूं।

मोदी जी के सफर का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी डेढ़ साल पहले शायद चाइना के शंघाई में सफर पर गए थे। वहां Indian Diaspora की एक बहुत बड़ी मीटिंग arrange की गयी थी। उसे याद कर के बार-बार मेरे मन में एक गीत याद आ जाता है। यह गीत मुझे मोदी जी का वहां का भाषण सुनकर याद आता है। मोदी जी ने वहां भाषण में ये दो लाइनें बोली थीं-

"दुख भरे दिन बीते रे भइया,
अब सुख आयो रे।"

मोदी जी ने ये लाइन अपने भाषण में बोली थी, तो मुझे लगा कि ये मैंने कहीं सुना है। यह "मदर इंडिया" फिल्म का गाना है जो कि 1957 की फिल्म है। 60 साल पहले यह film release हुई थी और 60 साल बाद हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री चीन में जाकर "मदर इंडिया" फिल्म का गाना गा रहे हैं, क्या सौभाग्य है हमारा? वह गीत मरहूम शकील बदायूनी जी ने लिखा और उसमें संगीत मरहूम नौशाद जी ने दिया था। इसे मोहम्मद रफी, मन्ना डे, शमशाद बेगम और आशा भोंसले वगैरह ने गाया था। सर, यह एक कोरस गाना था।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can sing it.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। तो उन दो लाइनों के बाद भी और लाइनें हैं, जिन्हें मोदी जी ने नहीं बोला। मैं शुरू से उसे दोहरा रहा हूँ:—

"दुख भरे दिन बीते रे भइया, अब सुख आयो रे, रंग जीवन में नया लायो रे।"

उसके बाद के अंतरा में है—

"आज तो जी भर नाच रे पागल, कल न जाने रे क्या होय,
दुख भरे दिन बीते रे भइया, अब सुख आयो रे।"

तो प्रधान मंत्री जी को ये बाकी के लफ्ज़ मालूम हैं कि नहीं, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं, लेकिन मैं सत्ताधारी पक्ष के मंत्री जी और दूसरे लोग बैठे हैं जिनके साथ मोदी जी का बहुत अच्छा संपर्क है ...**(व्यवधान)**... रेन कोट तो ठीक है, वह उनका विचार है। मैं चाहूंगा कि "मदर इंडिया" के जिस गाने की उन्होंने चाइना में शुरुआत की है, वे उनको यह अंतरा सुना दें।

"आज तो जी भर नाच रे पागल, कल न जाने रे क्या होय
दुख भरे दिन बीते रे भइया, अब सुख आयो रे।"

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen. I now want to take the sense of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Today, being the last working day of this week, I think, if you all agree, we will adjourn at 5.00 p.m.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Mr. Tapan, you have only 10 minutes. If you don't want to speak, I will call Mr. Raja. Either you or Mr. Raja. Mr. Tapan, do you want to speak?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Then, you speak. But, at 5.00 p.m., we will adjourn. That is what has been agreed upon.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to give my observations on the Union Budget, 2017-18. From my Party, my other colleagues will be speaking on other aspects of the Budget. I will only throw light on the basic matters.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will be only after one month.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, they will speak then, Sir. But I will just focus on the basic macro aspect. I think, Mr. Chidambaram has done a great job by giving all the figures here. However bright the Budget might have been shown, the fact of the case is that the Budget is a contractionary Budget. And, I remember the first statement made by our present Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, in this House itself while talking about the financial position of the country that if our expenditure pattern is contractionary, it retards the growth. I think, the same thing Mr. Chidambaram has told today. As has been told, as a percentage of GDP, it has declined from 13.4 to 12.7 per cent. And please take note of it. If all the three Budgets from 2014 onwards are seen, it is a consistent decline. That is what is called *jumla*. It is a consistent decline in figurative term. That is consistently contractionary. Expenditure is getting contractionary in terms of GDP, and this is reflected in other aspects, in social welfare aspects. In terms of figures, it is shown that a great increase has been made for SCs, STs, women, tribal population and minorities. But if you go in terms of GDP, it is hardly five per cent for the women who constitute 50 per cent of the population. It is 1.48 per cent for the SCs and some two per cent for the STs, if I remember the correct figure. It is not more than that. What is the percentage of this population in our country? Sir, the problem remains in the basics. So, whatever flowery language, ornamental language you may use in the Budget, that does not serve the purpose. That has been done to befool the people, and, in that sense, I call this an absolutely deceptive Budget.

Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my second point is that it is about an important focus of this Government in managing its economy. That is disastrous for our country's national economy and self-reliance. They are going ahead with privatization of all profit-making public sectors. Already, the NITI Aayog has made a list of 74 CPSUs. In my State, the three major industries, which are also heritage in nature, the Alloy Steel Plant of Durgapur, Bridge and Roof of Howrah, which is a running profit-making company, and also Bengal Chemicals, which was set up by Great Prafulla Chandra Ray, are being targeted to be privatized and closed down. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are targeted to be closed down.

Two days back, I made a submission in Zero Hour. I repeat that. By targeting to wholesale privatization of our public sector network, which was the bulwark of our economic capacity, 'Make in India' slogan does not match with you. So, 'Make in India' slogan is being given to befool the people. Practically, the whole exercise of putting all our national assets to auction is aimed at serving, I repeat, the big foreign corporate and their *chamchas*, Indian *chamchas*. That is the main target of the entire privatization and economic exercise. For that, a dedicated agency was appointed in the name of NITI Aayog by dismantling our great tradition of Planning Commission which put in place, in a developing country like India, the concept of planning in economic development with an approach of an equitable growth pattern. That Planning Commission has been buried. The NITI Aayog has replaced it, and they are appointed as a cheap marketeer of our public sector assets, even those public sector assets which are making profit and are adding to regular contribution to public exchequer.

My third point is on finance management, an important comment by hon. Finance Minister. In his Budget Speech, he said, and I agree with him, that as far as payment of taxes is concerned, we are a non-compliant economy. It is there in his Budget statement. He has given figures in support of his statement. I fully agree with that statement of his. But what is he actually doing? He was applauded, but what is he doing about managing the finances? They are so concerned about the resource crunch. They even spoke eloquently about black money. What is black money? It is the earnings on which tax has not been paid. As per this year's Budget statement, this year, ₹ 6.59 lakh crore is the total amount of unpaid direct tax, corporate tax and income tax. It has accumulated over the years. It is increasing every year, consistently. In the last three years, it has jumped from ₹ 4 lakh crore to ₹ 6.59 lakh crore. This was all unpaid income tax and corporate tax. The Government itself has admitted that out of this, on ₹ 81,406 crore, there is no dispute, but still, it is preferred that it remains uncollected. This is a deliberate promotion of pilferage from the national exchequer. It is the Government-pilferer nexus that is governing the country's economic management. I am sorry to say this, but this is the reality. On the other hand, in the present Budget, a further concession of ₹ 20,000 crore has been given to the direct tax account. I reiterate what Mr. Chidambaram has said, that the present situation warrants a sharp cut in the indirect tax load, so that people can purchase goods, create an effective demand in the market and create an atmosphere for investment. A concession of 20 per cent has been given on direct tax while they plan to collect an additional ₹ 75,000 crore as indirect tax through this Budget. Last year, it was an additional burden of ₹ 19,000 crore; the year before the last, it was ₹ 23,000 crore. In the first year, the concession given under direct and corporate tax was ₹ 8,000 crore. The same tax-thieves

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

5.00 P.M.

have been awarded with more concessions. Now, people cannot avoid indirect taxes and so, you are imposing a burden on them. This is the so-called pro-poor approach of the Government.

Sir, my last point is about demonetization. Enough of drama has been done. Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy just read out the four objectives. I don't go by TV speech; I go by the official statement made by the Government, or the Government notification, which Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Roy read out just now. Now, what honesty, integrity and transparency demands is that this House must be told how much black money has been recovered. This House must be told how much counterfeit currency could be seized. This House must know the answer as to what extent the terrorist activities and terrorist funding could be contained. Almost hundred per cent of the money that has been demonetized has already come into the banking system. As per the RBI's statement dated the 2nd of January, it was 98 per cent. By now, it is almost 100 per cent. What does that mean? It means that all black money has been whitened and it is this Government that has facilitated the whitening of that black money. It was not automatic; it is not a mistake; it is an instrument by which whitening of black money has been facilitated. Corrupt people have been indulged. And, they are talking about fighting against corruption! I think this is the biggest ever corrupt practice that has been indulged through this process of demonetization.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, you can continue your speech in the next part of the Session.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Okay, Sir, I will continue it in the next part of the Session.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION BROADCASTING (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, rarely have we seen any speaker speaking in this part of the Session and also continuing in the next part of the Session. Tapan babu gets that privilege.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is a special privilege. Now, we shall take up the Special Mentions. I can allow the Members to lay them on the Table, if they like.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ahamed Hassan - not present. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

Demand to take steps to grant the status of world heritage site to Kallanai dam on river Cauvery in Tamil Nadu

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Grand Anicut, popularly known as the Kallanai dam, was built over 2000 years ago across the Cauvery river, near Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, by the Chola king, Karikalan, to divert the river to the delta districts, thereby boosting irrigation and loss of crops due to floods.

Seen as an engineering marvel, the dam is a marvellous piece of hydraulic structure built across the Cauvery river, in its sandy bed, in the 1st century A.D., and is one of the oldest water regulating structures in the world that continues to be functional. In fact, Sir Arthur Cotton's 19th century dam across Cooleron river, is said to be a replication of Kallanai.

Besides attracting a large number of tourists from across the world, the dam has fascinated historians and engineers alike. However, the technological importance and historical background of Kallanai are less known.

Point (iv) of the selection criteria used by UNESCO to declare a site as a World Heritage Site states that the site must be, "an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural, or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history."

An ancient site of historical importance, and a model for engineers all over the world, it would be fitting and proper to declare the Kallanai dam a World Heritage Site.

I would urge the Government to take all possible steps so as to grant the status of 'National Monument' to the Kallanai dam, such that it can be declared as a World Heritage Site.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ms. Dola Sen - not present. Shri Derek O'Brien.

Demand to take steps to ensure privacy and security while providing services on the basis of Aadhaar database

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, over 50 websites and mobile applications have been shut down recently, which provided Aadhaar-related services illegally. These apps and websites provided unauthorized Aadhaar related services like downloading the Aadhaar card, providing status of Aadhaar generation, PVC Aadhaar Card, etc., to users, and collected data about Aadhaar numbers and enrolment details.

[Shri Derak O'Brien]

The Unique Identification Authority of India stated that none of the owners of these apps or websites have been authorized to provide such services, or collect the data, and that their actions are illegal. The Government should name and list the culprits on a separate page, which users could share to avoid getting scammed and raise public awareness about such scams.

It has become increasingly important for the Government to secure the Aadhaar database as it is now being used all over the country. Last month, various private companies were asked not to allow merchants on their platforms to collect Aadhaar information from the general public for printing Aadhaar cards.

Earlier in January, 2017, the Government announced Aadhaar Pay which allows anyone to link their bank account with their Aadhaar number, to make and receive payments electronically. With the lack of privacy and data protection legislation, it is necessary to provide for security standards for collection and storage of Aadhaar data.

**Demand to take effective measures to check the incidents of online
trolling in social media**

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, in the last few years a new phenomenon has gradually evolved in social media known as "Trolling". Trolling is when a person typically posts cynical, irrelevant remarks or off-topic messages in an online community. In recent past many journalists, celebrities, politicians and even common citizens have faced abuse, ugly comments for expressing their views online.

Women are the worst victim of trolling practices. In the world of "Photoshop", character assassination has become very easy. Death and rape threats online has become a common phenomenon and unfortunately one don't know where to complain.

Sir, I appreciate the fact that few months back an "anti-trolling body" was set up by hon. Minister for Women and Child Development to handle the complaints of trolling against women online. Hundreds of complaints were registered immediately but there is no awareness about the number of cases resolved and also about the present status and the success of this body.

Sir, there is another serious concern related with trolling. It is said that we often categorize Journalists under the category of paid media but still consider paid trolls as urban myth. Trolling has become a much organized practice and is a tool used by political parties against their opponents.

Sir, without me, taking names, - recently a senior lady journalist wrote a book called "I am troll" highlighting how a particular political party has involved itself in organized trolling against all those who don't adhere with their ideology. Sir, this is a serious matter and needs immediate attention.

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

Demand to take effective measures to make country polio free in view of the return of vaccine-Derived Type 2 poliovirus in Gujarat

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, it is a matter of grave concern that we see a return of Vaccine-Derived Type 2 Poliovirus, with the latest instance occurring in the state of Gujarat.

The World Health Organization called for India to transition from Trivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (tOPV) to Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (bOPV) by May 2016. The rationale is that 90 per cent of all vaccine-associated paralytic polio cases and 40 per cent of all circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus cases result from the type 2 component of tOPV. A sample collected from Ahmedabad tested positive for Vaccine-Derived Type 2 Poliovirus four months after India had officially ceased the use of tOPV. This is especially troubling since it indicates the potential re-emergence of Polio in our country which was declared polio-free in 2012.

The discovery of 2 vials of tOPV at a private vaccine retailer and 11 vials of tOPV at eight private clinics in Gujarat during the period of September 14, 2016-October 17, 2016 highlights the importance of ensuring that the private sector is made aware of the consequences arising from the continued usage of tOPV. Further, this also indicates that urgent steps taken towards the identification of continued usage of tOPV must carefully assess and regulate the private sector, especially those facilities that are not affiliated with an organised medical association. Given that the risk of type 2 virus evolving into a circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus increases over time, immediate concrete action must be taken to ensure that India's children remain free of the polio scourge.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Husain Dalwai - not present. Chaudhary Munvvar Saleem - not present. Dr. V. Maitreya - not present. Shri T. Rathinavel.

Demand to withhold the decision of shifting the Regional News Bulletins of All India Radio, particularly Tamil, from New Delhi to respective State Capitals

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): India reflects the concept of unity in diversity with its multicultural, multilingual population. As many as 22 scheduled languages are

[Shri T. Rathinavel]

recognised by the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. It becomes utmost important to provide the citizen-centric news services in all the regional languages, including Tamil. The services thus offered need to be in one's mother tongue.

There is a circular from the Union Government regarding the shifting of national language bulletins of All India Radio from New Delhi to respective State capitals. In the first phase, Tamil, Malayalam, Assamese and Oriya are to be shifted. These national language bulletins are to be aired from the respective State RNUs from the 1st March 2017.

There were protests in the past when similar decision was taken. Unfortunately, the present Government too is trying to shift the Tamil News Unit from Delhi to Chennai. Since it is a national bulletin with a legacy of 78 years, it would be appropriate that it is aired from the national capital only. Otherwise, it will lose its national prominence.

There is an apprehension that this decision will kill all scope of balancing the regional language news bulletins with Hindi, English and Urdu bulletins. This could also trigger a trend of lingual cleansing in the national capital, which hosts many language-related institutions like Akashvani.

I urge upon the Union Government to desist from shifting the regional news bulletins, particularly Tamil, from national capital to respective RNUs and expedite the implementation of national e-governance plan to ensure that the services and portals of the Union Government are provided in all languages recognised by the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 9th March, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past five of
the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday,
the 9th March, 2017.*